The China Press
大陸報

Weather
Overcast, rainy. The maximum temperature yesterday was 71.3 and the minimum 69.1, the figures for the corresponding day last year being 80.6 and 69.5.

The Mail Bag
MAILS for U. S. and Europe, E. of Australia, 9 p.m. today.
FOR Europe via Suez, Str. Chili, July 6.
FROM U. S. and Europe, Str. E. of Asia, 9.30 a.m. today.
FROM Europe via Suez, Str. Khiva, July 4.

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O STOCKS IN NTERIOR, BUT RADERS FEAR O REPLENISH

anger Of Theft By Outlaws Acts As Deterrent

TTON OUTLOOK

lian Yarn Is Not Much Of Factor In China

BY DAVID ARAKIE

The cotton mills in Shanghai other parts of this country languishing for orders, which uld deluge the millowners to- rrow if only some semblance an ordered government were nared in.

The mortal fear under which ry one is living in the interior present and the fact that rchandise is almost likely to into the hands of a lawless ictory are militating very reeably against the accum- lation of any supplies the upcountry marts. In ct, the latter are almost denuded stocks. The consequent effect the Shanghai mills is that oods manufactured for export to hese points in the interior are ying in the godowns. It is true hat the extremely poor consum- ng power of the country is both cause and the result of large upplies of manufactured cotton arn in the hands of the mill- owners and thus responsible for he demoralised state of the arn market in Shanghai.

INDIAN YARN

Inquiries instituted to ascertain he effect of the competition of apanese and Indian yarns in the hinese market and the establish- ent of new cotton mills in hina due to Japanese enterprise how, that strictly speaking, Indian yarn can no longer be said to compete with Japanese yarn at all in Shanghai and other parts of China. The rea- son is that Japan ships practically nothing but counts 16 and up- wards, while India specialises in counts 14 and lower. It is with the Chinese product that it struggles to compete, though the advantages of cheaper homegrown cotton, inexpensive labor and proximity to the market weigh so heavily in favor of the Chinese article that Indian yarn only continues to be imported because there is not enough of the cheaper counts of Chinese cotton yarn to supply the present demand of the Chinese market.

Although market quotations often show that Indian yarn is cheaper than Chinese, this is not the case in reality. The Indian yarn is half to three-quarter pound lighter than Chinese yarn per bundle, and is generally in- ferior in quality, the Chinese yarn being cleaner and whiter and superior in respect of reeling, a point of vital importance to the Chinese hand-loom weaver in the districts. Chinese 10's, 12's and others are consequently pre- ferred to similar counts of Indian yarn. As the cultivation of cotton and the processes of manufacture improve, it appears probable that Indian yarn will be completely ousted from the Chinese market.

The cotton market during the

COTTON MARKET STEADY

week was very steady, a fairly large business being done in the Shansi grade. The mills bought some 4,000 bales. Stocks of cotton are very small at many of the mills, while it is reported that some of the Chinese mills will close down for the season when their present supplies are exhausted, and will wait till the new cotton crop comes on the market.

Trading in yarn is limited, the week's transactions comprising only 4,000 bales. The situation at the moment of writing is not hopeful.

There is an improved demand for actual cotton in New York, according to a cable received by Messrs. Andersen Clayton and Co. The supply is stated to be scant and the situation unfavor- able. Private crop reports and general complaints of boll weevils have caused a quick reaction after the sharp decline, due to the continued heavy July liquida- tions and to Wall Street failures. Unstable cotton values are check- ing the volume in the American spot trade. A moderate curtail- ment in spinning is forecasted as probable.

BY J. L. BUTTS

If this sort of thing keeps up we'll be noticing some really startling effects in the styles hereabouts. Though the police, in all conscience, are doing what they may to suppress the tendency toward extremes. The other day it was Zung Kyau-zien. Now comes Koo Zeu-zung as the latest protagonist of innovations—or reversions—in the matter of garbing.

Seeing Koo loom up in the dusk of Dixwell Road, C. P. C. 1336 didn't know whether he had run across a crippled hula dancer or whether Shanghai had suddenly relapsed to the good old days of the crinoline and hoops. The figure before him was wearing one of those short shirts affected by countrymen and various classifications of artisans, and it bellied out from the belt-line with a flare so ex- aggerated as to give the garbee the appearance of being whittled down to the waist. Moreover, the figure progressed with a sort of halting, bent-kneed gait re- miniscent of nothing in the policeman's optic experience. Obviously here was something that called for the curator of the museum, or the ambulance, or official attention at the least.

The officer stepped into the path of the oncoming enigma.

"Where are you from?" he remarked experimentally—just to get the investigation under way—but in tones which indicat- ed that he expected the stranger to proclaim a recent arrival from Mars.

"Pootung," replied the bulg- ing one, in the ordinary Shang- hai dialect.

"Suffering Shades of Sheol!" gasped C.P.C. 1336. "Is it as bad as that over there?"

"It's no worse than usual, barring the mosquitoes," said the other.

"Then what's happened to you?" demanded the constable, and waved with his baton at the billowing mid-section. The motion produced a passable imitation of the effect secured by a jazz orchestra drummer giving casual attention to the xylophone department of his apparatus. Both the C.P.C. and Koo were startled, but the former was first to recover.

"Come along to the station," said he.

When they stripped Koo of his shirt they found his waist encircled by forty-nine (count 'em, 49) lengthy bars of solder- ing metal.

Having in mind the prisoner's remark about emanating from Pootung, the authorities made inquiry there, and it was for a time be- lieved that the solder had been abducted from the B. A. T. factory at that place. But the B.A.T. officials failed to identify it as part of their stores.

"I found the stuff in a gar- bage box," was Koo's final and officially recorded contribution, leaving the impression that any blame attachable to the circum- stance should be appended to the Pootung Health Department.

Koo's mail for the next three weeks should be addressed to 59 Ward Road.

ALL'S WELL AGAIN

Waung Yoong-lok was so in- discreet as to pick the pocket of Ts Chung-zen on Fokien Road while a policeman was looking. The purse, it so happened, was empty at the time, but Waung was spared this painful dis- covery until it came out in the evidence at the Mixed Court.

The prisoner had extenuating circumstances to submit.

He had only got out of jail that morning, he explained, and consequently was in need of money.

Waung is in again for ninety days.

FLEMING FREED

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29. — Patrick Fleming, one of the eight Irish deportees tried at the Old Bailey with Art O'Brien on a charge of seditious conspiracy, has been dis- charged owing to lack of evidence.

Jury Finds Mrs. Rowarth Not Guilty Of Assault On Indian Money Lender

Woman's Alibi That She Was At Movies When Bakhar Singh Was Brutally Hacked With Chop- per Upheld After 15 Minutes Deliberation

Mrs. Judith Rowarth, 63-year old British subject, was found not guilty of the brutal assault on Bakhar Singh, Indian money lender, by a jury in the British Supreme Court before Sir Skinner Turner, Chief Judge, yesterday afternoon at 12:18. The verdict of acquittal was given after the jury had deliberated fifteen minutes, at the close of the sensational and picturesque trial.

After Mr. Lipsen Ward, for the defense, and Mr. H. P. Wilkin- son, Crown Advocate, for the prosecution, had made their ad- dresses to the jury, Sir Skinner Turner reviewed the evidence at some length, laying emphasis of two contentions of the defense— that Bakhar Singh's injuries were so severe that he was confused in identifying Mrs. Rowarth as being present when he was lured to a lonely spot and backed with a meat chopper by three men, and that Mrs. Rowarth, support- ed by a number of creditable witnesses, had presented an alibi by asserting that she had attend- ed the Isis Theater that evening with her husband and could not have been near the scene when the assault was committed.

When the jury, composed of Messrs. C. T. Byrne, J. L. Bed- dington, C. T. Davis, J. Elliot and C. E. Hall, had returned their verdict the Judge announced that he was pleased at their finding and considered they had brought in a proper and fair de- cision.

THE ACCUSED WOMAN

Mrs. Rowarth, a pathetic figure in gingham standing in the wit- ness box, gazed intently at the jury as the usual formalities were gone through upon their return to the court room. When Sir Skinner made his remarks and told her she was free to go she smiled wanly.

"Thank you, my Lord," she said, and then she was rushed out of the courtroom by her hus- band, daughter, and other rela- tives who were among the large crowd present at the final hearing.

Bakhar Singh, a white turban round his head still allowing one terrible scar to be seen, and his handless arm still bandaged, walked out of the court slowly without a change on expression with a number of Sikhs who were also interested spectators.

Mrs. Rowarth gave her own testimony Friday and at yester- day's session the evidence of Mr. F. Marques and Mr. N. Pereira, Secretary to the Consul-General for Italy, was heard.

The first witness was Silome Marcus, employed in the Union Insurance Co. He said he knew the Rowarth family. On the evening of May 4 he went to the Portuguese Club to attend a meeting. He saw Mr. Goldberg there and accepted an invitation to his house, where there were present Mrs. Davis, her daughter, Mr. and Mrs. Rowarth and others. Witness and two others remained while the others went to the cinema show. Mrs. Rowarth did not appear to be excited. Witness admitted that he had not given evidence in the lower Court. He was in Court, however, and was ready to be called.

Mr. V. Pereira, secretary to the Italian Consul, was then called. He remembered the meet- ing at the Lusitano Club, he said. He went to the Club and later went to the house of Mrs. Davis where the mahjong game was being play- ed. Mr. Rowarth, Mr. and Mrs. Hill, Mr. Goldberg and others came in later, Mrs. Rowarth was present at supper. After supper some of the guests, including Mrs. Rowarth, went to the show.

This concluded the case for the defence, and Mr. Ward address the jury. He stated that the case was a most serious one, only less serious than that of the capital charge, and it was only throught the mercy of God that she had not been charged with murder. Ac- cused was a woman of 63, and the accuser was a Sikh money-lender who, on his arrival from India joined the police force, but served eight days. It was on the testi- mony of that man alone that the case for the Crown rested. Even if the jury were to assume that every word of the complainant were true they could not possibly convict. Counsel for the prosecu- tion had built up an elaborate structure which, when touched crumbled. No suggestion had been made in the box that prisoner was a party to the crime. It was quite possible that she was duped and knew nothing about the crime. Was it likely that she would have made arrangements for the committal of the crime in the presence of witnesses, as had been alleged by the prosecution?

After saying that there was a discrepancy between the statement of the complainant at the hospital and in the Court counsel asked whether Mrs. Rowarth was not entitled to be believed as much as complainant. She had given

(Continued on Page 2)

JAPANESE LAUNCH GUNBOAT "SETA" AT YANGTSZEPOO

First Japanese Warcraft To Be Built In China Takes Water

The launching of the new Japanese gunboat Seta (340 tons) was held yesterday at the Eastern Engineering and Shipbuilding Company's dockyard at Yangtsze- poo in the presence of a large number of prominent members of the Japanese community, Chinese and foreigners.

Mr. Ono, manager of the dock- yard company, officiated, after which Mrs. Funatsu, wife of Con- sul-General Funatsu for Japan, cut the rope that allowed the new vessel to slide down the ways for its baptism in the shimmering waters of the Whangpoo.

Commander Sugisaka, the Japanese naval agent, read a con- gratulatory telegram from Ad- miral Takarabe, Minister of the Imperial Japanese Navy after which Mr. Ono made a brief ad- dress.

Mr. Ono stated that this was the first time that a Japanese war- ship had been constructed in China by the joint workmanship of Japanese and Chinese.

Consul-General Funatsu, on be- half of the guests present, thank- ed the dockyards company for their courtesy, remarking that the gunboat was constructed to protect Japanese lives and pro- perty on the Yangtsze. The Japanese, Mr. Funatsu said, are already heavily burdened with taxes and were not anxious to construct any more warships but the continued unrest in China together with the anti-Japanese agitation made it imperative that Japanese warships be here to protect their nationals.

"It is my sincere wish, how- ever," Mr. Funatsu concluded, "that the disorderly condition prevailing in China will be ended in the near future and that the lives and property of foreigners here will be protected by the Chinese themselves, and not by the foreign Powers. Then these ships may be dispensed with."

The Seta is a second-class gun- boat with an armament of 2 guns and 6 machine guns.

The following shows other dimensions and other particulars:

Length over all	184' 0"
Breadth Moulded	27' 0"
Normal Draught	3' 4"
Corresponding Displacement	338 Tons.
Full Speed at 338 Tons	16 Knots
Main Engines-Vertical Triple Expansion	2
Boilers	2
Propellers	2

Forty-six Lost When British Ship Founders

(Reuter's Service)

Sydney, June 29.—The steamer, Sumatra, belonging to the New Guinea Administration, foundered in a storm off the New South Wales coast. Eleven white and 35 colored members of the crew are missing. Four bodies have been washed ashore.

French Budget Passes Chamber

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 29.—The Chamber of Deputies today passed the 1928 Budget by 457 votes to 93.

Vanderbilt Heiress To Wed

MISS Cathleen Vanderbilt, fairest of all the Vander- bilt heiresses, is to be the midsummer bride of Harry C. Cushing 3rd, of New York. Miss Vanderbilt is the only daughter of Mrs. Sydney J. Colford, who was married before to Reginald C. Vanderbilt. Mr. Cushing won honors for gallantry while an officer in the A. E. F.

BRITISH RESIDENTS IN CHINA APPEAL FOR PROTECTION

China Association In London Holds Exhaustive Meeting

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—The British community in China has appealed to the British Government for protection in view of the danger to foreigners in China. Other Powers interested are also taking steps to protect their nationals.

A meeting at the offices of the China Association today, attended by representatives of finances, commerce and industry, actively concerned in business in China, exhaustively discussed measures to bring about effective action through the British Government and otherwise in the interest of China and its foreign trade.

The meeting agreed to make further representations to the Foreign Office with a view to sup- porting the steps that the Gov- ernment was already contemplat- ing.

FORD CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENCY ON OWN TICKET

Is Forming New Party For Coming Cam- paign

(BY UNITED PRESS)

New York, June 29.—Henry Ford has announced his candidacy for the presidency on a special "Ford" ticket. He says that his party is in process of formation and that he expects four parties will be in the field for the next campaign—the Republican, De- mocratic, Hearst and Ford.

Ford says the principal planks in his platform will be efficiency and economy. He does not see how either Hearst or himself can expect a nomination at the hands of either of the old parties but he expects to draw support from both.

European Money Slump Continues

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—The slump in the principal European cur- rencies continues. The mark closed today at 770,000, the French franc at 75.22 and the Belgian franc at 88. Sterling on New York relapsed to 4.58 1-8.

ADMIRAL BEATTY SAYS SINGAPORE IS IDEAL BASE

Earl's Defense Creates Good Impression Among M.P.'s

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—Mr. L. C. M. S. Amery, the First Lord of the Admiralty, presided at a meeting of 60 Members of Parlia- ment yesterday evening when Ad- miral Earl Beatty explained why Singapore had been chosen as a defensive base. He emphasised the absolute need for Singapore to cover the eastern portion of the Empire, and, replying to ques- tions, insisted that no other such suitable base existed.

He added that Singapore would be a purely defensive and not an offensive base.

Earl Beatty's address is stated to have created a very good im- pression.

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—Replying to the attack made by Admiral Sir Percy Scott on the Singapore pro- ject on the ground that the bat- tleship is obsolete, Viscount Curzon, M. P., in a leter to the Daily Mail replies seriatim to Sir Percy Scott's arguments, pointing out incidentally that the 100,000 tons of battleships sunk by sub- marines in the war did not include a single unit of the main fleet, although the main fleet was often at sea during the war.

Viscount Curzon emphasises that Singapore is an ideal situa- tion for controlling the defence of the eastern portion of the Empire. He does not believe that any one of the peoples of the Empire would be content to exist on sufferance.

Viscount Curzon said that he was sure that they would desire to speak with equal weight among the nations of the world when matters concerning the Far East were discussed, and this could only be when the defence of the eastern portion of the Empire was safeguarded.

Russo-Japanese Conference On North Saghalien

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 29.—The Russo- Japanese conversations today were taken up with discussion of the question of the future of Northern Saghalien and its possible purchase by Japan, which, if accomplished, would, it is believed, virtually dis- pose of the Nikolaievsk issue. No decision was reached and the dis- cussion will be resumed tomorrow.

GENERAL AND 114 MEN DEAD IN RUSS REFUGEE FEUD OVER ARMS DEALS

"Eldorado," Now Anchored Off Woosung With 700 Aboard, Brings Tale Of Bloody Encounter In Korea Between Factions; Cossack Leaders Led Followers Into Battle After Long Dispute Over Division Of Spoils From Sale Of Guns And Ammunition; Gen. Glieboff, Reported Slain, Was Former Aide Of Ataman Semenoff

Tales of a bloody battle between two factions of Rus- sian refugees at Gensan, Korea, last week in which heavy casualties were suffered by both were told yesterday by refugees aboard the "Eldorado," a Russian vessel which was allowed to leave Korean waters with 700 refugees aboard, which is now anchored off Woosung. Details of the battle are meager but it reported that General Glieboff, leader of one of the factions, and 114 of his men, including one officer, were killed, and that General Liebidieff also suffer- ed heavy casualties.

The reported cause of the battle was over the question of power among the refugees, but because of the rumors that have been seeping out of Korea for several weeks it is hinted that the two Cossack leaders quarreled over a division of money for a gigantic arms deal that is report- ed to have been consummated in Gensan.

The "Eldorado" is one of four vessels which the Russians at Gensan have has since they fled from Vladivostok upon the entry of the Red troops following the evacuation of the Japanese. Fifteen of the vessels, with a large number of refugees aboard, left under the command of Ad- miral Stark at the same time, and after being held a Woosung for nearly a month sailed for the Philippines. Some of the re- fugees slipped ashore in Shanghai during the time they were held off Woosung and most of those who stayed aboard have since been sent to the United States on board the United Army transport Merritt by the United States Government.

HELD BY JAPANESE

The four ships have for some time been attempting to secure clearance from Gensan but the Japanese have refused them per- mission to sail because of the rumored store of arms they are supposed to have on board.

Later reports reached Shanghai that the Japanese would allow the ships to leave if they took all the refugees and all the arms and am- munition with them, allowing the Japanese authorities to wipe their hands of the entire Russian re- fugee problem, which for several months has been serious through- out Korea. The arrival of the "Eldorado" has consequently created considerable excitement as it is not known whether the ship has arms aboard or not, and little is known of whom the refugees aboard are. It is said, however, that several formerly influential officers, including at least one General, are aboard.

The ship was held at Woosung by the Chinese authorities follow- ing its arrival, but a few of the refugees were allowed to leave the vessel and are now at Pootung under surveillance by the Chinese authorities.

From them THE CHINA PRESS learned last night of the battle between the factions headed by Generals Liebidieff and Glieboff. Both generals were senior officers under Ataman Semenoff and have played leading roles in the con- stant unrest that has swept Siberia since the overthrow and murder of the Czar.

IN OLD RUSSIAN ARMY

General Glieboff, at the begin- ning of the World War, was a Sergeant Major in the Imperial Russian Army. Because of the heavy casualties suffered by the Russians fighting against the Ger- mans he was rapidly promoted through the lower ranks. When the Czar was forced to abdicate he fled to Siberia where he met Semenoff again.

Glieboff was associated with Semenoff in all of the bloody Ataman's early enterprises and during the height of Semenoff's power became a powerful fixure in Chita. When the Reds secured control in Vladivostok he was one of the leaders of the counter revolution in May, 1920, and later was one of the thorns in the side of Merkuloff when he assumed the Presidency of Siberia.

During the Merkuloff regime General Glieboff, surrounded by a large number of his Cossack followers, was entrenched at First River, outside Vladivostok, and was so powerful that Merkuloff was afraid to try a test of strength with him. Some time later when a counter revolution was started against Merkuloff he called on Glieboff to assist him, promising him the position of Commander- in-Chief of all forces in Siberia.

Glieboff, with Admiral Stark, assisted Merkuloff, but was double- crossed by the "President" of Siberia, and again retired to First River. When General Diterichs came into power he disarmed Glieboff and his followers, and when the Reds again marched triumphantly into Vladivostok General Glieboff fled to Korea.

MILITARISM IS SCORED BY SUN IN MANIFESTO

Wants Foreign Powers To Withdraw Recognition From Peking

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Canton, June 29.—Dr. Sun Yat- sen has issued a manifesto denounc- ing the militarists' control of Peking, which, he says, has result- ed in the Lincheng outrage, adding that the Chinese have already time and again repudiated the claims of the militarist rulers. He charges Peking with having defied the Chinese people and subsidised traitors to make war on Kwang- tung, Szechuen and Fukien. Dr. Sun said that he believed that the militarists were enabled to do this because of their possession of the historic seat of government and the recognition of the foreign Powers, and also owing to the financial support which they had incident- ally received.

In conclusion Dr. Sun Yat-sen says: "The lack of even a form of governing and the struggle for empty titles in Peking at the present juncture constitute a particularly opportune moment for the foreign Powers to withhold re cognition of Peking until a Govern ment has been established which can fairly claim to be representa- tive of the country and can com- mand the respect and support of the provinces. The Chinese nation awaits the demarche of the Powers, which is demanded by every con- sideration of justice to China and also by the principle of non- intervention, solemn international compact and the interests of the foreign Powers themselves.

The manifesto is countersigned by Dr. C. C. Wu, Secretary of For- eign Affairs.

Washington Gets Many Pleas For Intervention Here

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 30. — The Diplomatic Correspondent of the Daily Telegraph under- stands that the American busi- ness interests in China similar to the British business interests are in favor of strong inter- vention by the Powers with a view to better protection of foreigners in China and that the Washington State Depart- ment is receiving an increasing number of appeals for repre- sentations to this effect.

Senator Borah Presents President Harding To The "Home Folks" In Idaho

Picturesque Gathering Hears Appeal For World Court In Stronghold Of Old West—Borah Favors Court But Not League

BY UNITED PRESS

Pocatello, Idaho, June 29.—President Harding, who last night in his speech to Senator Borah's "home folks" supported the idea of the World Court of Justice, left here today on his special train for Idaho Falls, the center of the Snake River Country, as the guest of Senator Borah.

As Idaho has one of the smallest populations of any state in the country it contains only a few centers from where the majority of the people may be reached and as Senator Borah's constituents are perhaps the most liberal from a political point of view and intense admirers of their Senator the President wishes to get in touch with as many Idaho voters as possible.

Senator Borah met the President at Cache Junction, Utah, a little town on the border between Utah and Idaho, and introduced him to the crowds that gathered at the various little stations—Weldon, McCammon, Inkom, Downey, Sunnyland—before they reached Pocatello. At each station, as at Pocatello, the Senator was loudly cheered as well as the President.

Idahoans from all over Bannock County, including a liberal sprinkling of Bannock Indians from the nearby Indian reservation, and arrivals from Montpelier, Bancroft, Soda Springs, Lava Hot Springs, Minadoka and American Falls gathered for the speech last night. Practically every single one of Pocatello's 15,000 inhabitants was also there.

PICTURESQUE GATHERING

At his speech in Idaho Falls where he will again be introduced by Senator Borah the President will deliver his message on the World Court to the inhabitants of the Snake River country—one of the richest farming districts in the West. For several days people from the surrounding country have been making their way to Idaho Falls for their first glimpse of the President. Some have come on horseback from the picturesque "Hole-in-the-wall" country, the rendezvous of some of the most notorious bandits in the days of the old, wild and wooly West and now one of the wealthiest stock-raising districts in the West. Sheep-herders and cow-men from the Jackson Hole country have mingled on the road to Idaho Falls. Dry farmers from the Raft River country have been jogging along in their picturesque buck-boards. Irrigation farmers have flivvered to town. Yesterday a special train brought a number of tourists who are spending the summer in the Yellowstone National Park to hear the President.

And among his own people Senator Borah—rambunctious idol of Idaho—keeps on smiling and saying over and over—"Joe, I want you to meet the President." —"Mr. President, this is Mr. Gray, the banker."

Senator Borah, talking to newspaper correspondents accompanying the party, declared that the President's position, as set forth in his St. Louis speech, and again last night here, was generally agreeable to the people of the country as well as to the Republican party.

"The people of Idaho," Senator Borah said, "will favor a World Court if it is kept clear of the entangling alliance of the League of Nations. But we will not stand for the League of Nations in any way."

(Reuter's Service)

Helena, Montana, June 29.—In a speech justifying the Government's policy of holding the scales even between Capital and Labor, President Harding declared that the country's credit had been preserved, its industries were crowded to the point of capacity, its people were employed, and its scale of wages was the highest in the world.

At 108 Woman Clerks In Store

Mrs. Sally Gold.

MRS. Sally Gold, of Brooklyn, New York, celebrated her 108th birthday by clerking in the candy and notion store of her 74-year-old son, Nathan. In spite of her advanced age she still is active and can read the smallest printing without glasses. She came to New York from Austria 52 years ago and in 1918 cast her first vote.

Haichow Bandits Continue Active, Towns Attacked

Family Feud Causes Further Losses To Country People

BY TOMMY GRAFTON

Haichow, Ku., June 2?.—Between ten and twenty wounded soldiers are quartered in the local hospital, and every day thrilling stories of towns attacked, and ransacked, and private citizens robbed or held for ransom, are pouring in.

The Salt Canal, connecting Haichow with Tsingkiangpu, is, as yet, safe. There have been no open attacks against any of the villages located along its course, and water traffic is still going on, undisturbed. The fact is, that the bandits, who are generally peaceful, but armed farmers, are at present busy in the important task of cutting the wheat, of which there is an excellent crop this year. However, with the rapid growth of the gun fleet, the protection which it affords, there are promises of even greater intrigues and breathless adventure.

An interesting story has been told by a wounded man in the hospital. It seems that two of the rich families owned some land on the border of two hsiens, and there has been some trouble about the possession of this property in the past. Some years ago the families agreed to own it together without dividing it, but several months ago, one of the rich members of the local family took possession of it in his own name. A dispute naturally arose, and soldiers were sent by both families to protect their interests. The result of a good deal of wrangling was a hand-to-hand fight in which two men were badly shot up. Each claims the other to be a tufei, and the battle has been repeated many times in words.

A wholesale execution took place at Panpu several days ago. Twenty five prisoners broke jail, and soldiers were dispatched to retake them. Several were captured and immediately led forth without the walls of the town and executed, last month, when the tufei were beginning to terrorise the surrounding country, a number of heads were hung at conspicuous points along the city wall.

A man was brought in several days ago with a badly splintered hip, the bullet coming of his leg just above the knee. He was standing near a stone wall when hit, and the bullet struck splinters from the stone, inflicting a dozen bad cuts over his leg.

The scene of the bandit outrages have been largely confined to the west country by the energetic measures of the local commander General Pei Pao-shan. Haichow is looked upon as a place of refuge by people in north-eastern Kiangsu and southern Shantung alike. Several missionaries of the Northern Presbyterian Mission at Ichowfu are here

U.S. WILL DRAFT REGULATIONS TO SEIZE RUM SHIPS

Government Officials In Doubt About Attitude Of Congress

Exclusive Dispatch To THE CHINA PRESS

Washington, June 29.—Marquess Curzon's rejection of the proposal of the United States for a 12-mile limit instead of a 3-mile zone was received in official circles here without comment although it is unofficially considered an effective reply to the American attempt to put an end to rum smuggling along the Atlantic seaboard and settling the ship liquor controversy at one stroke.

Washington's next move in the question has not been revealed and is the subject of considerable speculation. It is generally believed, however, that the entire question will be left in status quo until the next session of Congress when the liberal elements will ask for revision of the prohibition laws so that they will be less offensive to foreign governments..

(Reuter's Service)

New York, June 29.—Marquess Curzon's rejection of the 12-mile limit proposal has apparently effectually countered the State Department's effort to clear away at the same time the ship's liquor controversy and rum-smuggling.

Speculation has been revived as to whether Congress will revise the law to permit sealed liquors freely to pass in American waters, but there is every reason to believe that high Government officials have grave doubts whether Congress will favor such a plan.

Meanwhile the proposal to seize vessels bringing liquor to ports has reached a stage where tentative regulations can be drafted. The Treasury hopes that seizures will not be necessary, but it is stated that continued disregard of the law will result in vigorous action.

(Reuter's Service)

New York, June 29.—Dr. Sprague of the Federal Health Service has received instructions from Washington barring beer as ship's medicine.

Representatives of Italian and French lines announce that they will protest against the ruling as their respective laws provide for the use of beer.

A permit has been issued to the American ship, Leviathan, which is sailing on July 4, to carry a considerable quantity of liquor in her medicine chest. The amount has not been disclosed. Other American ships have applied for permits. Dr. Sprague says that the amounts allotted to them will be limited to actual medicinal needs.

Mine Indictments Dismissed By Court

(BY UNITED PRESS)

Indianapolis, Ind. June 28.—The United States Federal Court today dismissed two hundred and twenty-five indictments that were issued in 1921 against members of the United Mine Workers of America in connection with the coal strike in 1921. The court held that there was insufficient evidence to warrant the holding of those indicted for trial.

Defend yourself against Mosquitoes.

QUIT is a simple, sure and pleasant method of Protection against these pests. A few drops sprinkled on the skin will keep them at a distance

QUIT is your safeguard against mosquitoes

$75 cents 1.25 and $1.75 per bottle

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Orange and Lemon Juice Crushed from Ripe California Fruit Sweetened and Ready for Use

For a Refreshing Beverage Use one Part Suncrush to four Parts Water

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Suncrush Orange and Lemon Juice makes a Refreshing Wholesome Drink

Distributors:
Getz Bros. & Co. of the Orient, Ltd.

Jury Finds Mrs. Rowarth Not Guilty Of Assault On Indian Money Lender

(Continued from Page 1)

her evidence in a perfectly straightforward manner and witnesses had borne out her statement regarding her movements on the night in question. Whoever was guilty of this crime the jury had to find that Mrs. Rowarth was not.

THE PROSECUTION

Mr. Wilkinson then addressed the jury for the prosecution. He stated that there was no serious suggestion made that complainant was not speaking the truth. There was no reason why complainant should name Mrs. Rowarth as being the person who had decoyed him away unless it were true. He had admitted in the box that she was not unfriendly to her. If Mrs. Rowarth were present on the occasion of the assault she was not merely a dupe but was guilty of aiding and abbetting. She could not, counsel contended, be an innocent dupe, for if she were why did she not report to the police saying that on seeing what had happened she became afraid and ran away?

Regarding the defence of an alibi all the witnesses testified merely that Mrs. Rowarth was at Mrs. Davis' house, that she had supper there and subsequently went to the movies at the Isis. There was no evidence, however, that during the time the people in the house were busily playing mah jongg, Mrs. Rowarth could not have been absent for an hour or so.

The Judge then addressed the jury. After detailing the nature of the injuries received by the complainant, Sir Skinner said that he did not wish the jury's sympathy to be turned towards the prisoner merely because no one else had been jointly charged with the offence. He commented on the fact that criminal proceedings were not started earlier, after complainant had made the statement in his depositions regarding a Portuguese woman who was the aunt of Mrs. Davis. Mrs. Rowarth was arrested on June 6. He agreed with Mr. Ward who had made a perfectly proper comment when he had stated that this must work hardly upon the defence because it was extremely hard for anyone to account for their movements weeks afterwards.

Sir Skinner referred to the sordid details of the case in respect to the large sums of money that had been loaned to various persons without the knowledge of the husband. It was a very sordid picture and a very sad picture. His Lordship trusted that the facts revealed in the case would be a warning of what was going on. The point for the jury to decide was whether they were satisfied beyond any reasonable doubt with the story told by Barkhar Singh regarding Mrs. Rowarth's presence and actions on the night of the assault.

Mr. Ward would agree that if the jury believed the evidence of the complainant they must find prisoner guilty of aiding and abetting. It was difficult, however, to find a reason why Mrs. Rowarth should want complainant out of the way. There seemed to be very little motive behind her action as far as she herself was concerned.

He referred to Mrs. Rowarth's defence, which consisted of proving the statements of the prosecution to be absurd. Dr. Bolton had stated in his evidence that a man had been known to have received a severe blow on the head and had subsequently lost his memory. Sir Skinner also commented on the fact that prisoner had never concealed her defence. She had not only asserted an alibi, but she had also stated that she was somewhere else. Sometimes in such cases it was customary to reserve the defence, but in this case it had not been done. The prosecution, therefore, knew what the defence was to be. This case was one of the most surprising that it had ever fallen to his Lordship's lot to try. If the jury had any reasonable doubt in this matter it was their duty to find a verdict of "not guilty."

King Refuses To Accept Belgian Cabinet Resignation

(Reuter's Service)

Brussels, June 29.—A decree has been published announcing that the King has declined to accept the resignation of the Theunis Cabinet.

STRAW HATS

VAN HEUSEN

and

AERETEX COLLARS

in ½ and ½ sizes

SILBERMAN'S

Opposite ASTOR HOUSE

A.O.B.C.

THE DOOR OF OPPORTUNITY

The small insert shows the door of opportunity and is the entrance to our bank. We bid you welcome whether a large or small depositor.

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LAWN TENNIS BALL

Cuaranteed equal to any first grade Ball on the market.

Price greatly reduced

$12 per doz.

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ANNUAL SUMMER SALE

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Further Reductions in

Millinery, Laces, Sports Coats, etc.

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THIS WEEK ONLY

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EIGHTIETH ANNIVERSARY SALE

We have taken the occasion of our Eightieth Anniversary, to hold one of the greatest—if not the greatest—sales in the history of Hall and Holtz, Ltd. Every item is marked down to rock bottom

The support with which the Shanghai public has favoured us in the eighty years of our business, is ample waranty of the faith in us, in the quality of our goods and the lowness of our prices

MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT

—FOR THE HOUSEHOLD—

Bargains in Glassware
Including Flower Vases, Tobacco Jars, Cruet stands Etc.
40% off all Table Glassware

—REDUCTIONS IN SILVERWARE—

Oneida Community "Par" Plate
"Monroe" Pattern. One doz. each Knives, Forks, Soup Spoons and Tea Spoons.
Usual Price $112.00
Sale Price **$70.00**

Community Plate
"Sheraton" Pattern. One doz. ea. Knives, Forks, Soup Spoons and Tea Spoons.
Usual Price $153.00
Sale Price **$99.00**

Sporting Values that cannot be Beaten

Slazenger's Rackets
Patterson, Usually $35.00
Sale Price **$30.00**
Doherty, Usually $32.50
Sale Price **$27.50**

Spalding Rackets
Gold Medal, Usual Price $32.58
Now **$27.50**
Vantage Racket, Usually $24.00
Now **$20.00**

Tennis Balls
Slazenger's Per dozen,
Sale Price **$11.00**
Spalding's STITCHLESS Balls Per dozen
Sale Price **$11.00**

Specials
Racket Presses during Sale **$1.00** each
Tapes, complete
Sale Price **$19.50** per set
Gut Reviver
57 cents the box

Stock of Golfing Requisites
Greatly Reduced
Forgan's Golf Clubs
Bourk Golf Clubs
Silver King Golf Balls
Juvenile Golf Sets

REDUCTION ON AUTO STROP, RAZORS, RAZORS, HARTMAN TRUNKS ETC.

DRAPERY DEPARTMENT

Only a very few items under each department may be mentioned here. But our store is filled with real values, the like of which it will be difficult to find in many a long day. You must see to appreciate.

FLAXON the Summer Fabric in all Shades Reduced to **60** cts.

ORGANDIES
This season's shades of Blues, Tangerine, Hennas, Greys, etc.
Reduced from **$1.65** to **$1.25**

ZEPHYRS
Plain and Striped designs. All colours in stock, 27 ins. wide
Sale price to clear **95 cts.**

COTTON VOILES
40" wide: Sky, Saxe, Rose, Henna
Sale price from **$1.45**

NAINSOOKS, Sale price **70 cts., 85 cts., $1.00**
GINGHAMS, 27 and 32 inch **60 cts.**
TARANTULLE, Standard Quality **95 cts.**
TOBRALCO, Uusually $1.10, now **85 cts.**
TOOTALS PIQUE, White only **$1.25 to $2.75**
COLOURED LINENS, Washable **$1.75**

VALUES IN UNDERWEAR
Indian Gauze Combination
Low Neck with Sleeves
Low Neck without Sleeves — Sale price
Sizes 1 to 9; urually $2.75, $3.75 — **$1.95 up**
OTHER VALUES TO NUMEROUS TO MENTION

ENORMOUS REDUCTIONS IN LADIES HOSIERY

		SALE
Lisle thread Hose,	usually $1.95	**$1.45**
Mercerised Lisle Hose,	now	**$1.95**

SPECIALTY VALUES
Patent Leather Belts, Fancy Girdles, Combs, Bag Handles, Ribbons, Lace Collars — AT PRE-WAR PRICES

OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

—SHIRTS—

The "Celtex"
Vests and Drawers for Summer Comfort
Sale Price **$2.25** each Garment

The "Henley" Shirt
For Office wear, neat and dressy stripes, all sizes in stock.
Usual Price $6.50
Sale Price **$5.25**

Aertex Cellular Tennis Shirts
Usually $7.50
Sale Price **$5.95**

White and Grey Tennis Hats
All Sizes
Usually $4.50
Sale Price **$3.75**

—UNDERWEAR—

Special Value in Union Suits
$1.75 suit

—HOSE—

The "Filaneed" Sock
Silk and cotton Mixture, in shades of Black, Green, Grey, etc., with spliced heel and toe.
Usual Price $2.25 pair
Sale Price **$3.50** for 3 pairs

—HANDKERCHIEFS—

Gent's Hemstitched Handkerchiefs
Full size 18 by 18 inches
Superior quality Irish Linen, will wash and wear well.
Usual Price $4.75 doz.
Sale Paice **$3.95** doz.

REDUCTIONS in COLLARS, NECKTIES GLOVES, BELTS, BRACES, HATS, TOPEES, PYJAMAS, etc., etc.

SHOE DEPARTMENT

Every Pair of Boots and Shoes Reduced
Men's White Canvas Shoes, Rubber Soles and Heels.
Sale Price **$12.75** pair

Men's Tan Glace Lace Keltic Boots
16 Pairs only
Good shapes and fittings.
During Sale at **$18.75** pair

Men's Black Glace Kid Lace Boots
Usual Price $25.00
Sale Price **$18.75** pair

Tan Calf Lace Shoes
With solid leather sole and round toe
Sale Price **$18.75** pair

VALUES TAKEN at RANDOM

Style 244.
Ladies' Grey Suede Lace Shoes
Cuban heel and round toe
Sale Price **$16.75** per pair

Style 244.
Ladies' Black Box Calf Brogue Shoes. Suitable for golf
Sales Price **$20.00** per pair

Style 246.
Ladies' Tan Calf Brogue Lace Shoes. Solid leather sole.
Well made and finished
Sale Price **$20.00** per pair

Style 247.
Ladies' Black Glace Lace Shoes
Sale Price **$15.50** per pair

CHILDREN' SHOES

40 pairs Children's Canvas and Bar Walking Shoes
Usual Price $6.25
Sale Price **$4.25** pair

Children's White Buckskin Button Boots. To be Cleared during Sale at **$2.75** per pair

White Canvas Lace Shoe with leather sole and heel.
Usual Price $7.50
Sale Price **$3.75** pair

AUSTRALIA TO TAKE AMERICAN MAILS TOMORROW

Empress Of Asia Brought Mails Last Night, Sails Today

Following the sailing of the President Jefferson yesterday morning, the next mail for America will be sent on the Empress of Australia early tomorrow morning, closing at 9 p.m. today.

The Australia will arrive at Moji from Hongkong at 2 o'clock tomorrow morning, and sails for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama at 10 a.m. The tenders with outgoing passengers for Woosung will leave the Customs jetty at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and incoming passengers from the steamer are expected to land about 9:30 o'clock. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before 11 a.m. today.

Bringing mail from America, the Empress of Asia arrived at Woosung from Vancouver and Japan ports at midnight last night, and will sail for Hongkong direct at 9 a.m. today. The tender with incoming passengers from the ship is expected at the Customs jetty about 9:30 o'clock this morning, and the outbound tender with passengers and baggage for the Asia will leave at 7 o'clock. 263 passengers from Vancouver will be landed here.

Following the Empress boat, the first mails from the States are due by the President Lincoln, from San Francisco on July 4, and the President Madison, from Seattle on July 6.

The Taiyo Maru of T.K.K. arrived at Woosung from San Francisco early yesterday morning, and sailed for Hongkong and Manila in the evening.

Outgoing mail for European ports via the Suez, the Chili will leave for Marseilles next Friday, and the Empress of the P. and O.line is sailing for London Saturday, next week. The tender with outbound passengers for the Chili will leave the French Mail jetty at 2 o'clock Monday afternoon, and that for the Malwa is leaving the Customs jetty at 3 p.m. Saturday.

Belgians Offend British Officer

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—Highly inflamed rumors are being circulated, alleging that the British Commander-in-Chief on the Rhine, Lieut.-General Sir Alexander Godley, was grossly insulted while travelling from Cologne to London by over-zealous Belgian Customs officials.

Reuter's correspondent at Brussels reports that an authoritative source denies the more serious allegations, but admits that Sir Alexander Godley was not treated with the consideration to which he was entitled. An inquiry is being instituted.

(Reuter's Service)

Mayence, June 29.—Seven Germans were today convicted by a court-martial of sabotage and condemned to death.

(Reuter's Service)

Coblence, June 29.—The French have reoccupied Limburg in consequence of the German police arresting and transporting two German railwaymen working for a French battalion. The French have also occupied Langen and Oppenheim as a sanction for sabotage committed at Wiesbaden and on the Mayence-Worms railway line.

(Reuter's Service)

Paris, June 29.—In the Senate today in the debate on the Ruhr situation M. Poincare said that if France were animated by political or military aims she would have occupied the valley of the Main in order to cut Germany in two. The Premier declared that Germany's proposals were not serious and did not deserve a reply.

The Senate unanimously voted credits of 307,000,000 francs for the cost of the occupation of the Ruhr till June 30.

THE SUN SHINES EAST, THE SUN SHINES WEST AND THE XS POLICY'S STILL THE BEST

Have you got one on your Car?

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(Copyright 1923 By H. C. Fisher, Trade Mark Reg. U. S. Pat. Off).
It Will Be A Long Swim Back To England For Mutt -:- By Bud Fisher
MUTT AND I ARE HOME AGAIN—AND ON ONE TICKET. SMOOTH WORK, I CALLS IT!
I'M A CUSTOMS OFFICIAL! LET ME SEE YOUR BAGGAGE!
ALL I'VE GOT IS A SUITCASE FULL OF OLD CLOTHES IN STATEROOM NUMBER 71!
WHO DOES THAT MUMMY BELONG TO?
I BROUGHT THAT FROM EGYPT FOR THE LION TAMERS' CLUB! HERE'S MY SUITCASE!
IT'S ALL RIGHT ABOUT YOUR SUITCASE—
FINE!
BUT YOU GOTTA PAY FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS DUTY ON THAT MUMMY!

News Brevities

Mr. E. B. Graham Barrow, headmaster of the Cathedral School, is sailing on Monday on the Shanghai Maru for an extended vacation in Japan.

* * *

The Commencement Exercises of the Government Chinan Institute will be held on July 2, at the School Assembly Hall in Nanking. There are 38 students from the various departments who will receive their diplomats—9 students from the girls' department, 12 from the High School, 17 from the Department of Commerce, which is at present in Shanghai. The two governors of Kiangsu will speak. Cards have been sent out to many prominent persons and all visitors are welcome.

* * *

Copies of steamship services from United ports (1922) (price gold 15 cents), and Japan as an automotive market (1922) (price gold 15 cents), have been received at the office of the American Commercial Attache, 3 Canton Road.

* * *

Mr. Han Hsin-tani, one of the leading members of Parliament from Chekiang, is expected to arrive in Shanghai today.

* * *

Messrs. Hopkins, Dunn and Company have received advices from the Taiping Rubber Estates, Limited, that the estimated output of dry rubber for the month of May was 9,560 lbs.

* * *

The U.S.S. Nos. No. 343 arrived at Woosung early yesterday morning.

* * *

Mrs. G. H. Stitt sailed for Weihaiwei on the s.s. Shuntien yesterday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani and Mr. H. Burkhardt sailed for Ningpo on the s.s. Hsin Kiangteen yesterday.

* * *

Among the passengers who sailed for Seattle on the President Jegerson yesterday were Mr. and Mrs. G. Clerico, Mr. and Mrs. A. Krisel, Mr. David M. Gubbay, Mr. Frank Rhea, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wheen and Mr. and Mrs. Carl Neorud were passengers for Yokohama.

* * *

Owing to the unprecedented demand for reservations for the Big Special Midnight Revue and Frolic to be given nightly at St. Georges Cafe., commencing July 2, by Ivan Bankoff, assisted by Beth Cannon, the management desires to announce that reservations are now being accepted.

* * *

Col George, F. Leghorne, formerly stationed in the Philippines, is en route to Manila to relieve Brigadier-General Frank McCoy as assistant to Governor General Wood.

* * *

Arrivals at the Palace Hotel include Dr. Henry B. Houghton of Peking, Mr. and Mrs. P. U. Polly of Tientsin, Miss Waterbury of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Peterson and children of New York, Mr. J. Levy of Manila, and Mr. and Mrs. David Toeg.

* * *

The funeral of Mr. Joseph Rothman, a train passenger who was shot dead by brigands near Lincheng on May 6 last, took place in the Jewish Cemetery, Tientsin, on Monday.

* * *

Mr. W. C. Lyman, son of Mr. V. G. Lyman, who has been visiting Shanghai for the past few weeks, left yesterday for Hongkong, en route to Singapore.

* * *

The new temporary headquarters of the B. W. A. will be open to members on Tuesday next, July 3, and the present headquarters will be closed on Monday on account of the removal

* * *

Mr. D. Lasseter, U. S. Consulate, Hankow, is passing through Shanghai to America, where he will be attached for home duty with the State Department. Before proceeding to his post, Mr. Lasseter will join Mrs. Lasseter for a short time in their home in Georgia.

* * *

All Australian and New Zealand ladies are cordially invited to attend a meeting which will be held at 248 Rue Porte de l'Ouest on Wednesday next at 4.45 p.m. when plans will be discussed and arrangements made for the Australian Produce Stall and Exhibition which is to be held at the B. W. A. "Olde English Fayre" in October.

* * *

The Columbia Country Club will celebrate the Fourth of July with a dinner dance and party at the Club on the night before the 'Glorious Fourth' — July 3—and [illegible] to all members and friends on the afternoon of the Fourth

Obituary

PRINCE DEWAWONGSE

(Reuter's Service)

Bangkok, June 29.—The death is announced of H. R. H. Prince Dewawongse, ex Foreign Minister. Prince Dewawongse was Foreign Minister for 38 years.

PRINCESS YASUKO

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Tokio, June 29.—The death is announced of the Dowager Princess Yasuko Arisugawa, widow of Prince Takehito, after a long illness.

SIR JAMES REID

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—The death is announced of Sir James Reid, G.C.V.O., K.C.B., M. D., LL. D., Physician-in-Ordinary to the King. Sir James Reid was resident physician to Queen Victoria from 1881 to 1901, and also physician to King Edward VII.

Mr. S. C. LIN

The death of S. C. Lin occurred in Tsingtao on June 26. Mr. Lin was educated in Queen's College, Hongkong, and went to Honolulu after he finished his education. He worked in Honolulu for fifteen years as one of the inspectors of customs. He returned to China in 1902 and went into business. Afterwards he became an accountant at the Shanghai-Nanking R. R. and then later as advisor to the Bank of China in Peking. Before he was taken ill, he was chief accountant of the Han Yeh-ping Company.

Mr. Lin during his life time was interested in all forms of philanthropic and Christian work. He was one of the promoters and at one time the financial secretary of the Y. M. C. A. of China, one of the founders of the World's Students Federation, treasurer of the American Church Mission, and member of the Moral Welfare Committee of Shanghai.

Mr. Lin was 51 years old at the time of his death. He is survived by his wife, two sons, Stephen, studying in America, and Timothy, a graduate of Cambridge University, now a pastor at the Anglican Church in Peking, and two daughters, Lydia, teacher in Peking, and Jeanette, a student at Union Medical College, Peking.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
THERAPION No. 2
THERAPION No. 3

No. 1 for Bladder Catarrh. No. 2 for blood & Skin diseases. No 3 for Chronic Weaknesses. SOLD BY LEADING CHEMISTS. PRICE IN ENGLAND 3s. DR. LECLERC Med Co., Haverstock Rd., N.W.5 London. THE TRADE MARKED WORD "THERAPION" IS ON GOVT. STAMP AFFIXED TO GENUINE PACKETS

Peking's Tuchun

(Reuter Pacific Service)

Peking, June 30.—The Cabinet has decided to accept the resignation of Mr. Wang Jui-hsien, the President of the Administrative Court.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 30.—It is understood that General Tsao Kun is convening a conference at Paotingfu about July 10, consisting of military leaders and distinguished politicians, with a view to clarifying action in respect of the Presidential election.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 30.—The strike at the Government printing works continues though mandates and the gazette are appearing as usual, being printed elsewhere.

(Reuter's Pacific Service)

Peking, June 30.—It is understood that the Cabinet yesterday decided to permit export of superfluous salt as in 1916. It is believed that this action will be opposed.

EXCHANGE RATE

(French Wireless through Reuter)

Paris, June 29.—The Paris-London cross-rate is quoted today at: £1 = 75.185 francs.

AUTO SUPPLIES

complete line in STOCK at reasonable prices

DONG CHONG CYCLE AND MOTOR COMPANY

P346 Nanking Road.

Tel. C. 1518. 57882

Band Program

The following program will be played, weather permitting, by the Municipal Band tomorrow afternoon beginning at 5.30 p.m.

1. March "Preparedness" Deiro
2. Overture "The Mistress" Suppe
3. Waltz "Torero" Translateur
4. Selection "The Daughter of the Regiment" Donizetti
5. Entr Act "Summer Dreams" Squire
6. Selection "Manola" Lecocq
   A. de Kryger, Assistant Conductor.

The following program will be played by the Municipal Orchestra, weather permitting, at 9.15 p.m. today in the Hongkew Park:

1. Overture "The Merry Wives of Windsor" Nicolai
2. Two Movements from the Suite "Esquisses Cancasiennes" Ipp. Ivanow
3. (a) Symphonic Sketch: "In the Steppes of Central Asia" Borodin
   (b) Slavonic March Tschaikowsky
4. (a) Gavotte from "Mignon" Thomas
   (b) Menuet from "Manon" Massenet
5. Suite No. 2 from "Carmen" Bizet
   (a) Marche des Contrelandiers
   (c) Nocturne
   (d) Chanson du Toreador
   (e) La Garde montante.

Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

MOUTRIE

BABY GRANDS

Unsurpassed for soundness of construction, beauty of design and with all the essential refinements of Tone, Touch, and Finish only to be found in Pianos of the very highest quality.

S. MOUTRIE & Co., Ltd.

37 NANKING ROAD

A *real* cigarette

When we made Chesterfield Cigarettes we tried to give smokers the highest possible quality at the lowest possible price.

It didn't take smokers long to discover that Chesterfields had just what they wanted—

That quality taste of choicest Turkish and American tobaccos blended in exactly the right proportions.

You'll say *They Satisfy*

Chesterfield CIGARETTES

LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO Co., U. S. A., Manufacturers

PROTECTED BUTTER

FINEST FRESH MADE

The hot weather, usually a trying season for butter, leaves FARM BRAND and SHAMROCK BRAND Canadian Butter unaffected, because they are packed first in waxed paper and then in *Waxed Cardboard Cartons*. No other butter in the market has the protection this double packing affords.

FARM and SHAMROCK Protected Butter Is Always Fresh

"SHAMROCK" Brand - - - $1.25 lb.
"FARM" Brand - - - - - $1.15 lb.

At all dealers or from

DOMBEY & SON, Ltd.

150 Bubbling Well Road—Phone West 641

Round About The Theaters

Apollo Theater

Tonight and until Tuesday, Ivan Bankoff and Beth Cannon in "Trimmed in Scarlet" with Kathleen Williams.
Wednesday to Sunday, Priscilla Dean in "The Flame of Life."

Ivan Bankoff, the "Dancing Master," late of the Moscow Art Theater, and Beth Cannon, his partner, who have taken Shanghai lovers of the dance by storm, will stage an entirely new program of dances at the Apollo, beginning tonight.

The fact that Mr. Bankoff is also staging a series of 'Midnight Revues" in no way conflicts with his program at the theater, which is over by midnight.

For the second part of the week, the feature is "The Flame of Life" a tale of the North of England mining districts, based upon the novel by Frances Hodgson Burnett.

"The Flame of Life" is concerned with the rise of Joan Lowrie, just one of a thousand women who did not look nor act like women, but served as human beasts of burden in the mines, toiling piteously by day, eating, sleep and cursing fate by night.

"Why, you talk nonsense," laughed a rich baron, when his over-man wanted to inaugurate better conditions for the workers, "these people are little better than beasts!"

The meeting between the over-man and Joan Lowrie results in the dawn of a new era for the girl who through, flood, fire and explosion, climbs to love and a human life.

Isis Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "Freckles" Barry in "Heroes of the Street."
Thursday to Sunday, "The Woman in his House," with Mildred Harris.

In "Heroes of the Street" Wesley is seen as a plucky boy whose bravery helps him do things at which his grown-up superiors fail. He is cast in a role that gives him unusual opportunities to reveal a side of him that was not called out in his other pictures.

It is the story of Mickey Callahan, very much Irish, and of the numerous fistic victories over fellows of corner gangs who do their best to lick him and end his lucky streak. Mickey can handle them one at a time, and when they come on too fast his bull terrier "Camisole" is always ready to do a little pursuing. In his checkered boyish life enters a mystery and tragedy, and then Mickey changes to a serious lad out to find a certain crook and murderer.

"The Woman in His House," with an all-star cast, including Mildred Harris, will be the attraction for an engagement of four days opening on Thursday next. This production is heralded as the sensation of the year, and is declared to be the best vehicle in which Mildred Harris has appeared.

"The Woman in His House" is a powerful story of a materialistic husband, a love-hungry wife, a philosopher, and a child. The story opens on the rugged coast of Eastern Canada, and the scene then shifts to the metropolis of New York city. Neither time nor money, it is said, have been spared to make this lavish production, and an unusual treat is promised to motion picture audiences who see it.

Victoria Theater

Monday to Wednesday, Elsie Ferguson in "His House in Order"
Thursday to Sunday, "Up In Mary's Attic."

"His House in Order," a late Artcraft picture featuring Elsie Ferguson, was adapted from the play of the famous English playwright, Sir Arthur Wing Pinero, and is said to retain all the dramatic flavor which made the play famous.

"His House in Order" has for its theme the marital difficulties of Nina Graham (Elsie Ferguson) and Filmer Jesson. Filmer, believing that Nina cannot keep his house in order sends for the sister of his former wife to live with them. The sister-in-law makes trouble for Nina, and relations between husband and wife become much estranged.

From this point the story is developed in a manner eminently Pineroesque, until in the final analysis things work out satisfactorily.

"Up In Mary's Attic" comes to repeat at the Victoria the triumph that it registered at the Olympic last week. Featuring Eva Novak and Harry Gribbon, to say nothing of Minehaha and a bevy of bathing peaches, the film attains a standard in comedy production that takes some beating.

Carlton Theater

Monday to Wednesday, "The Little Fool," with Milton Sills and Ora Carew.
Thursday to Sunday, Jackie Coogan in "Trouble."

Jack London, from whose novel "The Little Lady of the Big House" the film "The Little Fool" was made, is nothing if not a "husky." And his books, if the expression will stand the stretching, are all "husky" books.

Call the role of them, and "The Little Lady" will be found to be among the "huskiest." So that it is easy to understand that even with a tale of the eternal triangle, London has made an unusual showing.

Dick Forrester's wife falls in love with Evan Graham, Dick's pal, and it is like them to go and tell Dick about it, "just like that." And it is like Dick to laugh at the situation. But the face on the matter becomes serious and there follows a near tragedy, out of which all three find their true selves again.

Jackie Coogan in "Trouble," which was written for him by his father, gives us another of those quaintly inimitable characterisations of the Bad Boy—a part that he has made singularly his own.

"Trouble" is a delightful tale, and the title tells its own story.

Olympic Theater

Monday to Wednesday, Ethel Clayton in "A Sporting Chance."
Thursday to Sunday, Norma Talmadge in "Going Straight," a Griffith production.

Ethel Clayton, although little is heard of her in Shanghai, is one of the more serious of the Paramount constellation of feminine stars. Possessed of beauty and charm, having more than the average conception of the screen drama, Miss Clayton brings to each and every one of her roles a finish that is more than pleasing to the fan.

In "A Sporting Chance" her part is that of a society butterfly who gets into the usual complications, what with blackmailers, step-mothers, and convict-chauffeurs. But the handling is fresh and satisfactory.

Of "Going Straight" little need be said. Griffith and Norma Talmadge make a strong combination, while the story and theme lend themselves to powerful handling.

Del Monte

Tonight is Special Captive Night at the Del Monte, where Al Israel is going to give the boys who had been 36 days in the Hills a regal time. The Lincheng captives will be feted privately to a dinner tonight and will go to Del Monte later for a special show. An entirely special program has been arranged for the occasion and several amateur artists have promised to assist. Al Israel extends an invitation to the general public, there being no admission charge.

SHIP FIRE

(Reuter's Service)

Port Said, June 29.—The surveyors recommend the discharge of the Rhodesia with a view to reconditioning all the cargo foreholds, in which a fire broke out on June 24 at the Great Bitter Lakes.

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England Fearful Of Outbreak Of Smallpox

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—In the House of Commons today the Minister of Health gave a serious warning of the danger of an epidemic of smallpox, which was likely to inflict injury on the commerce of the country. Nine hundred and seventy-three cases had been notified last year, while 955 had been notified up to the present this year but there had been no fatalities.

He deplored the fact that only 38 percent of children had been vaccinated and strongly urged universal vaccination for all ages as a sure protection.

The Minister regretted that statistics showed that cancer was increasing, but this, he said, could be attributed to better diagnosis.

Some Trevessa Survivors May Die

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—A dramatic story of the sea reached a climax with the arrival at Rodriguez Island and Mauritius, respectively, of two boats containing 34 of the crew of the steamer, Travessa, which foundered in the Indian Ocean on June 4.

The search for the boats had previously been vain, and hope was almost given up.

The survivors suffered great hardships owing to shortage of food and water and the heavy seas. Two native firemen succumbed through exposure, but the others are recovering rapidly.

Up to the present it is believed that eight or 10 of the crew did not survive their experience.

Reuter's correspondent at Port Louis states that the boat which arrived at Mauritius landed at Belombre, 35 miles from Port Louis. All are making progress, except two who are in a very weak condition.

Patriarch Tikhon Still To Be Tried

(Reuter's Service)

Helsingfors, June 29.—Although the Patriarch Tikhon has been released, the Moscow Tribunal states that his trial will still proceed.

Attempt To Beat Air Record Fails Because Of Fog

(Reuter's Service)

San Diego, California, June 29.—Captain Lowell Smith and Lieutenant Richter of the American Army, who started yesterday morning in an attempt to remain in the air for four days and nights over a 50-kilometer triangular course on a De Haviland aeroplane, were forced to land in San Diego Bay owing to a fog.

The plane turned over and was damaged. The aviators were not injured.

A supply plane had previously four times successfully come into contact with the De Haviland machine, which was thus three times re-fuelled and once fed.

(Reuter's Service)

Lyons, June 29.—Captain Girie has become the provisional holder of the Michelin Cup, having completed the flight round France in 20 hours 41 minutes 50 seconds.

SOVIET PLATFORM

(Reuter's Service)

Warsaw, June 30.—According to the Moscow press the imprisoned Patriarch Gour has adopted the Soviet platform.

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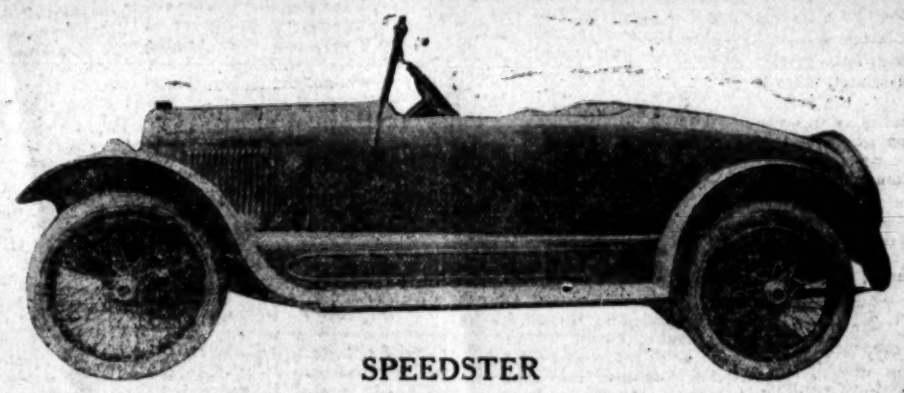

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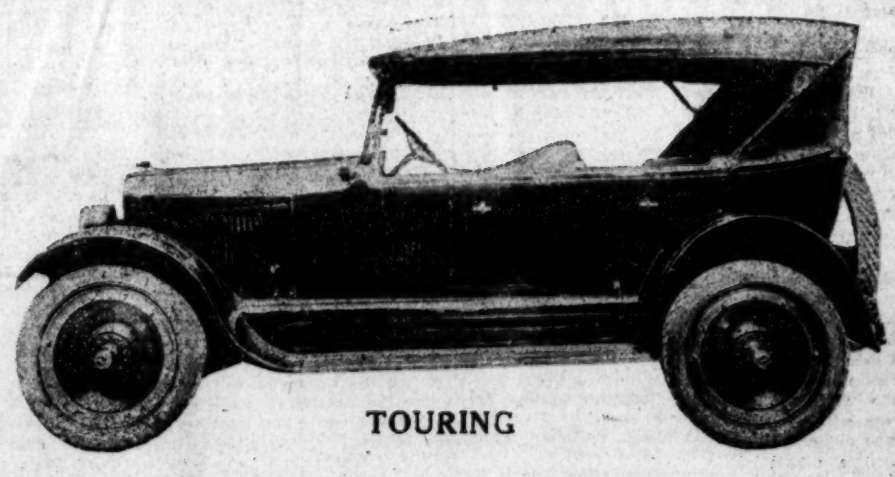

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St. John's University Has Commencement Day

St. John's University closed its 44th year with the commencement exercises of yesterday afternoon, which exercises were preceded by the annual meeting and election of new members of the honorary society Phi Tau Phi and the formal opening of the new science laboratory building.

The commencement program, beginning at 5 o'clock, followed a procession of the guests of honor, faculties, alumni and students. Among the guests of honor were United States Consul-General Edwin S. Cunningham; British Consul-General Sidney Barton; Judge Peter Grain of the British Supreme Court; Mr. H. E. Simms, Chairman of the Municipal Council; Mr. N. T. Yang, representing Commissioner for Foreign Affairs Hsu Yuan; Mr. Alfred C. Sze, representing Dr. Alfred Sze; Prof Tuo, representing Dr. Kuo, of Southeastern University; Dr. T. M. Siao and Mr. T. T. Woo, Chairman of the Shanghai Branch, St. John's University Alumni. The invocation was given by the Rt. Rev. F. R. Graves and President F. L. Hawks Pott then made the announcements.

DR. POTT'S SPEECH

Dr. Pott's speech was as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen, on behalf of the trustees and faculty it gives me much pleasure to welcome you to our forty-fourth commencement day exercises. I will not detain you with a lengthy speech but will call attention briefly to some of the more important happenings of the year.

"First and foremost, there is the completion of the Science Laboratory building which you have been invited to inspect today. This very valuable addition to our plant was rendered possible by the generous contribution of $80,000.00 Gold from the China Medical Board. We are glad to have with us as the representative of that Board, Dr. H. S. Houghton, the Director of the Peking Union Medical College. As he has kindly consented to address us we shall shortly have the pleasure of hearing from him. Our trustees in the United States supplemented the gift of the China Medical Board by $20,000.00 Gold and altogether more than $110,000.00 Gold has been expended upon the development of our Science Department.

"Secondly, during this year new buildings for St. Mary's Hall on the property on Brenan Road have been erected and next September the girls' school will move to the new premises. This step is of great importance as it will enable both institutions, St. John's and St. Mary's, to enter upon a new period of further growth.

"During this Summer we plan to tear down some of the old buildings formerly occupied by the girls school and in their place to erect a new hall to be connected with the Twing Memorial Hall. This new hall will be built with the fund received from the estate of the late John F. Seaman, for many years one of the leading American merchants in Shanghai, and will be called the Seaman Memorial Hall. This enlargement will give us better accommodation for our Middle School and will enable us to use present Middle School building for university purposes. When the work has been accomplished we will have accommodation for 500 university students and 300 middle school students.

PLAN NEW SCHOOL

"Thirdly, due to the generous gift of His Excellency Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to Washington and one of our alumni of whom we are justly proud, we are now able to organise a school of civil engineering. Dr. Sze has already contributed $3,000 for this purpose. The school is to be named the Sao Tseng Sze School of Civil Engineering. We have with us this afternoon as the representative of the family, Mr. Frederick C. Sze, who brings a message from his uncle.

"In the fourth place I would like to mention the entire reorganisation of our Department of Chinese. For many years mission colleges in China have been criticised for not paying sufficient attention to the teaching of the Chinese language and literature, and we are anxious to do what we can to rectify this shortcoming. We believe that it is absolutely necessary that a Chinese student should have a good education in his own language and literature as well as in those subjects generally referred to as Western studies. If he lacks a knowledge of the culture of his own country he has only a one-sided and partial education, and it will be impossible for him to make a synthesis between the new and old learning unless he is acquainted with both. In hoping to bring about the new social developments in China, he will be greatly handi-

the ideals and aims of the old civilisation.

SECURE PROF. MENG

"We have been fortunate in securing the services of Prof. H. C. Meng, an alumnus of St. John's, who has already made for himself a reputation as a teacher of Chinese according to modern methods. He has accepted the appointment of Director of the Department of Chinese and with a competent staff of teachers will be able to place this department on a very high plane.

"These, ladies and gentlemen, are some of the ways in which the University is attempting to function more efficiently. I thank you for your presence with us this afternoon and I hope that as the years go by we may count upon your increased interest and support.

"During the year we have had several gifts, including one from Mr. T. T. Chow of $3,000 for rental of a dormitory for medical students whose last two years' work is in Shanghai. This afternoon at the reception I was handed a letter enclosing a check of $1,000 for the new Social Hall, for which alumni had already pledged $10,000."

The honorary degrees of Doctor of Laws and Doctor of Divinity were conferred upon Dr. P. W. Kuo, President of Southeastern University, Nanking, and the Rev. P. N. Tsu, rector of the Church of Our Savior, Shanghai, respectively. Dr. Kuo being unable to be present, the degree was conferred by deputy. In the case of Dr. Kuo the candidate was presented by Prof. M. H. Throop, M.A., while in the case of Dr. Tsu, the presentation was made by Dean J. W. Nichols, D.D. This was followed by an address by Dr. Henry S. Houghton, Director of the Peking Union Medical School, and the exercises concluded with the presentation of prizes and the singing of the national anthem.

DEGREES CONFERRED

Following is the list of graduates:

School of Theology—Li Huan-wen and Tai Pin-heng, the former being entitled to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.

Bachelor of Arts—Chen Shih-chung, Chien Hui-keng, Chu Chung-fu, I Kwang-heng, Ku Chih-heng, Ku Tzu-fan, Li Cheng, Li Shih-fen, Liu Haiang-cheng, Mao Chi, Meng Ching-cheng, Pan Wen-hua, Sun Shu-tung, Tai Pin-heng, Wang Tun-ching.

I Kwang-heng, Sun Shu-tung and Tai Pin-heng were graduated with honors.

Bachelor of Arts (In Political Science)—Chang Ching and Liu Tsu-lieh, the latter with honor.

Bachelor of Arts (In Economics): Cheng Shang-te, Hsieh I-heng, Li Hung-chun, Ma Te-tai, Pan Yung-chun, Shen Yung-pao, Shih Ping-gwei, Tao Shih-wei, Tu Kuo-yung, Tu Ling, Wang Chia-fan, Wang Chun-tao, Wu Tsu-shen, Yang Fu-chun, Yang Te-shou, Yang Yu-chi, Yu Chen, Yuan Kung-chu. Hsieh I-heng, Tao Shih-wei, Wu Tsu-shen and Yang Fu-chun were graduated with honor.

Bachelor of Science: Chang Yu-lin, Ho Chia-liu, Hsieh Chu-shu and Tu Hsun-li, the latter with honor.

Bachelor of Divinity: Liu Ping-kong.

Doctor of Medicine: Chen Sung-pan, Chiang Shang-feng, Feng Pang-hsun, Huang Wen-yu, I Shou-chuan, Wang Yi-wei.

PRIZE WINNERS

The list of prize winners is as follows:

Alumni Medal for Chinese Oratory: Tai Pin-heng.

"1907" English Essay Prize: Chang Yu-lin.

"1910" Translation Medal: Tu Hsun-li.

"1911" Shield for Inter-class Chinese Debate, Sophomore Class Team: Pei Fu-heng, Wu Heng-cho and Chang Hai-chuan.

"1911" Medal for Best Individual Debator: Pei Fu-heng.

"1909" (Summer) Medal for Excellence in Chinese: Chen Yueh.

"1900" Sociological Essay Prize: Shih Tuan-lu.

"1912" Fiction Prize: I Kwang-heng.

All-round Scholarship in Graduating Class (Presented by O. S. Lieu, Esq.): Chang Yu-lin.

"1920" Prize for Best Science Graduate: Tu Hsun-li.

"1908" (Medical)) for Best Medical Graduate: Chang Shang-feng.

Viceroy's Medals for Chinese: Wu Tseng-jung, Chen Yueh, Chen Liang-tung and Kung Yueh.

Stenhouse Tennis Cup: Ma Hui-pi.

College Tennis Cups for Doubles: Huang Kuei-yuan.

College Inter-class English Debate Freshman Class Team: Sung Chia-chieh, Kuang Kuang-li and Wu Pi-chang.

General Excellence in Athletics: Chen Chi-tung.

E.C.I.A.A. Basketball Championship (1922-23): Capt. Ho Chia-liu.

Shanghai Basketball League: Capt. Ho Chia-liu.

University English Debating Team (1922-23): Tai Pin-heng, Pei Fu-heng and Sung Chia-chieh.

Members elected to Phi Tau Phi were Tsu Hsun-li, Sun Shu-tung and Chang Yu-lin.

Miss Beth Cannon

MISS Cannon, the American dancing partner of Ivan Bankoff, now appearing at the Apollo Theater.

SUMMER SEASON IS IN FULL SWING AT TSINGTAU NOW

(China Press Correspondence)

Tsingtau, June 27.—The Summer season is well under way here now, the annual influx of visitors having begun some weeks ago, and the hotels are filling up. The opening of the Strand Hotel always regarded as the official Summer season inaugural event, took place last Saturday, the 23rd. A new orchestra has been secured for this year by Manager T. Herlihy of the Grand Hotel and is unquestionably the best yet heard. The first program was given on the 15th at the Grand Hotel and was enthusiastically received.

The golf links have been altered this year, affording better sport than previously. The new $12,000 club house is to be opened next month.

Irish Jockey Half Century In Saddle

Dublin, June 20.—Ireland, long noted for the longevity of its people, has probably produced no rarer specimen of hardihood and "youth" than Harry Beasley, one of its leading jockeys, who is now 67.

For more than half a century Beasley has been winning some of the greatest races on the Irish turf. He attributes his long life to abstemious eating, frugal drinking, abstention from smoking, ten hours of sleep, and "trust in God."

Timothy Healy, governor-general of Ireland, placed the first bet of his life recently on a horse ridden by this veteran jockey, and won.

700 Arrested In Nagpur Passive Resistance Duel

(Reuter's Service)

Simla, June 29.—The political situation is quiet except for a continuance of passive resistance in Nagpur and the carrying of the Nationalist flag in procession through the prohibited area. Seven hundred volunteers were arrested and convicted, several being hired dupes who apologised and were subsequently released. It is expected that the movement will expire unless the volunteers are reinforced from elsewhere. Three members of the National Congress were arrested at Narsinghpur and charged with conspiring to induce soldiers to join the movement.

MIDDLE SCHOOL AT ST. JOHN'S HAS GRADUATION

Fifty-eight students were graduated from the St. John's University Middle School at the Forty-fourth Annual Commencement of the school at 5 o'clock, Thursday, June 28. Forty-two students also received certificates for completion of the course in the Chinese Department.

The exercises Thursday began with the procession of Faculty and Graduating Classes from the Middle School Building to Alumni Hall. The invocation was given by Dr. F. L. Hawks Pott, president of St. John's University. After announcements by the Headmaster, Prof. J. R. Norton, the first speaker was introduced. Mr. T. T. Woo, chairman of the Shanghai Branch of the St. John's University Alumni Association.

Mr. Woo, speaking in English, delivered a stirring appeal to the graduating class to realise fully their duties and responsibilities to their fellowmen. He said that it is the work of students who go to St. John's to strive for a strong, Christian China, and that only thrpugh Christian leadership will there be continued and rapid progress. He deplored conditions as they are today, yet at the same time said that there is strong hope of a change in such decadence if boys receiving Christian training will pay attention to other things in addition to politics.

Following two essays by members of the class, one by Leu Kung Sung, in Chinese, the other by Iok Kya Loh, in English, the last speech was given. The orator was Mr. S. C. Sung, vice-president of the Kiangsu Educational Association. He spoke in Chinese, and contrasted teaching at St. John's with the old Chinese system, saying that the present one fits the student for practical service in addition to training them in the Literatures and arts.

In addition to the certificates awarded to graduates of the English and Chinese Departments, more than one hundred awards were made for scholarship, athletic excellence, excellence in Chinese, in mathematics and in scholarship in each class. Letters were given for participation in inter-school games, and banners to winning class teams. Trophies also included large silver cups, shields, and medals.

On Wednesday evening the Class Day exercises were held. The following program was given:

Class President's Greeting, I. Y. Doeng; Class Song, Class Members; Class History (Chinese), T. D. Oong; Class History (English) Z. W. Woo; Headmaster's Advice, Prof. J. R. Norton; Address, Mr. C. C. Nieh; Presentation of Prizes, Mrs. J. R. Norton; Chinese Play, "It Is I"; Foreign Orchestral numbers; Foreign Drama, "The Pagoda Slave."

Tientsin American Consul General Goes To Yokohama

Mr. Stuart J. Fuller, American Consul General at Tientsin, has been transferred to Yokohama and will assume his new duties at the expiration of his present leave, according to a letter received from the State Department by the Tientsin Chamber of Commerce.

Mr. De Witt C. Poole, Chief of the Far Eastern European Division of the State Department formerly of the Russian Division will be the new Consul-General. He expects to arrive in Tientsin in October to assume his duties.

CHINA'S TRADE SHOWS BIG DROP FOR LAST MAY

Internal Trade Suffering—Imports, Particularly New Orders, Less

"The decrease of business activity in China continued during May," according to figures compiled by the Chinese-American Bank of Commerce. "Imports were much reduced in volume, especially as regards new orders. Export quite brisk until April began to slacken down in the beginning of May and had practically come to a standstill towards the close of the month. This statement refers especially to raw silk, for which commodity there were practically no new settlements in course of May. The cocoon crop turned out to be generally satisfactory, but the quality leaves something to be desired. As prices for raw silk in Japan showed distinct signs of weakness, buyers abroad adopted a policy of watchful waiting.

"Of the smaller articles of export from China the industry Mah Jong sets has probably reached its zenith for the time being. There is feverish activity in the manufacture of this particular line, the demand considerably exceeding the actual supply. It would appear that the feverish efforts to participate in the manufacture and in the export of Mah Jong sets would soon have to result in overproduction and subsequently in a considerable fall of prices which are now distinctly inflated.

"The Board of Revenue has thought fit to impose an export duty (one half of the regular rate) on hair nets, after having attempted to foster this particular industry for some years. The imposition of a tax on an industry which has been,—and still is,—in a critical condition can hardly be called a wise step.

"Under the depressing influence of the atmosphere created by the deplorable bandit outrage near Lincheng, China's internal trade suffered enormously. This was evidenced by the further decline in the activity of the cotton yarn industry in China, which has not from its lethargy and which is still laboring under the many disadvantages of recent months.

"In view of the disorganisation within the body which is supposed to represent the Central Government at Peking economic conditions in China are bound to continue unsatisfactory.

"Complete figures on the foreign trade of China in 1922 are distinctly cheerful reading and inspire hope that China will emerge with new strength out of the present chaos."

Shanghai Municipal Police (Reserve)

No. 243 Resignation—S-C 183 Pond is permitted to resign at his own request.

No. 244 Leave. H-C Ortwin is granted leave from 30-6-23 to 8-9-23 W-O Rawlins is granted leave from 25-6-23 to 5-8-23. S-C 74 Fletcher is granted leave from 23-6-23 to 23-6-24. S-C 193 Goochind is granted leave from 1-7-23 to 31-7-23.

No. 245 Promotion. Acting W-O Phillips 145 to be Warning Officer.

No. 246 Unattached List. S-C 172 Pasquier is transferred to the Unattached List.

No. 247 A. C. P. (Reserve) offices Town Hall will be closed for business on Monday 2 and Tuesday July 3.

No. 248 Town Hall Range. The Range will be closed on Tuesday July 3.

(signed) W. Beatty.
A. C. P. (i-c Reserve).

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CARLTON HOSTS TO U. S. SAILORS MONDAY NIGHT

The managers of the Carlton Cafe and Theater have invited the sailors of the U. S. ships in port to attend the play "Bits of life" at their theater on Monday night as their guests; and after the play they will have seats on the roof garden to witness the dancing and cabaret show. The sailors will be taken to the theater and back in special tram cars by the Navy "Y".

The U. S. S. Huron, flagship of the Asiatic Fleet, is expected to arrive here today or tomorrow and the U. S. transport Pecos is expected in port July 9 or 10.

Open-Air Concert At Jessfield Park Tomorrow Night

The Jessfield Park Orchestral Concert which was advertised to take place on Saturday last at 9.15 p.m., and subsequently cancelled on account of the inclemency of the weather, will weather permitting, be given tomorrow evening at the same hour.

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60149 J. 4

TO LET, Immediately, modern five roomed house, two bathrooms, servants' quarters, garden. Screened throughout. Best part of Avenue Joffre. Very cheap rent, only lixture to be sold. Please apply to Box 1031, THE CHINA PRESS.
60156 J 3

NICE four-roomed house, near Public School, North Szechuen Road extension. Apply to Box 1033, THE CHINA PRESS.
60159 J 4

TO RENT, six roomed house. French Concession, newly painted and screened, two baths, garage, furniture optional. Rent Tls. 100.00. Apply to Box 1023, THE CHINA PRESS.
60139 J 1

TO LET, on Route Pottier, completely furnished five room house with servants and garage, July 10 to September 15. Rent reasonable. Apply to Box No. 1036, THE CHINA PRESS, or telephone West 1904.

TO LET, for immediate occupation up to 30th September, nicely furnished house, near Columbia Club, three bedrooms, three bathrooms, modern conveniences, garden, tennis, telephone etc., Rent Tls. 150.00 per month, all included Apply to Box 1018, THE CHINA PRESS. 60114 J 3

TO LET, house, four rooms, bathroom, kitchen. Rent $40. Furniture must be taken over cheap. 52, Rue Baron Gros.
60110

TO LET, four room house, Bubbling Well district. Tls. 75.00 For particulars, inquire 40, Bubbling Well. T. F. 17(

TO LET, in French Concession, a six roomed house, all well furnished painted and nice wall paper, verandah facing South, two bathrooms attached, hot and cold water, and garage. Apply to 278, Rue Lafayette.
60053 J 10

TO LET, a very cosy and desirable house, in the Wayside district, suitable for married couple with two children or bachelors mess, containing a dining room, drawing room, three bedrooms, bathroom, dressing room, pantry, kitchen, garage, servants' quarters and garden. Some fittings and fixtures to be taken over. Apply to Box 1008, THE CHINA PRESS.
60058 J 1

TO LET, new house on Yu Yuen Road, seven rooms, sleeping porch, verandah, two bathrooms with modern conveniences, servants' quarters, kitchen, pantry and big garden. Apply Business Department, National Committee Y. M. C. A., 20 Museum Road.
60067 J 6

TO LET, a four roomed house, on old Kiangwan Road, from 1st July. Moderate rent. Apply to F. Viccajee, 9B, Kiangse Road.
60074 J 1

CORNER Great Western Road and Rue Amiral Courbet, new four roomed houses, with attics hot and cold water, sanitary plumbing etc. Apply Brandt and Rodgers Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
60027 J 5

SEMI foreign houses, Jukong Road off North Szechuen Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
60026 J 5

Nos. 3 and 9 Kiangwan Road, opposite the Hongkew Park, four large rooms, attics, servants' quarters, etc. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
60025 J 5

TO LET, immediately, No. 31 Route Vallon. Taels 125, Six rooms, two modern bathrooms flush toilets, small garden. Unfurnished. Apply premises or phone West 3459. 59892 J

SIX roomed house to let, French Concession, near tram. Complete modern sanitary conveniences, garage. Apply to the Shanghai Estate Co., Inc. 41 Rue du Consulate.
T. F. 180

LOST AND FOUND

DOLLARS 50.00 reward. Lost small brown Pekinese dog about two years old. Strayed from No. 85 Yu Yuen Road, between 6 and 8 p.m. on 27th June. Finder requested to kindly communicate with Mrs. H. Y. Irwine, Telephone No. West 683. 85 Yu Yuen Road.
T. F. 182

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED: American stenographer for a few weeks temporary work. Apply to Box 1034, THE CHINA PRESS. 60161 J 1

WANTED, a law interpreter, please state qualifications, experienced and salary expected. References required. Apply to Box 1024, THE CHINA PRESS.
60143 J 4

COMPETENT foreign lady stenographer, wanted by American manufacturing concern. Permanent employment. Address fully to Box No. 1019, THE CHINA PRESS.
60115 J 1

WANTED immediately competent translator for Chinese-English, one having knowledge of technical lines and practice in typewriting preferred. Apply stating previous experience and salary required, to Manager, Chinese Post Office Box No. 408. 60116 J 3

WANTED compradore, speaking English, with good knowledge of import and export business and sundries market. Only person with experience and possessing good references need apply to Box 1012, THE CHINA PRESS.
60063 J 1

WANTED, immediately, an experienced stenographer for an established American export firm, applicant must be efficient. Apply to Box 1013, THE CHINA PRESS.
60069 J 1

WANTED for permanent position, a capable Chinese translator with experience of foreign life, to translate and give ideas to Chinese through the screen. Writing good Chinese characters is essential. Apply to Box 1007, THE CHINA PRESS.
60055 J 3

WANTED shroff to sell Chinese embroideries. Must have wide acquaintance among local merchants. Salary and commission. Apply to Box 981, THE CHINA PRESS. 59993 J 3

GODOWNS TO LET

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road near water front. For particulars please apply to the National Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd., of Hongkong. 49 Kiangse Road.
60069 J 6

TO LET, godowns, situated at North Soochow Road (corner of North Chekiang Road). For particulars, please apply to The Wing On Co., Ltd. T. F. 156

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

OFFICE TO LET, corner of Kiukiang Road and Szechuen Road. For particulars, please apply to Bank of Canton Ltd. 2 Ningpo Road. T. F. 141

TO LET, at 16 Canton Road, 3,000 square feet or will subdivide, at a very low price, for balance of term make any offer, which will be considered to J. T. Hammond, 16, Jinkee Road.
60165 J 2

TO LET, one large bright room with foreroom, bathroom and private entrance. 45, North Szechuen Road, first floor. Doctor Bergshtam.
60109 J 1

TO LET, small office in Central district. Low rental. Apply to Box 1004. THE CHINA PRESS.
60050 J 1

OFFICES to let, Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange Building, 50 Avenue Edward VII, third and fourth floors, modern, large and small. Rental includes rates, elevators, light and water. Please apply Chinese Cotton Goods Exchange, Ltd., 50 Avenue Edward VII. 60019 J 8

TO LET, shop in good position, with gas, water and electricity supplied, everything fixed up nicely, on Kiangse Road. Please write for particulars to Box No. 999, THE CHINA PRESS.
60038 J 1

OFFICE to let, for professional purposes, common use of reception room with dentist. Central district. Apply Dr. J. V. Scott, 38 Nanking Road. 59999 J 3

OFFICES to let. On the 2nd and 3rd floors of No. 7 The Bund. Also at No. 7a the premises immediately behind No. 7. Apply to The Commercial Bank of China.

APARTMENTS TO LET

TO LET, self-contained unfurnished flat, consisting of two rooms, hall, kitchen and bathroom, on Avenue Edward VII near The Bund. Very reasonable rental. Immediate occupation. Apply to Box 1030, THE CHINA PRESS.
60155 J 3

TO LET, on Bubbling Well Road, between Gordon and Seymour Roads, well furnished two or three roomed apartment, on 1st floor, from 10th July. Front room with large verandah, faces South. Good table, tennis, garage, telephone, Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 995, THE CHINA PRESS.
60127 J. 1

FRENCH-town. To let, well furnished, newly decorated, three room flat, modern conveniences, telephone, etc., full board for two persons. $250.00 per mensem. Apply to Box 1021, THE CHINA PRESS.
60123 J 3

TO LET, July first, flat of two large and one small rooms, kitchen and bath, with geyser, Americans preferred, adults only. Cool in Summer. 12, Darroch Road. Phone N. 172. 60124 J 1

FOR RENT, suite, two rooms, bath, verandah. Private American home, exceptionally cool. Vicinity Columbia Club. Homeside cooking. Address Box 1222. Chinese Post Office. 60049 J 1

TO LET, furnished flat, three rooms, kitchen, bath, verandah, pantry. Apply 36 Quinsan Road.
60015

TO LET, immediate occupation, fully furnished flat, airy and cool, facing South. Western district. state telephone number when replying. Apply to Box 1010. THE CHINA PRESS.
60061 J 1

APARTMENT. Unfurnished apartment, two large rooms, bathroom, kitchen, servants' quarters, etc. 133, Szechuen Road. Apply Brandt and Rodgers, Ltd., No. 123, Szechuen Road. Telephone C. 1119.
60024 J 5

FOR RENT. Self contained flat, furnished, consisting of four rooms with bath and kitchen. Central district. Very reasonable rental. Address Post Office Box 1193, or phone C. 6052, for further information.
T. F. 181

SUMMER RESORTS

TO LET. At West End Peitaiho, nicely furnished houses, facing sea. For particulars, apply Mrs. Batouleff's office. 124 Taku Road, Tientsin. 60158 J 4

KULING: To rent, three well furnished rooms, and board. Central location, can be rented singly or together Apply L. E. Spaulding, House 2345, Kuling.
60157 J 5

MOKANSHAN. Grand View House, under entirely new, British management offers good accommodation, with home comforts, within easy distance of Shanghai. Private bathrooms, Situation near public tennis courts. Tailor in residence. Enquiries to 366 Mokanshan.
60140 J 1

VALLEY Hotel, Kuling. American owned. Good accommodation. Coolly situated. Within 2 minutes walk of the Russian Swimming Pool Apply Valley Hotel, Kuling.
59403.

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED. Four room house, or two room flat, in Wayside district, must be airy and cool, Southern aspect preferred. Apply to Box 1026, THE CHINA PRESS.
60145 J 4

WANTED to purchase house with garden of three to ten mow, and at least three living rooms, four bedrooms, bathrooms with modern plumbing. Western district or French Concession. Apply to Box 982, THE CHINA PRESS.
59994 J 30

LAND FOR SALE

FOR SALE, land, on Kiangwan Road, near Kiangwan on main Road, large frontage, electric light available, foreign deeds, 4 Mow for Tls. 8,000. Apply to Box 1009, THE CHINA PRESS.
60059 J 1

THREE MOW LOT. British title deed, near junction Kiangwan Roads. Ideal site for residence, tennis court, vegetable garden, stables and garage. Two Road frontages. Reasonable price. Apply to Box 975, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

Connaught House.

8 and 9 Quinsan Gardens.

Vacant one small front room, facing South.

14 and 15 Quinsan Gardens

Direct Foreign Supervision. To let with full board, one large room with private bath; also one small room. Telephone North 482.

BOSTONIA

61, Carter Road

55626

Eighteen Quinsan Gardens

Cleanest, coolest, quietest rooms in Shanghai. Private baths throughout. Best food in town. Real American home Cooking Telephone North 844.

TO LET, furnished large room, small room and bathroom attached Also one single room. 19, Nanzing Road.
60148 J 3

TO LET, in private family, furnished room, suitable for two, bathroom attached. Telephone. Board optional. If desired, garage, stables. Apply 31, Baikal Road.
60150 J 1

TO LET, in private family, nice furnished rooms with board or without board. Verandah, bathroom, all modern conveniences. Telephone. 490, Rue Lafayette, close to the French Park and tramcar No. 10.
60151 J 7

NEAR French Park, beautiful Double and single room with separate and modern bath, separate or together, also small single room. French supervision and cooking. Moderate price. 127, Route Vallon. Phone, W. 3125.
60162 J 6

TO LET, one large room, with verandah and bathroom attached. Full board. Please apply 28, Carter Road, or phone West 1912.
60163

MELBOURNE HOUSE. To let, well furnished room, with board, private bath and geyser, suitable married couple or friends. Also two small rooms at moderate terms. 12a Quinsan Gardens. Telephone North 63.
60166 J 4

COMFORTABLY furnished airy room. Facing South, with verandah, suitable for couple or two friends. Also smaller room, tennis, garage. Apply 8 Yates Road.
60167 J 4

NICELY furnished double room in good building, one block from Bund and Nanking Road. Suitable for couple or two friends, ideal for business people. Excellent table. A real home with congenial people Tennis club privileges if desired Phone Central 797.
T. F. 183

CENTRAL, in private family, large well furnished room. Lift service, all commodities. 134, Szechuen Road, corner Hongkong Road, 3rd floor.
60169 J 1

TO LET, well furnished double room, with bath and geyser, $50 per month, near French Club and tram. 312, Avenue Joffre. Telephone West 2855. 59535

COMFORTABLY furnished rooms with bath and first class board in newly refitted house now under American management. 23 North Szechuen Road. Telephone North 2554. T. F. 132

MRS. J. Lepetit, 47 Bubbling Well, near New Carlton and Race Course, large and small nicely furnished rooms, with bathrooms attached. Prices moderate. Telephone W. 1215.
59436.

CENTRAL TO let, single room, vacant July 1st, full board, take lift to 3rd floor. 103, Szechuen Road. 60112 J 6

TO LET, nicely furnished room, bath. attached Excellent food. 106, Bubbling Well Road.
60129 J 4

TO LET, one double and single room, airy, cool, well furnished, quiet place, close Hardoon's Park. 11, Tsong-chow Road, behind Burlington Hotel, Bubbling Well Road. 60130 J 1

ROOM, with bath, in modern house, in French Concession, for two girls or married couple, tennis court and garage. Address Box 994. THE CHINA PRESS.
60022 J 1

To LET, in Carter Road district, a cool airy bedroom, with good board. Also a small room, suitable for business lady. Terms reasonable. Apply to Box 1005, THE CHINA PRESS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

EXCLUSIVE foreign boarding house, nicely furnished rooms with private bath and modern conveniences. Excellent table. Phone West 2056, or call A101, B101, C101 Avenue Road, near Gordon Mrs H. Russell. 56029

ROOMS TO LET, one large bedroom, nicely furnished, with verandah, facing south, and separate bathroom, suitable for two bachelors or couple, also one small bedroom. Excellent food and cooking, and home comforts ase of lawn tennis ground. Please apply 98 Route des Soeurs or Tel. W. 3073.
59996 J 3

FURNISHED, South rooms with bath attached, excellent cusine. $70 to 100 single, 110 to 150 double. 34, Haskell Road.
59966 J.11

FURNISHED rooms facing South, bath attached. Excellent board. $80 to 130 single, 130 to 180 double 34, Haskell Road.
59745 J 1

UNFURNISHED ROOMS TO LET

TO LET, unfurnished single room with attached bathroom, in Central part of French Concession. Rental Tls. 40 including taxes, light and water. Apply to Box 1029, THE CHINA PRESS.
60135 J 3

UNFURNISHED ROOMS WANTED

TWO furnished rooms with bath, for two American bachelors Central. Occupation July 15th Apply to Box 1014, THE CHINA PRESS. 60146

EDUCATIONAL

ENGLISH ladies give lessons English, business correspondence Literature, shorthand, typewriting music. Miss Ryan, 3a Wongkashaw Gardens. Telephone W. 2779. 59150

CERTIFIED teacher will receive pupils for English, English composition or business course. Apply to Box 997, THE CHINA PRESS.
60036 J 4

USED CARS

FOR SALE: Immediately for Tls. 1,000. 3 seater car, smart looking, new engine, new tires. Apply to Box 1032, THE CHINA PRESS.
60156 J 3

HUPMOBILE 2-4 seater, for sale. Latest sporting model with disappearing hood. perfect Condition. Cord tyres. Recently painted and overhauled. Car must be seen to be appreciated. Please write I. Iochvidoff, 29, Quinsan Road.
60138

FOR SALE, very cheap, two excellent motor cars, De Dion Bouton, 4 cylinders, only six months old cost taels 4,800, now only 2,000. Willy's Knight limousine, easily worth 3,000 taels, now taels 1,500. Apply J. T. Hammond, 16, Jinkee Road.
60165 J 2

STUTZ five seater touring car, recently overhauled and repainted, smart appearance, very little used. Please apply to 123, Weihaiwei Road. 60018 J 14

HOUSES FOR SALE

FOR SALE, a boarding house of ten rooms, in Carter Road district. Owner leaving for home. For particulars, please apply to Box 991, THE CHINA PRESS.
60017

HOUSE FOR SALE, No. 5, Singapore Road, six large, six small rooms, terrace, kitchen, bathroom, cellar, garden, tennis court and garage, etc. Price 31,000 taels. Apply to Box 905, THE CHINA PRESS. 59801 J.11

FOR SALE: Complete furnishings of a nine roomed house for sale cheap. Apply to Box 874, THE CHINA PRESS.
T. F. 177

EXCHANGE AND MART

FOR SALE. Indian motor cycle, twin cylinder, Scout model (American make). Excellent running condition, pratically new. A bargain. Apply 543, Avenue Joffre. West 1602. 60136 J 1

TWO beautiful pedigree, black and silver Pomeranian pups, for sale. West 3995, after 7 evenings Room 18, 103 Bubbling Well.
60145 J 4

IN good order and condition, Singer Sewing machine. Apply to Box 1025, THE CHINA PRESS.
60145 J 4

PANSY kitchen stove with water tank attached, nearly new $50.00. Hot water heater No. 00 excellent $50.00. Two portable camping cots $6.00 each. West 1970.
60144 J 1

FOR SALE, in consequence of removal into the International Settlement, electric fan. 17½ inches, oscillating, suitable for French Concession. New. To be inspected 32D, Markham Road.
60121 J 1

FOR immediate sale, governess carriage with small grey mare, harness etc., etc. No reasonable offer refused. Phone W. 1445.
60113 J 1

EXCHANGE AND MART

WRIGHT AND BELYEA, For House boats and Motor boats Works Woosung. Telephone Central 1133. T. F. 3

SAFETY Razor Blades sharpened like new, three cents single four cents double blades. Send your old blades to the Y.M.C.A. Barber Shop—"The Sanitary Shop 120 Szechuen Road.
T. F. 71

FOR SALE, Irish setter male, four months old. Tls. 25.00. Apply to Box 1020, THE CHINA PRESS.
60123 J 5

CHEAP sale, two new large river fishing nets with fittings. Apply 783, Avenue Foch.
60168 J 3

COSY corner seat for sale. Left side 6 feet two inches long, right side 5 feet 2 inches long. Height 6 feet 6 inches. Fabrikoid upholstery. Reversible seats. A bargain. $50.00. Call Lee Tung Furniture shop. A209 Szechuen Road (Between Ningpo and Peking Roads).
T. F.

SECOND-Hand Corona typewriter. Advertiser open to purchase. Must be in good condition and price within reason. Apply to Box 1014. THE CHINA PRESS.
60027 J 1

FOR SALE, about 60 extra strong galvanized iron drums, 50 and 100 gallon size, most of these have been used for the importation of pure alcohol, very suitable for exporting high-class oils etc. Offers wanted for saponification glycerin in several ton-lots. American Drug Company, wholesale Department.
60064 J 1

FOR SALE. Bb Clarinet, new instrument never used, C. G. Conn make. Albert System, 15 keys 6 rings, low pitch, complete in plush-lined case. Xylophone, Deagan professional model, bars of genuine aagued wood, 3½ octaves with resonators, mounted on telescopic stand, used short time only. Both highest quality instruments. Frank Blackinger, Maxim's Cafe, Phone Central 7592.
60063 J 1

FOR SALE, one Victrola with records. Price very reasonable, machine practically new. Apply to Box 996, THE CHINA PRESS.
60034 J 1

FEVERISH FABLES

CHINA PRESS WANT-AD CHIT

Fill out this form and send it in by coolie or by mail. Want-ads Must be Prepaid. The rate is three cents per word per day. Minimum charge sixty cents for twenty words. Black-face type six cents. Close the amount with the ad. and your box number and receipt will be returned by bearer.

Name _____ Classification _____

Street _____ Number of Insertions _____

Amount Enclosed. Mex. $ _____ Signature _____

THREE CENTS PER WORD PER INSERTION. Minimum Charge Twenty Words

1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25
26	27	28	29	30
31	32	33	34	35

NOTE: If it is desired to use a box number please add 7 words: "Apply to Box ..... The China Press." All arbitrary signs, such as ¼—½—¾—' (feet)—" (inches) etc. are charged as one word.

Peace In Turkey

BY CRAWFURD PRICE

It is noteworthy that the Turks are ever ready to accept even the slightest concession on the part of the Allies; but that whenever a surrender of any of their own particular demands or aspirations is required, Ismet Pasha demands time for further reflection, or the question is remitted to technical discussion. It is obvious that this procedure can continue either indefinitely or until the Turks have secured full satisfaction of their ambitions.

That Ismet Pasha has adopted these dilatory and obstructive tactics need occasion no surprise. There is, indeed, no reason why he should do anything else. We have only to remember the complete capitulation of the Allies on such vital points as the protection of the lives and property of the Christian minorities, the freedom of the Dardanelles, the provision of adequate safeguards for foreigners in Turkey, and the elaboration of measures to insure the normal conduct of foreign business in Turkey, to understand that success has crowned the efforts of the Ottoman negotiators.

It cannot be suggested that the concessions which have been made were justified in the circumstances, nor can it be denied that in the result the interests of the native Christians and the great powers of western Europe alike have been gravely jeopardised. The Allies find themselves in their present position simply and solely because at no time since the signature of the Treaty of Sevres has there existed any honest solidarity of policy between them.

The Turks must not be blamed for having taken advantage of this Allied disunity. They promptly played into the hands of French concession-hunters and by the Treaty of Angora concluded what they regarded as a separate treaty of peace with France, and promised France such facilities as virtually amounted to an economic monopoly in Anatolia.

Thereafter French policy was dictated by a desire to safeguard the benefits thus assured, and we were presented with the curious spectacle of French diplomacy working at every turn to support Turkey against Great Britain, in which connection it received the support of an Italy undisguisedly concerned only with commercial interests.

It is, therefore, due to the lack of solidarity between the Allies, and the quest after individual, economic and political advantages that afflict France and Italy, that we owe the defeat of the Greek Army, the arrival of the Turks at Constantinople, their re-entry into Europe, and the apparent powerlessness of the Great Powers to obtain any conditions of peace save those to which the Osmanli are graciously pleased to consent.

Within recent months the results of French policy have reacted to the detriment of French interests to such an extent that it appeared probable that allied solidarity was at least within sight, and that means would be found to save at least something from the wreck of allied ideals. The Turks, exalted beyond measure by their success, sought to impose conditions which not only undermined the prospective value of French concessions but jeopardised the security for the loans which had been granted to Turkey in times past. Humiliations were inflicted upon French educational and religious establishments, and, to crown all, the French military position in Syria was threatened by concentrations of Ottoman troops on the frontier.

It was at this precise moment that the Turks, having vainly attempted to come to a separate agreement with England, played their remaining trump card. In hurrying the Chester concessions through Parliament, they attempted to secure American support in the final stages of their struggle with western Europe, and it must be admitted that there are indications that a considerable measure of diplomatic assistance will be forthcoming that a privileged position in the exploitation of Turkey may be secured for an American syndicate.

As matters stand, therefore, there would seem to be no reason why the Turks should not continue their present obstructive tactics in the hope that they will wear down allied opposition and completely satisfy their ambition to conclude peace on their own terms. There is one, and perhaps only one, way in which this eventuality can be circumvented by the Allies. It is that they should regard the obtaining by Admiral Chester of such concession as he desires with complete indifference, and themselves come to a definite agreement concerning outstanding questions. Previous attempts have, of course, been made in this direction, but they have always failed, because France practically withdrew at the last moment. This happened as lately as February of this year, when, upon presentation of the Draft Treaty of Lausanne, M. Poincare hastened to inform Angora that the terms therein embodied were to be regarded not as an ultimatum, but as a basis for discussion.

Matters have now reached such a stage, however, that it should not be difficult for Rome and Paris to make up their minds, reach a definite conclusion, and it has to be said of Britain that, although all its desiderata have already been sacrificed, it would still support any demonstration of solidarity. Were this course to be adopted, it would be comparatively simple for Britain, France and Italy to cut short the tedious diplomatic negotiations by informing Turkey that they would maintain their hold upon the Dardanelles until such time as their demands were accepted.

Birthday Honors List Creates Two Additional Peers

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—There are only two peerages in the Birthday Honors List, which is comparatively small. The list includes:

Barons:

The Hon. Charles Napier Lawrence, Chairman of the London and North-Western Railway.

The Hon. Herbert Cokayne Gibbs, partner in the firm of Anthony Gibbs and Sons, London.

Baronet:

Mr. George Alfred Wills, J. P. Chairman of the Imperial Tobacco Co. of Great Britain and Ireland, Ltd.

Privy Councillors:

Mr. Montagu Norman, D. S. O. Governor of the Bank of England, and Lieutenant of the City of London.

Mr. S. M. Bruce, the Australian Commonwealth Prime Minister.

The Hon. William Stevens Fielding, Minister of Finance in Canada.

Vessels Due

Angkor, *Marseilles*	July	7
Argun Maru, *Europe*	July	2
Arabia Maru, *Manila,*	July	2
Aso Maru, *Yokohama*	July	4
Chungking, *Hankow*	July	5
Chili, *Yokohama*	July	4
Carcarvonshire, *London*	July	6
Chohei Maru, *Dairen*	July	4
Devanha, *Yokohama*	July	6
E. of Australia, *Hongkong*	July	2
E. of Asia, *Vancouver*	July	1
Fengtien, *Tientsin*	July	4
Fautang, *Tientsin*	July	2
Goettingen, *Hamburg*	July	1
Genoa Maru, *Hongkong*	July	8
Hakodate Maru, *Europe*	July	4
Hakone Maru, *Europe*	July	6
Haean, *Foochow*	July	1
Hsinkong, *Tientsin*	July	2
Hsin Kiangteen, *Ningpo*	July	3
Hsin Peking, *Ningpo*	July	1
Hsin Ningshao, *Ningpo*	July	1
Kaining *Chinwangtao*	July	2
Katori Maru, *Kobe*	July	5
Kaga Maru, *Seattle*	July	3
Kanchow, *Hongkong*	July	4
Khiva, *London*	July	4
Kiangfoo, *Hankow*	July	9
Kianghsin, *Hankow*	July	1
Kiangyung, *Hankow*	July	2
Kiangshun, *Hankow*	July	7
Kutwo, *Hankow*	July	4
Kiangteen, *Hankow*	July	6
Kiangyu, *Hankow*	July	7
Kumano Maru, *Osaka*	July	4
Kungwo, *Hankow*	July	3
Loongwo, *Hankow*	July	1
Luenho, *Hankow*	July	7
Luenyi, *Hankow*	July	5
Nagasaki Maru, *Nagasaki*	July	5
Nippon, *Gothenburg*	July	7
Nordstrand, *Chinwangtao*	July	1
Omi Maru, *Osaka*	July	8
Poyang, *Hankow*	July	7
Pres. Lincoln, *S. Francisco.*	July	4
Pres. Madison, *Seattle*	July	6
Pres. Wilson, *Hongkong*	July	6
Rhexenor, *Liverpool*	July	1
Shengking, *Hankow*	July	1
Suiyang, *Hongkong*	July	2
Shanghai Maru, *Nagasaki*	July	2
Shinon, *Chinwangtao*	July	1
Siberia Maru, *Hongkong*	July	3
Sinkiang, *Tsingtao*	July	5
Szechuen, *Hongkong*	July	7
Shuntien, *Tientsin*	July	8
Sunning, *Hongkong*	July	9
Taishun, *Foochow*	July	8
Tuckwo, *Hankow*	July	1
Tungchow, *Tientsin*	July	1
Tatung, *Hankow*	July	4
Tsisang, *Hongkong*	July	3
Tungshing, *Hongkong*	July	5
Whangpu, *Hankow*	July	2
W. Prospect, *S. Francisco*	July	4
Woosung, *Hankow*	July	6
Wuchang, *Hankow*	July	9
Yamashiro Maru, *Osaka*	July	1
Yusang, *Hongkong*	July	1
Yushun, *Tientsin*	July	1
Yingchow, *Hongkong*	July	5

How Firpo And Willard Will Stack-Up

THOUGH Luis Angel Firpo, the wild man from the Argentine, is much smaller than the "come-back," Jess Willard, the early betting favors him to win in his coming fight with the Kansas man, who so decisively whipped Floyd Johnson. The men have been matched to fight, probably in the Yankee Stadium in New York City, some time before July 7. Tex Rickard will promote the bout, and the winner is to meet Jack Dempsey for the world's heavyweight championship.

Times Supports Singapore Naval Base Project

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 30.—Commenting on Singapore, the Times says that it is the business of statesmanship to look ahead. The Cabinet, after mature consideration and action upon the advice of the Committee on Imperial Defence, have come to the conclusion that the development of Singapore as a naval base is necessary. They alone have all the data for forming a proper judgment and as much expert advice as they desire. The lay mind can in any way understand that if it is not possible in the case of war in the East to send a fleet there Britain would run a risk of losing a part of her territory or of seeing her trade ruined and the safety of India imperilled. Singapore has more central position than any port in Australasia and has no equal in the world for its potential usefullness in ship repair.

Chinese Captives Not Yet Released

Tsinanfu, June 29.—General Cheng Shih-chi, the Deputy Tuchun, arrived here from Tsaochuang yesterday to report on the enrollment of the bandits at Paotsuku. He declares that he will return to Tsaochuang in two days to work for the release of the remaining Chinese victims in the bandit lair.

It is understood that the bandits would not liberate the old "flesh bonds" unless they are redeemed. There is much haggling between the officials and the brigand delegates at Tsaochuang with regard to the ransom of the captives held before the raid on the Tsin-Pu express.

The bandit troops under the command of Sun Mei-yao, the young brigand chieftain, have assumed patrolling duties in the vicinity of Tsaochuang.

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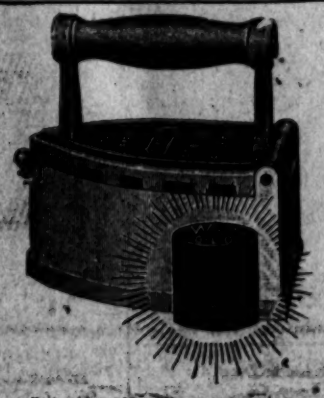

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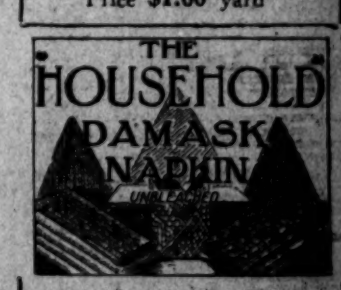

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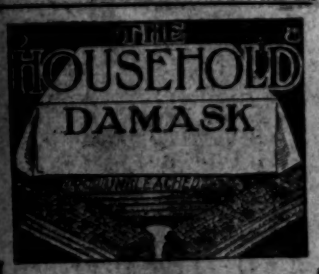

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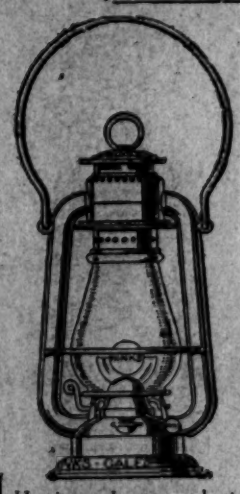

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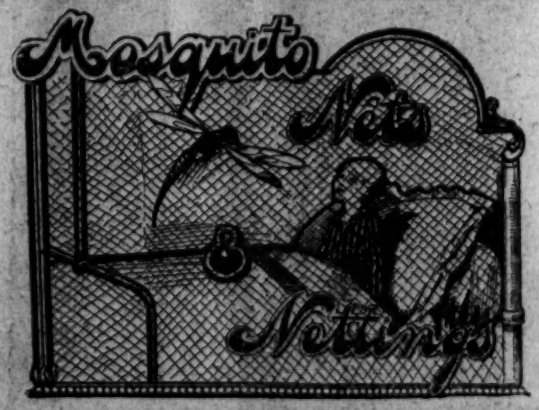

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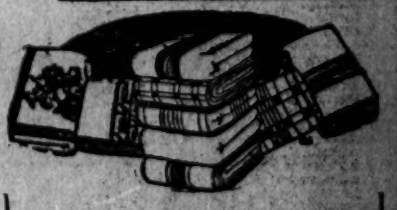

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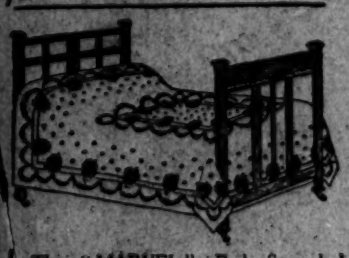

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NANKING ROAD —— SZECHUEN ROAD

His Majesty Presents William Shakespeare

BY FREDERIC DEAN

Up from the eastern corner of southern Asia comes word that Siam's King has translated into the vernacular of his homeland Shakespeare's tragedy of "Romeo and Juliet." Those who have read the Siamese version say it is fast, in the English poet's own rhyme and metrical cadence—but with that rhythm and that cadence, clothed with the wisdom and the warmth of centuries of pre-Shakespearean days. New Yorkers have been reveling all winter in the exquisite charm of these young lovers. What will be the outcome of the presentation of their tragic fate before the warm-blooded, equatorial Siamese?

Siam, a tiny state with less than 14,000,000 souls, is, for its size, the richest of the world's commonwealths. Her King, not long come out of his thirties, one of the youngest of rulers, sits upon one of the oldest thrones in history, tracing his lineage back to the days when Egypt was in her infancy and before Greece was. The kingdom is an absolute monarchy—the King the most democratic of monarchs, the only Eastern ruler with a Western education. His majesty maintains his court in the Heavenly Royal City, "the Beautiful and Invincible Archangel—Bangkok." Once in the capital the eye is caught by kaleidoscopic surprises, architectural treasures, palaces and temples set in stately groves and surrounded by broad courts, courts paved with tilings laid in rare and intricate patterns, both temple and palace ornately decorated without and within—wonders of carving workmanship and profuse ornamentation; doors and windows overlaid with mosaics of fine porcelain inlaid with ivory and gold, with graceful spires glistening in the sun like a forest of jeweled trees.

The people are a pleasure-loving folk, ready to revel in a pageant or a play. The calendar is arranged to squeeze in a festa every seventh day, from January to December, and, as Siam is celebrating her 2350th year, her people are grown a bit critical as to the pomp and circumstance of the offered holiday. They live in a land of poetry and flowers. Their gestures are as rhythmic as their speech. It is but natural that they should hold drama close to their hearts; that they should live over by day the heroics they have had mimed to them by night.

Heretofore His Majesty King Rama VI has translated into Siamese (and had played before him by Siamese actors) a number of Shakespeare's other masterpieces, besides like Sheridan's "She Stoops to Conquer" and the "School for Scandal" and an occasional French play. This, the last of his endeavors to bring to his people the best of foreign drama, is in line with his expressed desire "to make the stage popular and profitable to the minds of his people." A prolific contributor to the theater, Rama has written a history of the drama in Siam and inserted in it a dissertation upon what the essence of the drama should be.

Siam's King is also a playwright, a born dramatist by right of inheritance. His father and his father's father were poet-dramatists before him. Some of the most popular plays of the Siamese have been the work of these royal writers for the stage. This assumption of the role of playwright was chronicled early in the King's career. His education was had in England, France and Germany. After he had snatched the first degree at Christ College, Oxford, Tyro among the brainiest of Britishers, he returned to Heidelberg, where he wrote his thesis in German, and, in between, found time to run down to Paris and write a play in French—a play that was produced at the Theater Francais. All this was when the was in his twenties, before he returned home to take his father's throne. His majesty has his own dramatic company—a company numbering one hundred of the best of Siamese players. His interest in the artistry of these actors takes him, from time to time, to neighboring playhouses for critical comparison.

The New Theater—better known under the appropriate name of "Krung Thai" (Happily Housed)—recently announced a play that the King wished to see. Weeks before the opening night it was advertised that his majesty would be in the audience. Prices were not advanced, but the boxes—sold at the regular box-office price of eight ticals each—were reserved for the foreign diplomats and native princes; the rest of the audience sat in the pit.

One dines late in Bangkok. It is often 9 than 7, for the play begins no earlier than 9, and at times as late as 10. For fully an hour and a half before the curtain the occupants of pit and box are arriving—foreigners in gold lace and immaculate gloves mingling with the theater-loving Siamese, all of whom are accompanied by their attractively dressed women.

Siamese women are slender and small-boned; they carry themselves with exquisite grace; their eyes are large, heavy-lidded and half covered with long, silken lashes. Their hands and feet are truly Andalusian and they wear their bizarre raiment with fascinating abandon. This "raiment" of theirs, brilliant-hued though it is, is captivating in its simplicity. In the place of a skirt is worn what is called a panung, a strip of cloth three yards long and one yard wide, which is thrown about the waist and fastened in front in a little knot. The long ends are then brought between the legs and tucked in at the back, making a charming pair of knickers that come just below the knees. There are no buttons or tapes to hold the panung in place—just the knot in front and the tuck-in at the back. These southern Asiatics are known for their many-colored stuffs—silks, satins, linens, cottons—woven of threads of varying hues or dyed and stamped with designs known only to their own individual weavers.

The panung is of varying colors to denote the day of the week upon which it is worn. Upon its color depends also the jewelry chosen for the day. On Sunday the panung is red and the jewels are garnets; on Monday light gray and the jewels moonstones; on Tuesday, dark red and rubies; on Wednesday, or Mercury Day, the panung is variegated to symbolize the mercurial temper of the god and the jewelry partakes of the same varieties of colors and of stones. On Thursday the color is green and the jewels emeralds; on Friday light blue is worn, with diamonds, and on Saturday, dark blue with sapphires.

The Siamese belle has innumerable panungs of innumerable shades, and vies with her neighbor for supremacy in brilliance of costume and wealth of jeweled ornament. She is fond of jackets—jackets of silk, of lace or linen—but often, in place of them, she winds about her bosom a scarf of dainty texture and neutral tint and tosses one end over the left shoulder, leaving both arms bare. Around her throat, on her arms and wrists and fingers are numberless combinations of the jewel of the day in the form of chain, bracelet and ring; and in her hair is always a flower. Massed together, a few hundred of these little creatures form a color scheme that is truly exotic.

Smaller than the horseshoe of the Metropolitan, the semicircle of boxes in the New Theater is fully as brilliant with decorations and with jeweled shoulders and throats. Conversation never lags in southern Asia. The buzz of voices in the Bangkok Theater continues until the approach of his majesty is literally trumpeted without.

The tapering hats worn by the players and their upturned shoulder epaulettes have special significance. Every temple, every hut in the woods, every barge of state has a towering steeple, upturned eaves or curving prow. Buddha is the patron saint of the country and is forever hovering over the city of the blest, and may, with foot or finger, touch the tower, the eaves, or the upturned prow, and send a special blessing down upon the worshipers, the hut-dwellers or the devout boatmen. The hats are exact replicas of the pagoda towers, the shoulder epaulettes counterparts of the house-eaves. Even in their mimicry these reverent symbolists carry their religion into their dress and action. The costumes are copied from the dress of olden-time Siam, as seen in the sculptures and basreliefs on the walls of the old temples.

The Siamese stage is less primitive than the Chinese. The scenery is good and often changed. True, the arrival and departure of an army is represented by a din in the orchestra, and the detail of explanation is sometimes interminable; but the story is well told by clever situations and effective dialogue.

Siamese drama consists of much pantomime, which is excellent, and little speech. If the play be given in January—the season for the yearly visit of the maskers—it will be acted by a company of masked players and will be done entirely in pantomime. The Siamese have an early dramatic poetry that dates back to the time when the intercourse between Greece and India was close and frequent. In olden times the dramatists of both the East and the West used masked players to represent their tragedy, and, to this day this historic and mythical dramas of Siam are played behind masks. Different colored masks are used—one company appearing in green, one in red and others in bronze and copper. By wearing these head coverings the actors carry out the old Greek idea of disguising the face to give greater scope to the play of posture and gesture. For the same reason, Siamese dancers cover their faces with a thick white fard, blotting out all semblance of expression.

The attendant music is remarkable. There are two orchestras—one composed of men, the other of women. The men are the musicians; their support to the action of the piece is real. The women have no musical instruments. About twenty of them are seated in front of a teak log, upon which they pound with unspeakable fury when given the cue by the director. This noise represents all sorts of things—a storm; a battle between two contending armies; the fall of a dynasty; a conflagration—in short, every sort of disaster known. To the ear of the Westerner the din is something terrific.

The etiquette of the audience is hemmed about with inflexible rules of royalty. At an intermission between acts his majesty may go out for a stroll and a smoke. When he does the audience may also rise and do as it pleases. If the King does not go out, no one may leave the theater. The play, with its long entr'actes, often lasts until 4 in the morning, and it becomes a bit irksome to remain rigidly in one's seat for six hours. More often the strain is relaxed by the thoughtfulness of the King. If he sees signs of weariness on the faces of those about him, he will leave his place purposely to give a like opportunity to the rest of the audience. At the close of the second act champagne is brought and placed upon the little oval table in the King's box. No one is invited to join him there, but trays of glasses are dispatched to this box and that, with a smile and a nod, the hospitable monarch drinks the health of his friends.

Among the players of today is a very popular tragedian; Nai Sai Dum by name, meaning literally Mr. Black String. He has just turned thirty, and is as much of a pet in Bangkok as is Jack Barrymore in New York. Miss Mae Nanis, a well-liked young actress, is at home in both tragedy and comedy, and Miss Mae Pong is the modern of moderns and delights in playing men's parts. In the personnel of the caste this difference is made—in the classics all the parts are taken by women, even the giants, and in the modern plays men and boys exclude the women.

His Majesty's Theater, situated within the palace grounds and named after the cluster of trees in which it is placed "Paraskaven," or "Beautiful Forest" Theater, is an exquisite little house. Always open to the court—and to the general public when plays are given for charitable or patriotic purposes—it serves as a model of all that is beautiful in theatric art. The highest seats are $2, the lowest, 25 cents. All roles are taken by boys and men, save when plays are given for charity, when princesses volunteer and nobles are seen in the cast; and, as in the case described, the King himself appears.

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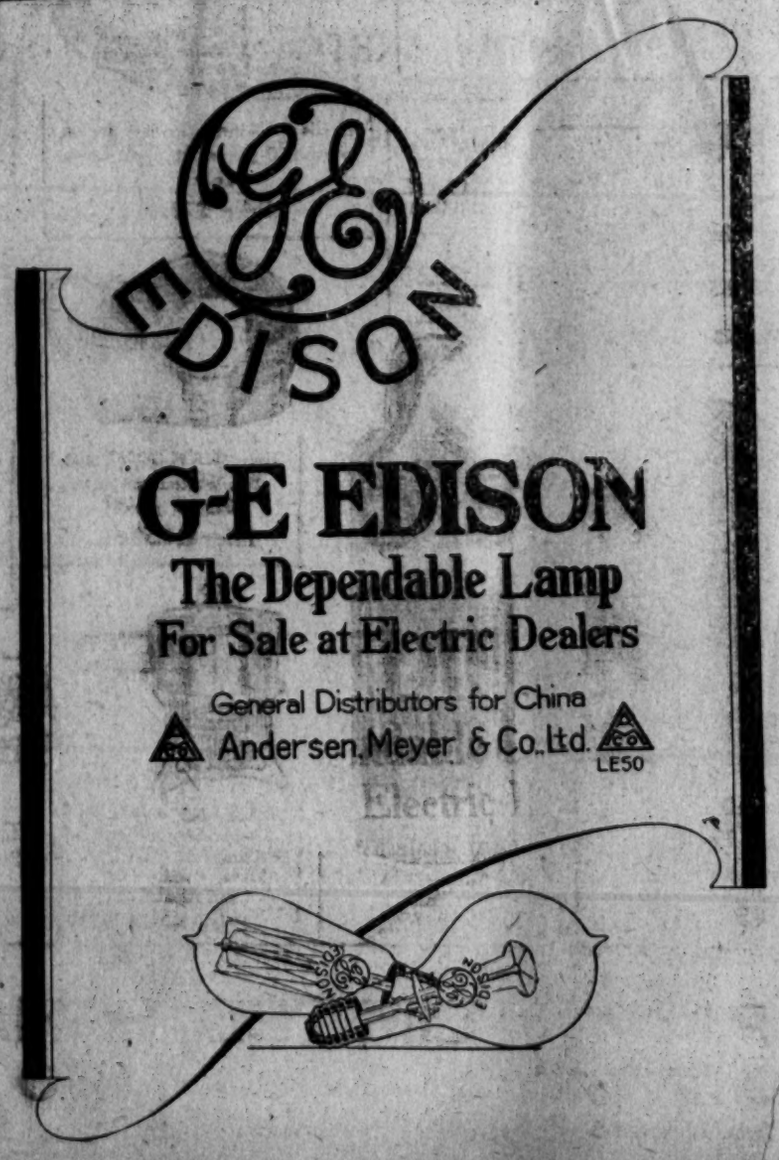

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Premier Baldwin Modest, Shrewd, Humorous And Fond Of Pigs And Clover

BY ARTHUR S. DRAPER

"The 'die-hard's' temper is one that learns nothing, forgets nothing and forgives nothing."

This sentence appeared in a London Liberal paper the morning after Chancellor Baldwin became Premier. The paper goes on to say that Baldwin is the representative of the die-hard conservatives who preferred him to Curzon, because the latter earned their displeasure way back in 1911.

Another Liberal organ said on the same morning that Baldwin is a moderate conservative, and that had Curzon become Premier, he would more nearly have represented the views of the die-hards. Baldwin is fifty-six, but so little is known about him that even the lobby correspondents differ in their interpretations of his political views.

An analogy between the selection of Harding at the last Republican National Convention and the choice of Baldwin over Curzon can be made without difficulty. The new Premier served sixteen years in the House of Commons before his astonishing jump into the highest office in the land. The President has never made any claim of being a super-man; the Premier is likewise the most modest and unambitious of politicians.

Baldwin went to America on one of the most important missions ever given a British official, to negotiate with American authorities over the refunding of the British debt. After talking with American representatives for a few hours he cabled Downing Street strongly advising modification of the program he had expected to follow. His advice was accepted without delay, such was the confidence Bonar Law had in his judgment.

The new Premier is level-headed, but not hard-headed. He is a student of the classics, but but a so-called 'intellectual. He is wealthy, but money means nothing to him. He is simple, straightforward and steady. The opportunism of Lloyd George puzzled and then annoyed him. The new English Premier, the first since Asquith fell, is most unlikely to make speeches of the kind that the Welsh wizard develops with such astonishing facility.

With a curved pipe in his mouth and dressed in tweeds, Baldwin is thoroughly happy at his estate in Worcestershire, and is engaged in examining his prize pigs, talking with his farm hands and pottering around the garden. Frankly, his speeches have been plain at all times, although he would have no difficulty in finding proper classical allusions and drawing upon his knowledge of

The Pilot

Mr. Stanley Baldwin, Great Britain new Prime Minister.

the country to make popular similes.

KEEN SENSE OF HUMOR

But that is not in his nature. Nobody would accuse Baldwin of being a highbrow, but he is a graduate of the famous Trinity College at Cambridge, where many statesmen received their varsity education. His sense of humor is acutely developed and his jokes are rather broad.

Baldwin is a different type from Bonar Law, although they have much in common, and the Premier owes his present position to the support he received from his late chief. Both played a considerable part in the business world before they took place in the political world. Baldwin made an admirable employer, largely because he tok a real personal interest in his workmen. He knew the Christian names of hundreds of his employees and when there was a lock-out he continued to pay wages. Only a few months ago he made a frank speech to a delegation of employers, in which he suggested that they give more thought to kindness and consideration in their treatment of the workmen.

The Premier is fortuate in having a wife who is singularly like him in her attitude toward life generally. They are grandpasents, but both retain the freshness of youth and they enjoy the same trings in life.

"I believe my husband way quite sincere when he said the other day that he wished nothing better than to spend his days home at Worcestershire rearing pigs," said Mrs. Baldwin the evening her husband became Premier. "He loves the country: he is a true country man. When he is there he is happy walking for miles and miles."

When Baldwin decided to revolt against Lloyd George his wife was spending a holiday on the Continent. He took his profoundly important step without first consulting her. When next he saw her he said that before long at last they would be able to enjoy themselves, free from business or political worries.

HONORS CAME AS SURPRISE

Strong-chinned and straight-mouthed, he had been moved by impulses which left no room for compromise, and he was convinced that his political life had ended, at least temporarily. Within a fortnight he was Chancellor of the Exchequer and within seven months he was Prime Minister of the empire.

"But you see," said Mrs. Baldwin, "in spite of his decision, it was not to be. That is why I say one must see the influence of the Divine hand. I believe he is the man for the place. I think he has the right qualities. He is so far-seeing, so broad in his sympathies, so calm and steady."

Mrs. Baldwin is sincere, frank and delightfully simle. She is the sort of helpful critic that her husband appreciate above all else, and as such she wields a power second to none. Mother of a large family, she loves her home, her children and her neighbors. She is not a upolitician, although she takes the keenest interest in affairs of state. She has no hobbies. As a wife of the Premier her social obligations will be multiplied greatly, but she will accept them as a matter of course and with no undue worry.

Baldwin is a comparatively young premier as age is reckoned in this country, and he may let himself go, now that he fills the highest post in the land. With all his modesty and his abhorrence of what we call plays to the grandstand, he has quiet confidence in himself, and there is ample reaso to expect further development in the man. Perhaps his strongest asset is sis sense of humor—a quality which goes far and type and blend of political persuasion.

Much depends o nhis Cabinet associates. One can imagine him sitting in Downing Street at the famous table where profound questions of state have been decided for generations and generations, deferential and courteous, but with a full determiation and courage as occasion demands. Far from fluent, but perfectly in a house composed of every sort clear and definite in expounding important questios, Baldwin is bond to be the real head of the Cabinet and command the fullest respect of his ministers.

LABOR TRUSTS IN BALDWIN

British labor leaders see in Baldwin a strong man who may possibly succeed in reuniting the discordant faction sof the Conservative party, but who anyhow will almost certainly remain in office until the statutory life of his government ends. In the more responsible labor circles there is no belief that the formation of a labor government is brought any nearer through the resignation of Bonar Law.

On the contrary, there is even a disposition to anticipate that if Baldwin manages to strengthen his Cabinet by the addition of some coalition Conservatives the Tory party will be much more formidable than it was at the time of the last elections. Laborites respect both Baldwin's personality and his economic capacities, and venture to predict he will go a long way toward accommodation of Conservative policies with labor's liberal demands.

The situation as seen by one of the keenest minds in the Labor party—Philip Snowden, who most recently attracted attention by his attack in the House of Commons on the capitalistic system—is that what he terms the "better elements" of big business now are in the saddle.

"It is somewhat as though Hoover had been made President of the United States," he said to me. "Never before in British politics has there been a Premier so unqualifiedly fitting the description of the business man. Although from the point of view of political advantage to labor, it would perhaps have been better had Lord Curzon been named Premier, from the standpoint of the best interests of the country under the present House of Commins. I think Baldwin's was an excellent choice.

"Of course, the withdrawal of Bonar Law means the loss of great debating ability to the government, and Baldwin's first need will be to strengthen his front bench as much as possible. The inclusion of Lord Robert Cecil, Sir Robert Horne, Austen Chamberlin and Worthington-Evans would do this admirably, and it must be remembered that the Tories have the faculty of patching up their grievances in the face of danger.

"Aside from this, I see at present no obstacle which the Baldwin government during its tenure of office should not be able to surmount."

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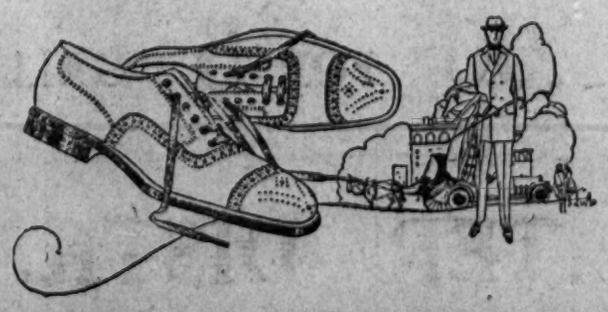

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Taxing Sporting Spirit

Historical Background Of A Levy On Betting

BY P. W. WILSON

With that patron saint of the turf, Horatio Bottomley, behind the bars, it is certainly startling to find so immaculate a banker and Chancellor of the Exchequer as Stanley Baldwin playing with the oft proposed but never adopted tax on betting. The idea would be to charge 10 per cent on all such transactions, and it is suggested that at least £10,000,000 of revenue would be obtained. Some enthusiasts declare that 1 shilling in the pound (or 5 U.S. cents in the dollar) could be knocked off the income tax, but this is obviously an exaggeration.

To reduce the income tax by a shilling would cost at least £45,000,000. Advocates of a tax on betting are usually betting addicts and they are apt to inflate their figures. At 10 per cent a revenue of £10,000,000 represents a volume of betting that would total £100,000,000. If it be true that "in a fat year," a sum of only £1,000,000 is "invested" in the Derby, which is the most important event in the racing calendar, it is not easy to see how £100,000,000, or one hundred times that sum, can be brought under the review of the Treasury.

Bottomley believed or professed to believe that fabulous sums could be obtained for the State from premium bonds and unclaimed balances at the banks. But over such estimates there was a scepticism that grew with investigation.

In Britain betting has never been reduced to a system. There is no pari mutuel, as in France, or totalisator, as in Australia, which organised devices furnish what are really sweepstakes on a comprehensive scale. A sweepstake in Britain is a sporadic affair, confined to some club or workshop where everybody puts in a small sum like a shilling and is lucky if he draws the winner. On such gambling it is hard to see how any revenue officer could lay his hand. To begin with, it is strictly illegal. Even a "raffle" at a bazaar, in which some object is offered as a prize, has been condemned as a lot [illegible] from which embargo are [illegible] that offer pictures are also exempt. Missing word competitions in newspapers have been stopped; also roulette or roly-poly [illegible], dice, rouge et noir, baccarat banque, chemin de fer; the only exception being such amusements in a royal palace where the King is actually residing.

The lottery business has been driven therefore, abroad, and the Post Office does what it can to destroy circulars and other correspondence coming from countries like Holland which may deal with this form of gambling. There is more no likelihood that the Treasury will derive the kind of income which has accrued from the Casinos at Monte Carlo, Hamburg and Ostend.

What happens in Britain is that betting through bookmakers, who are said to number [illegible],000. And the bets are laid on horses and, to a less extent, on football, cricket, and other games. Possibly, we may say that it is the losers which must carry the proposed tax.

Under English common law a bet was not illegal and winnings could be recovered through the courts. The Judges, however, were often reluctant to enforce such contracts, alleging that they were "against the public interest." For instance, a large wager on Napoleon's head was nullified because it was held that, if Napoleon lived, he would be a King's enemy, whereas the wager might inspire indefensible methods of causing his death. In 1845 a statute restricted the liberty permitted under the common law and forbade the courts to hear a suit for the recovery of a betting debt. The statute also gave a right to search betting resorts.

Yet, in a way, law recognised betting by authorising a prosecution for cheating, on the ground that this malpractice is obtaining money under false pretences. Thus a "welsher" who wanders away with money due to his clients can be arrested and charged with an offence.

Further legislation forbade advertisements of houses where betting is the business and of persons engaged therein. One imagines that a good many "commission agents" do still advertise and most newspapers give betting news and sporting tips. For a time honorable exceptions like The Leeds Mercury and The London Daily News endeavored to eliminate these features but it was at a considerable sacrifice of circulation. In some public libraries betting news is obliterated from the newspapers there provided for readers.

In 1853 the Betting act was passed. The object was, frankly, to restrict the evil among the people as a whole without interfering either with clubs like Tattersalls or with the enclosures of race courses. By series of legal fictions such resorts were held to be not "a place" within the meaning of the act and betting was then allowed. An office where letters, telephones and telegrams are the media for the business was also declared to be "not a place," and these offices are numerous. But a public house bar, an archway, a plot of waste ground, a bookmaker's stand or a big umbrella is "a place," and no bets are there permitted. In the streets, pitch and toss, which was popular especially in the coal fields, is illegal, while in London three persons betting on the street are "an obstruction, and a gambler may be arrested as "a rogue and vagabond."

By the Licensing act of 1872 betting in any house on cards, bagatelle, billiards, chess or other games was made an offence. Broadly, it means that betting on a big scale is tolerated, while betting on a small scale, though it goes on, is outlawed.

If then, the proposed tax is to be collected, it can be only by licensing bookmakers and whatever legal resorts they are permitted to use. The vast mass of illegal betting will pass, as now, unchallenged. Even today bookmakers pay income tax and are compelled by the revenue officials to keep strict accounts. It would not be difficult in the case of these licensed men and offices to arrange that a stamp be affixed to whatever document settled a bet. But obviously the evasions would be numerous.

Apart from a few dissentients we may assume that the clergy will oppose this recognition of what they have usually denounced not without reason, as one of the gravest of Britain's social maladies. It is true that Britain taxes the liquor traffic, but she has declined resolutely to license prostitution. The curious thing is that the earliest restrictions were imposed by law not upon wagers but upon sports, and it was only in 1840 that horse racing itself received legal recognition. The outcry against games arose first in the reign of King Richard II, and was inspired by the highly organised business of archery, which suffered from the competition of quoits, football, dice, putting stone and kails. A series of acts was therefore passed, obviously in the interests of what were the armament firms. In 1541 it was again reported that "archery is sore decayed" and that "for lack of work" the bowyers, fletchers, stringers and arrow-makers "have gone and do inhabit themselves in Scotland." This sad fate had overtaken the craft because "divers and many subtile inventative and crafty persons," had developed "unlawful games," like "togating in the fields and slide thrift, otherwise called shovegroat." For serving men, in particular, backgammon was forbidden, and the great principle was established that more laws are needed for the poor than for the rich.

In Stuart days there was of course, a vigorous struggle between the Cavaliers, with their Book of Sports, and the Puritans, who wanted to stop bear-baiting, bull-baiting, "deceitful disorderly and excessive gambling" and cockfighting, which last was contrary to the common law, though allowed in New York recently by the film censors. By an act of 1665 one was forbidden to lose more than £100, or $500, a day on credit.

Somehow or other mankind has always regarded life as a game of chance. In the Bible the casting of lots was a recognised form of divine guidance and it was thus that the first vacancy among the Apostles was filled. Shakespeare tells us that Claudius wagered six Barbary horses on the duel of his son, Hamlet, the odds between "passes" and "hits" being 12 to 9. The bard also says of one called "old Double," that "John o'Gaunt loved him well and betted much money on his head."

In 1748 Drayton wrote:

For a long time it was an even bet
whether proud Warwick or the
Queen should win.

There is thus high authority for the transatlantic expression "you bet," which is really an American reminiscence of poets like Chaucer Shakespeare and Pope. In the opinion of that shrewd observer, G. W. Russell, there has been in the last generation an "enormous development of gambling at Monte Carlo, at Newmarket, on the Stock Exchange and in the boudoir." He adds that "poker slays its thousands and bridge its tens of thousands.

The famous case of baccarat at [illegible] Court in Yorkshire will ever be memorable because King Edward, as Prince of Wales, was of a house party where Sir William Gordon Cumming was accused of the trick known as la poussette that is, increasing the stakes after he sees that the cards are in his favour. King Edward wrote later to the Archbishop of Canterbury, "I have a horror of gambling, and should always do my utmost to discourage others who have an inclination for it, as I consider that gambling, like intemperance, is one of the greatest curses which a country could be afflicted with."

Horseracing may produce gambling or it may not, but I have always looked upon it as a manly sport, and there is no reason why it should be looked upon as a gambling transaction. Alas! those who gamble will gamble at anything.

The theory that a distinction can be drawn between "betting" and "gambling" is, in fact, the moral basis for the proposed tax. For instance, it is on record that Princess Mary, after her wedding, backed a Derby winner. "But only for 10 shillings," she explained," though Harry won quite a lot." The Princess received £5, or ten times her stake.

King George, however, has severely reduced his—more accurately, his late father's—stables. Like Lady Dorothy Neville, that delightful dearest, Mrs. Asquith has confessed to betting on elections, and, of course, Lloyd's will give you a rate of "insurance" on any event you like to name. Life insurance itself is, indeed, only another name for a wager with death.

That betting is a cause of havoc among clerks with a command of their firm's money has been proven times without number. The biggest bank fraud of the last thirty years in England arose entirely out of this temptation. And Bevan, the financier, who was condemned last year to imprisonment, like Bottomley himself owed his downfall to this among other causes. A heated controversy is thus raging in Britain over a proposal to render betting respectable by taxation.

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Ex-Crown Prince Of Germany Reported Mad Over Religion

BY PADRAIC D. KING

Wieringen, May 26.—Shrouded in secrecy was the recent visit of two of Berlin's most famous alienists and neurologists to this quiet little Dutch town. For many days the object of their visit remained a mystery. Now the news has leaked out that the medical experts from Berlin had been in attendance on the ex-crown prince, and had made a thorough examination of their distinguished patient. Aside from a most exhaustive physical examination, the ex-crown prince was subjected to a wide range of tests for the purpose of learning his true mental state.

The medical men, it is said, left Wieringen very much disheartened over the condition of their one-time youthful idol and hero. From what could be gleaned, the diagnosis of the ex-crown prince was summed up substantially as follows: "Mild mental disease; patient has a form of dementia, which will probably take on progressive form."

KAISER INFORMED

A copy of the medical findings of the two Berlin neurologists was sent under secret cover to the patient's father, the ex-kaiser, who was desirous of learning the mental state of one who stood in line for the succession of the German throne in event of royalist success following a struggle with France over the Ruhr occupation.

On their return to Berlin the two physicians were forced also to make a report to the Secretary of State of the new German Republic of the mental and physical condition of the oldest son of the ex-monarch of Germany.

If the ex-crown prince of Germany is not insane, then he is nearly so, and the information that he has been ordered to take a "complete rest and keep quiet" lends weight to the view that the end of the dashing and debonair idol of the Berlin boulevards and cafes will be in the padded cell of a madhouse.

CANT GO HOME

That "Little Willie" is in a bad way goes without saying in view of the recent application for a transfer of the patient to a cottage in Doorn, where he would be near his father and new mama. This request was immediately vetoed by the authorities. And there was also a loud wail from Princess Hermine, stepmother of the ex-crown prince, that he should be kept away from the ex-kaiser, as he was a trouble maker and forever borrowing money.

For a while the ex-Crown Prince beguiled away his lonely moments by writing memoirs, helping the village blacksmith and laying out a garden. It is his solitary and lonely existence that has brought about the mental decay of the ex-Crown Prince. Once in a while the tedium of the humdrum life of "Little Willie" is relieved by visits of the ex-Crown Princess.

"THE MAD GERMAN"

Before his exile the ex-Crown Prince had always been accustomed to a life of gayety, variety and excitement. He was the gayest of the boulevardiers, and enjoyed variety in plenty. "Women, wine and song" made life for "Little Willie" anything but monotonous. Life now for him is but a constant succession of eventless days, weeks and months. The absence of mental stimulus, and the usual recreations of modern life have played havoc with the mental balance of the ex-Crown Prince, and the prediction is that he will go down in history as "The Mad German."

Those who enjoy intimate acquaintance with the ex-Crown Prince say that he is no longer the dashing, rollicking figure that one time paid ardent suit to Geraldine Farrar, the beautiful American singer, whose voice once enthralled all Germany. These same friends declare the present mental condition of the ex-Crown Prince is much the same today as it was many years ago on that occasion when his father uttered his stern warning about the beautiful singer from Melrose—"Be done with that American woman. Marriage with her is impossible. You are of royal blood and there can be no marriage between a Hohenzollern and a commoner.""

STILL LOVES GERRY

Following the clash with his royal father over Geraldine Farrar, the singer who was then nightly captivating Berliners with her contralto voice and wonderful French lyrics, the former Crown Prince for many months went around in a sort of melancholic and don't-care mood.

In some quarters it is said the former Crown Prince has never fully recovered from his infatuation with Geraldine Farrar, whose divorce proceedings against Lou Tellegen have roused in the heart of the picturesque Hohenzollern the feeling that the American singer still loves him.

Peculiar are the present symptoms attending the mental change in the ex-Crown Prince. The ex-royal recluse had adopted a mood quite foreign to his nature. About six weeks ago he became rather taciturn. He refuses to answer the question nor will he break his silence in order to make known his desires, to servants and other attendants about Wieringen.

These spells of silence last about a week, after which the exile breaks out into a talking spell that cannot be stopped. It is said that his spells of voluability are much more difficult to endure than his strange silence.

Physicians of the ex-Crown Prince have refused to commit themselves to set diagnosis in the case of their famous patient, but intimate that the spells of silence and brooding bode ill, and there is no telling when the patient will have a violent or homicidal outbreak. This is said to be the reason for others having suggested that the ex-Crown Prince be removed to Doorn, where he could be kept under closer observation.

When the ex-Crown Prince has one of his talking spells he babbles on for hours at a time. His fluent flow of meaningless words is only interrupted by gusts of hysterical laughter. He laughs when there is nothing to incite humor, and if his hilarity is not shared, he becomes petulant and quarrelsome.

TALK IS DRIVEL

Between bursts of hysterical laughter "Little Willie" employs his tongue to an extent that compensates for its days of inaction. His talk is drivel, and he allows no one to get a word in edgewise.

If his listeners attempt to interrupt his talk the ex-Crown Prince becomes very much agitated. If those on whom he inflicts this non-stop talk display the least sign of being bored, he will invariably retrace his subject and commence it all over again.

At the time of taking up residence at Wieringen, the ex-Crown Prince was accompanied by a valet-secretary a sort of combination servant, named Hebernitz: a German factotum, Fritz Homonberg, and two maid servants, the latter being housed in a domicile of their own not far from the vicarage home of the ex-Prince.

And what a life Hebernitz leads! Hebernitz has always to be available. If the ex-Prince snaps his fingers, Hebernitz must come on the run. All of this the combination valet and secretary was able to stand, but since his noble master has become imbued with religion the life of Hebernitz has been made a nightmare of misery.

STARTS AT REVIVAL

"Little Willie" has instituted a little religious revival of his own!

In fact, the ex-Crown Prince is doing his best to convert Hebernitz and not him alone, but everyone else with whom he comes into contact.

What inspired this emotional religious frenzy on the part of the royal recluse no one seems to know. It is well known that he possesses a more sensitive mentality than his father, the ex-Kaiser. It is hinted that during his long exile the ex-Prince has brooded over his war-time excesses and ill-borne responsibilities to an extent that has wrecked his mind.

The outstanding monster of the World war has turned to religion for comfort—and it is the religion of an insane man!

It was while prowling around the old vicarage at Weiringen that the ex-Prince happened to stumble across a whole collection of religious books written in German, French and Dutch in an unused attic room.

SINGS AND PLAYS HYMNS

Over these religious books the ex-Prince has poured unceasingly, so that it may be a matter of "much learning making a man mad."

All about Weiringen are having a very rough time since "Little Willie got religion. Early in the morning, the ex-Prince, ignoring the piano, which a Berlin musical comedy actress sent him as a Christmas present, he sits down at an old-fashioned organ, out of which he coaxes wheezy hymn tunes. While playing the organ his feet operate on the pedal at a tremendous speed.

Sometimes he will play a tune through as often as thirty times, then, having fixed the hymnal melody in his brain, he commences to sing. It is no unusual thing for him to repeat one single verse for hours at a time. This is what Hebernitz says is making him as crazy as his royal master.

Frequently Hebernitz dodges the "organ and singing" service by getting up an hour before his master and not returning until the religious frenzy of the ex-Prince has quieted down. If Hebernitz does not show up after the musical-religious outburst he is tracked down by the ex-Prince and subjected to importunate pleadings about his religious future.

HOLDS OWN SERVICES

Hebernitz is a member of the Greek Orthodox Church and a man of sterling character and proven worth, but "Willie" is far from satisfied that he is on the right track to eternal salvation—and demands that there be more spectacular evidence of his secretary's soul being saved than appears to be forth-coming.

If it was possible for Hebernitz to leave his royal master he would do so at once, but he is bound by an ironclad agreement to remain in Holland with the ex-Prince four years and thus must make the best of his bargain.

Fritz Homonberg has no contract with his royal master, but on the two occasions that he tried to sneak out of the vicarage at Wieringen he was nabbed by the Dutch police and returned boot and baggage to "Little Willie."

Most of the religious imploring to Hebernitz by the ex-Prince are staged in private, but such is not the case with the rest of the servants at Wieringen. Fritz Homonberg and the two maid servants are compelled to attend frequent services in the vicarage library, where they have to sit patiently for hours listening to the religious rantings of their eccentric employer. On these occasions the servants are not permitted to withdraw until sheer fatigue on the part of the ex-Prince brings the service to a close.

PRAYS IN THE WOODS

In the early evening the ex-Prince is given to long silent strolls in the lonely woods and has been observed in spending long periods on his knees engaged in fervent supplication.

Through religion the oldest son of the ex-Kaiser seems to be seeking refuge from unhappy memories of days gone by.

Like ghosts from the grave the wild doings of the days of old come to haunt the memories of the ex-Prince. Days of scandal cannot be eradicated from the mind of the one-time German noble. It is but a short time, as time goes, since the ex-Prince was involved in the scandal with Mata Hari, the nimbletoed dancer of the Montmatre of Paris, who was shot by the French as a spy.

Mata Hari met "Little Willie" at some German manoeuvers, and, in a moment of passion she agreed to accompany him to his secret villa in the Silesian mountain district.

Soon whisperings of wild doings in the mountain villa of the Crown Prince reached the Kaiser, and when the imperial parent learned that Mata Hari and his son were living together, in almost open and riotous abandon, there was an explosion.

MATA HARI ROMANCE

Immediately the Kaiser ordered the woman to leave the villa of his oldest son. The Prince was ordered back to his regiment in Berlin. So great was the infatuation of the young hopeful of Germany for the dancer that he flatfootedly told the imperial parent that he would not give Mata Hari up for him or any one else in the world.

It was then that the German espionage bureau took a hand in the matter.

Mata Hari was ordered from the presence of her royal lover and sent from the Fatherland to France, there to carry out the duty to which she had committed herself—the duty of spying upon her friends in France for the benefit of Germany.

It was either France or life-long imprisonment in a German fortress for Mata Hari—the dancer chose France. Thus it was that the woman whose beauty had entangled so many men was herself caught in a net that eventually cost here her life.

LOVE BROUGHT DEATH

The night before the French put Mata Hari up before a wall and shot her as a spy, she spent in dancing in her cell. It is possible that she was living over joyous days in the faroff mountains of Silesia, when she danced for her royal lover, the Crown Prince, to whose infatuation her tragic end was due.

Mania Seized Ex-Kaiser And Son

Ex-Kaiser and Ex-Crown Prince

MANIA is reported to have attacked both ex-Kaiser Wilhelm and the ex-Crown Prince Friedrich Wilhelm. In both cases the mania has taken the form of religious hallucinations. The ex-Kaiser is said to be revising the Bible, while the ex-Crown Prince holds religious revivals for hours at a time for his tired servants. Two Berlin alienists are reported to have declared he is hopelessly insane.

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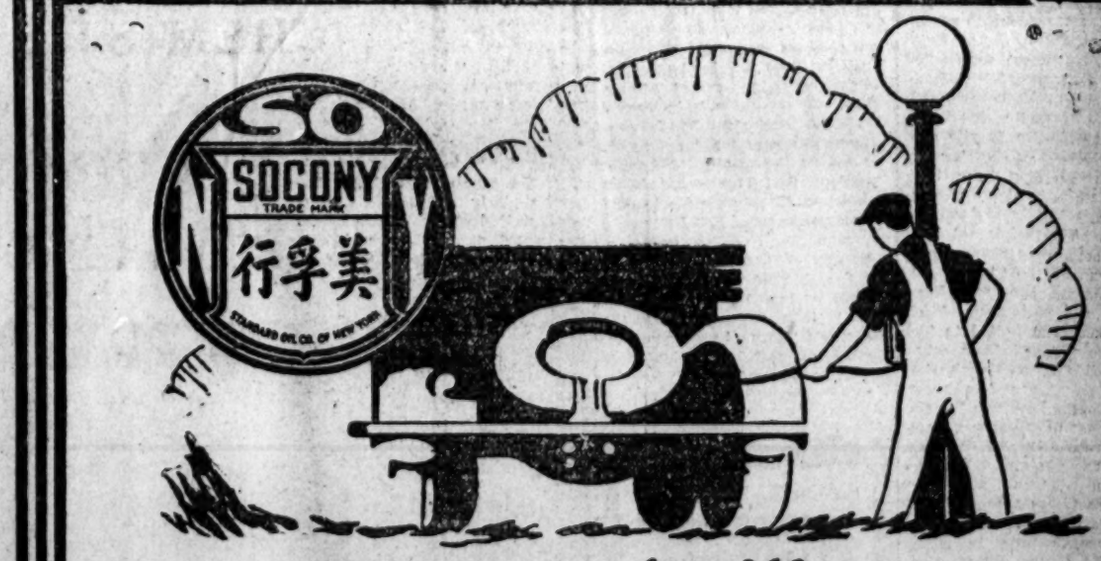

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A Chinese Emperor Plays Photographer's Assistant

BY OSVALD SIREN

Many Westerners who have visited Peking and heard the Chinese speak with a great deal of respect and sympathy about the "Emperor" have no doubt wondered what kind of a position this practically invisible personage really occupied in "the People's Flowery Middle Country," as the great Oriental republic is officially called. One does not need to have been long in Peking to realise that the young Emperor is a person who enjoys very wide and sincere sympathies among the people, though, perhaps, more as a legendary figure than as an actual living reality. Very few persons have seen him or know him except through the popular gossip of the town. He has lived absolutely isolated within a special well-guarded section of the "Purple Forbidden City" ever since he was elevated to the position of the "Son of Heaven," and if he has visited some detached palace or ancestral temple outside the Forbidden City he has made the journey in a closed car and not been seen by the people.

The most remarkable fact is, however, that he is still the official Emperor of the Chinese, a position and a title which he holds by the consent of the republican Government. In one of the edicts issued in February, 1912, shortly after the republic had been established, it was explicitly stated that "his Imperial Majesty the Emperor is understood to resign only his political power, while the imperial title is not abolished." His future position is further defined in the agreement between the imperial family and the republican Government. In this instrument it is stipulated that the Emperor is to retain his title and will receive the same respect as any foreign sovereign. He is guaranteed an annual pension of $400,000 (silver); he is to live in the imperial palace and to retain the imperial bodyguard at the same strength as before, while the imperial guards are to be retained intact, but to be placed under the Ministry of War.

The Emperor is furthermore granted right to continue the performance of the religious sacrifices at the imperial ancestral temples and mauroleums, which are to be protected by the republic. He is to retain his private property and household, but no more eunuchs are to be employed. The imperial clansmen and Mongol Dukes are to retain their property and titles and are to be on a plane of equality with the citizens of China, and so on.

The agreement is an interesting document as an expression of the spirit of toleration which is inherent in the Chinese people and for the very respectful attitude toward the young Emperor which it reflects—a respect which is enhanced to veneration in the case of a great number of the Chinese. The main stipulations have been loyally fulfilled except the one referring to the annuity of $400,000 silver, a sum which has not been forthcooming in later years owing to the miserable financial administration of the republican Government. The imperial family has in fact been forced to find its means of support from other sources, such as its Manchurian landed estates, and when these have not produced enough for the large number of relatives, officials, servants, workmen and hangers-on of the imperial household, rare objects and works of art have sometimes passed out of the palace against more or less equivalent satisfaction in silver dollars. But such sales have been arranged in secret and very much against the wish of the young Emperor, who has a distinct appreciation of old Chinese art as well as a good practical knowledge of the traditional styles of painting and collography.

His remarks about some of the old buildings and monuments which I saw in his company revealed a keen interest in historical and artistic matters. Unfortunately he has not been the ruling power within the palace city. Although for several years officially recognised as the Emperor, he has actually been only a boy (he is now 17 years old) who has stood under the guidance of his father, Prince Chun (the brother of Emperor Kuang Hsu and formerly regent of the empire), and perhaps still more under the despotic and narrowing influence of the female members of the household headed by the "Golden Concubine," Chin Fei, who, since the death of the Empress Dowager (Kuang Hsu's wife), has held the foremost position within the "Purple Forbidden City."

These highly conservative members of the imperial household have done their utmost to keep the young Emperor isolated and uncontaminated by any influences from the outside world. Their anxiety in such respect is said to have gone so far that they prevented for a long time the examination of the Emperor's eyesight by a Western doctor; they would rather have let him grow almost blind than to see him wear glasses. It was only through the absolute insistence of the Emperor's English teacher that this examination finally took place, and led to a result which was most highly appreciated by the young man, who reconquered the full use of his eyes with the aid of a pair of strong glasses.

The circumstances which led to a realisation of my long-cherished hope of seeing and photographing the generally inaccessible parts of the Forbidden City may here be passed over as they are of little interest to the public. The permission came to me quite unexpectedly, as a great surprise. It was conveyed by telephone from the Emperor's private apartment on a burning hot afternoon in the early Summer when I was half dazed by heat and fatigue, so that I could hardly realise its full importance. According to the message, I was to present myself at 11 o'clock the next morning at the Shen Wu Men, the north gate of the Forbidden City, where all the Manchu officials enter at their weekly audience. I was to bring my camera along, as I would be allowed to photograph all the secluded parts of the palace. When the next morning dawned I was not a little disturbed by the fact that the air was heavy and dense as before an approaching sandstorm. But there was no choice of time, and I was determined to do my best in the circumstances.

My old Chinese teacher who had been informed about this most unusual errand on which he was to accompany me, appeared in his best black silk gown and we chose a pair of decent looking rickshaws which conveyed us to Shen Wu Men with extraordinary speed. The guards at the gate received us with a military salute, and after we had delivered our cards to two servants who had been sent to meet us, we were taken through the first gate. Within the street turned abruptly toward the west and was enclosed on both sides by high walls. Nothing was visible but high, bare walls and the paved road; it was almost like walking into a prison yard. In a little while came some other servants asking for our cards, and this was repeated two or three times possibly more through curiosity than by order. We walked for more than ten minutes between the high walls, passing some small courtyards and some gates where the old Manchu guards in long gowns and tasseled hats looked rather suspiciously at the foreigner, and the further we penetrated into the palace city the more it impressed me like a labyrinth. There were so many courts and gates and walled streets leading in different directions that it seemed almost impossible for a stranger to find the way out again. But I was glad to go on.

Finally we arrived at a very large and richly decorated gate flanked by two stone lions which opened into the court of the Emperor's private living quarters. Here I was met by his Majesty's special representative, who informed me that the Emperor was pleased to let me take all the photographs I could wish, but I could not see him personally. I was also informed that the Emperor was standing at the large window in the main building nearby looking at me, but if I wanted to look at him I should take off my glasses, it being very unpolite to look at a superior through eyeglasses.

An attempt to comply with the good advice soon convinced me that it was better for me to keep on the glasses and turn my eyes on things I wanted to photograph. The court, which was partly decorated with plants in pots and vases, and the long building with its large pillared porch offered some beautiful motifs, which were duly selected and photographed. When I had taken a few plates—the whole time closely watched by the Emperor at the window—a messenger came out to me with the suggestion that I should not use too many plates at that particular spot, as there were so many other more important places to be photographed within the palace precincts. Grateful for the advice I moved on into the adjoining court, and here I was entrusted to the care of two of the Emperor's body servants, middle-aged, well looking eunuchs, the one wearing a pale green silk gown, the other a light blue gown of similar heavy material with delicate embroideries.

The apartment of Emperor Kuan Hsu had been preserved practically untouched since the death of the unhappy sovereign. It was furnished in Chinese style with some very dignified black-wood furniture, partly covered with silk dust covers, which were taken off so as to show the beautiful carvings. On the tables and shelves stood a great number of European clocks and pendyles of various types and sizes which evidently had answered to a special predilection of the restless and unhappy monarch. Besides these clocks there were very few ornamental pieces and nothing of great age or artistic importance. When the Emperor spoke about the rooms of "my predecessor" there was no smile on his pale face, rather a shade of sadness. He said that nobody had lived in those rooms since the days of Kuan Hsu, and he seemed to realise that they would hardly be occupied by another Emperor.

The study of the Emperor, in which he passes several hours daily both with the Chinese classics and with English books on science and history, was a very simple apartment where nothing particularly attracted my cursory glance, but his living quarter made a more startling impression because of their abundant mixture of foreign and Chinese pieces of furniture and decoration. The Emperor had apparently been the recipient of a great many gifts which reflected the weakness of present-day Chinese officials for foreign bric-a-brac and which by no means fitted into the architectural surroundings of the traditional Chinese room.

I was asked to sit down on the long settee or broad bench with blue cushions, which runs along the wall under the very large glass windows, while his Majesty occupies a high Chinese armchair. Two broken kodah cameras, together with a large box of roll films were again handed to me for examination, but unfortunately some very searching amateur had handled them before and succeeded in pulling into pieces their most essential parts. I did my best to give them proper attention, but while I was engrossed in this attempt at mechanics the Emperor suddenly rose, made a slight bow and said in clear English: "Goodbye."

He seemed suddenly to have become conscious of the fact that he had been led quite far by his interest in photography, an interest which would hardly be endorsed by the older members of the imperial household as an excuse for the presence of the Westerner in the imperial apartments. The slender figure in the long black silk gown and the pale face with the soft dark eyes expressed a moment restlessness as he bowed and disappeared. I had no time to express any thanks or compliments for his extraordinary kindness, simply to make a deep bow, thus reciprocating his farewell greeting which was more gratifying to me than any formal reception. I felt that in spite of the somewhat casual and abrupt character of our conversation I had received a very vivid an intimate impression of the sympathetic man who holds the position of the Son of Heaven. And this was to me almost as valuable as all the films I carried away.

The beautifully attired eunuchs followed us to the first gate, and from here we walked under the escort of some guards to the Shen Wu Men. The narrow street between the bare walls seemed less long to me than when we entered, but no less secure as an easily barred entrance to the still forbidden part of the "Purple Forbidden City." If ever a palace was a prison, without being officially recognised as such, it could hardly have been safer than the little realm where the Chinese Emperor still rules. As we reached the enormous gate a gust of wind threw clouds of dust into our faces, and everything became in a moment veiled by whistling sand. The threatening sandstorm that had hung in the air since the morning broke out with its full might, and we disappeared in cyclones of dust not quite as quickly as we had arrived.

Saw 200 Children Pray To American Flag

MISS Jessie Way, who has just returned to her home in Whittier, California, after serving as a worker for the Near East Relief, took 400 orphan children from burning Smyrna to Constantinople. As their boat came alongside the Near East Relief warehouse dock 200 of the younger children, worn out with fear and suffering from their terrible experience, fell on their knees on the deck and prayed to the big American flag on the warehouse for help and protection.

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Ancient Survivals In Present-Day England

BY H. E. SCARBOROUGH

From the far end of Whitehall there came a fanfare of trumpets and a ruffle of drums. The splendid men of the Guards division, who lined the street, stiffened to more rigid attention. Then, from the direction of Trafalgar Square, there came into sight a platoon of soldiers—Tudor soldiers, these, with slashed red and gold tunics, doublets and hose, carrying pikes and halberds. They were followed by six old state coaches, each drawn by four bay horses and each surrounded by more yeomen of the King's guard. Then there appeared another coach, with eight black horses, postillions and outriders—a coach so lavishly and intricately decorated with gold that the sun made it blaze into splendor.

Now, this last coach should have contained one of the Henrys, or even Charles I, on his way to Westminster Hall to open Parliament. Instead, there sat inside H George V.

Many things in England change but slowly; others apparently do not change at all. It is such a procession as this one, passing in all its medieval magnificence along a street paved with smooth asphalt, under telephone and telegraph wires, past the wireless on the Admiralty roof, past lines of automobiles drawn up in the side streets, that sets the beholder to wondering just how much of the Middle Ages really remains in the England of today.

Were one but to follow the King into the House of Lords the illusion of antiquity would be still further heightened. Dressed in robes of truly operatic splendor, peers who yesterday were and tomorrow will be beer manufacturers, factory owners, financiers, newspaper owners, stand in the dark-paneled chamber awaiting the entrance of the King. From one of the doors near the throne advances some official—the Gentleman Usher of the Black Rod, perhaps; or, possibly, Blue Mantle Pursuivant, or the Garter Principal King of Arms, or the bearer of the cap of maintenance—all are so gorgeously appareled that it is difficult to tell them apart, and heralds with trumpets follow. Then the King, wearing under his robe the dress uniform of a field marshal and bearing the crown on his head, escorts the Queen to her seat on the throne, taking his own seat as Black Rod goes to summon his majesty's faithful Commons.

"My Lords," says George V, "pray be seated!"

And then the scene shifts bewilderingly back to modernity. One hears the King mention the problem of German reparations, the prevalence of unemployment.

The state opening of Parliament is only one of the innumerable reminders of bygone centuries which in England mingle strangely—not only on formal occasions but also in everyday life—with the present. The Lord Mayor's show is another of the official antiquities of London. There is the same procession of old and ornate coaches; there are the same costumes handed down from century to century. One does not, however, even have to wait for these occasions to get a glimpse of men-at-arms who might have stepped out of old prints. Any day the curious may find in front of the Horse Guards' barracks, in Whitehall, two sentries, resplendent in gleaming brass cuirasses, helmets with plumes, scarlet uniform and pipeclayed gloves. When cold weather comes they wear cloakes, of brilliant scarlet and rest their naked swords upon their shoulders. Occasionally, in quiet streets of the West End, a squadron of these superbly mounted men may be seen clattering along.

Or, if the searcher after antique customs tires of military display, he may visit the courts. Here are no judges in ordinary business clothing listening to counsel similarly attired. British judges cling to their black robes and their powdered wigs—and a formidable appearance, too, they present. The opposing barristers also are wigged and gowned, and each wig has the exact number of curls prescribed by immemorial tradition. All of the wigs may look alike to the casual beholder, but let him stand for a quarter of an hour before the window of some wigmaker's establishment in the Temple and he will see that there are vast differences.

In the minor country courts, or assizes, not only are the old formulae of opening the sessions retained, but the bailiffs and criers wear the uniforms which were decreed for them when holding a court partook somewhat of the nature of a military undertaking.

A decided break with tradition has now been made in some of the country courts, where the yeomen who used to guard the judge's coach with javelins have given way to very conventional policemen, with blue uniforms and helmets, who nevertheless solemnly lug their javelins about as the judge's automobile rolls up before the courthouse door. Gone, too, in many places are the picthresque trumpeters who formerly heralded the approach of the judge. The present-day trumpeting is carried out by bored-looking men in silk hats and morning clothes.

Unnoticed by the great majority of the people (or at any rate accepted without comment) are dozens, even hundreds, of similar survivals. For instance, one strolls along a quiet street until it opens out into a Georgian square. Through the iron railings of the inclosed grass plot in the center children, guarded by nursemaids, may be seen at play. But is the casual passer-by at liberty to go and sit on a bench under one of the great trees?

He is not. For the heavy iron gates of the inclosure will be found to be locked, and unless one happens to be an inhabitant of one of the houses surrounding the square he will remain outside. The right to use the garden passes with the ownership or leasing of a house fronting on it (a survival of the village common idea), and the public at large is rigorously excluded. The newcomer to London wonders why mobs do not surge against the railings and bear them down—as he is sure New Yorkers would do were, say, Washington Square to be restricted to the people of the immediate neighborhood. The Londoner merely seems amazed when any one suggests such a thing. It simply isn't done.

It really grieves many Englishmen of conservative tendencies that rude people will persist in occasionally writing to the papers that it is unfair that the public should be excluded from the excellent Regent's Park Zoo on Sundays. The Zoo, although the public may enter freely (on payment of a shilling) on week days, is not a public concern. It is the property of the Royal Zoological Society, and Sunday is sacred to the members thereof. In vain the reformers protest that Sunday is the only day on which working people can hope to feed buns to the bears and peanuts (better known in England as "monkey nuts") to the elephants. The public was not allowed to wander about the royal gardens five hundred years ago, reply the Tories; why should crowds of frowsy people be allowed in a zoo belonging to a gentleman on Sunday?

These people would be just as pained if, in this age of newspapers, an attempt should be made to do away with the town criers who still hold office in many small towns. The criers take their functions equally seriously; one may see them, clad in the uniforms which their forefathers wore, trundling their bicycles along, stopping at corners here and there to shout:

"Oyez! Oyez! Know ye that a meeting has been called at the Town Hall on Saturday night for the purpose of protesting against the increase in the price of electric light!"

Not only in the country, but also in London, do the slightly specialised shops of olden times remain. Every one knows, of course, that what Americans call a drug store the English dub a chemist's, and that the American saloon becomes the English "pub"—short for "public house."

The English housewife, however, would merely be puzzled if some one mentioned calling up the grocer's and asking for an order of meat, vegetables and fish. For the grocer here fulfills one function and only one. He sells groceries, and groceries do not include meat or fish or green vegetables. For meat one goes to the butcher and nowhere else. Fish is sold only at the fishmonger's. Vegetables come not from the grocer's, but from the greengrocer's. Incidentally, the only place in England where one can get ice in the summer is not from an ice company, but from the fishmonger. Nobody knows why. It just is that way. Likewise the hardware dealer rejoices in the good old-fashioned title of ironmonger. The average Englishwoman would think that a dry goods store dealt in dried vegetables or something of the sort. It is to the draper, member of an old and stout guild, that one goes for clothes. And if you mention running around to a notion shop for a paper of pins or some shoe laces you will merely elicit a laugh or an uncomprehending stare, depending on the degree of intimacy between you and your listener.

One is, therefore, prepared to find the "pit" in an English theater where the real pit used to be—on the ground floor, behind the stalls or orchestra seats. This, at least, has logic on its side. Why do we call the pit what is really the top gallery?

There is, however, one feature of English life which the average American will certainly regard as medieval, if not prehistoric. And that is the heating system, from cottage to palace.

This subject is one on which confirmed Anglophobes feel a certain sense of grievance, as though the enemy would not stand up fairly and let himself be hit, for cold in England is measured by degrees of frost. Ten degrees of frost—that is, 22 degrees Fahrenheit—is to the English weather sharp what 10 degrees below zero is to the American.

But it can be cold, just the same; make no mistake about that. It gets cold, not with the crisp sting of New York, but with a damp insidiousness which permeates the very marrow of one's bones, just as a London fog will creep into a tightly closed house and make it impossible to see people on the other side of a dinner table. One of the particular joys of Americans resident here is to watch the B. V. D. hounds blow gayly into town during the autumn and announce that they never change into woolen ones at home, no matter how cold it gets. In about a month they show up with fleecy waistcoats and heavy gloves, and then some morning they appear in public, scratching vigorously—and you know that they have capitulated to balbriggans.

The reason, of course, is that the great institution of central heating is only in its infancy in England, even in this year 1923. Open fires or stoves (mainly the former) prevail; and while an open fire is very picturesque, in cold weather it fails lamentably in its allotted function of producing heat. Not only in homes, but also in offices, railway waiting rooms and such places the open fire reigns supreme. But there are consolations. The Tribune's London staff has become expert in the gentle art of inducing a draught with a newspaper stretched across a fireplace opening and of snatching the paper away before it catches fire and scorches the mantelpiece. Infinitely more excitement can be derived from this method than from the manipulation of a prosaic pair of bellows.

Foreigners are apt to believe that English money is based on an archaic system; but the only really antique thing about it is the guinea. There are few persons living who have ever seen the golden coin worth twenty-one shillings. The majority of people believe that, having decreed that the pound sterling should be worth twenty shillings, some English monarch introduced the twenty-one-shilling guinea just to make it hard. But although they stopped coining these guineas in George III's time, house rents fees to doctors and lawyers and men's clothes still are priced in guineas.

And then there are several little features of everyday life which only show up a survival of antiquity when they are compared with American or Colonial ways of doing things. It is not proper, for instance, to address a letter to "Mr. John Smith." "John Smith, Esq.," is the correct form, as it was centuries ago. It is not just the thing to do to wear a belt; the old, tried and true braces must be retained. It is very difficult to purchase a coat shirt in London; the ancient pull-over-the-head type finds more favor with Englishmen. And it has only been a very few years since anything but the traditional silk hat was permissible for a business man of any dignity at all.

It is possible to trace through the whole fabric of English life the unmistakable threads woven in hundreds of years ago. Reach out at random and a reward is more likely than not. Punishment with the "cat," for instance, still is a common fate of criminals. It is only within the last few years that anything but the most skeletonised sort of train service was run during church hours on Sunday; when trains made their bow churchgoing was obligatory by custom, if not by law. At a formal banquet smoking is strictly forbidden until after the toast of "The King!"

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Chief Justice Taft On The Supreme Court

Speaking at Cincinnati at the unveiling of a monument to Salmon P. Chase, Chief Justice Taft answered attacks which have been directed in increasing proportions recently on the Supreme Court of the United States.

Praising the Chief Justice of reconstruction days as a stabilising influence who served with Lincoln as an Atlas during troubled times, Justice Taft defended the Supreme Court, which, he said, had survived partisan hostility and preserved unimpaired to this day its necessary functional powers.

"It is convincing evidence of the sound sense of the American people in the long run and their love for civil liberty and its constitutional guarantees that, in spite of hostility frequently engendered, this court has lived with its power unabated until now," he declared.

WHERE ALL STAND EQUAL

"The only court in which all stand on an equality and in which not only the Constitution and laws of the Nation but also those of the States are enforced is the Supreme Court of the United States."

Attacks on the Supreme Court, he said, are nothing new. He said the serious minded, mentally vigorous Chase had encountered throughout his nine years as Chief Justice intense partisan opposition, which sought to disregard the constitutional limitations on its power.

"During the incumbency of Chief Justice Chase popular feeling was strongly aroused against the court," he said. "From time to time by reason of its jurisdiction and proper exercises, the court cannot help becoming the stormy petrol of politics.

"It is the head of the system of Federal courts established avowedly to avoid the local prejudice which non-residents may encounter in State courts, a function often likely to ruffle the sensibilities of the communities, the possibility of whose prejudice is thus recognised and avoided."

INEVITABLY IN OPPOSITION

"More than this, the court's duty to ignore the acts of Congress or of the State Legislatures if out of line with the fundamental law of the Nation, inevitably throws it as an obstruction across the path of the then majority who have enacted the invalid legislation.

"The stronger the majority and the more intense its partisan feeling, the less likely it is to regard constitutional limitations upon its power, and the more likely it is to enact laws of questionable validity. It is convincing evidence of the good sense of the American people that caused the court to live on with unimpaired jurisdiction."

Justice Taft told how Chief Justice Chase had weathered repeated attacks.

"The assassination of Lincoln stirred the passion of the Northern people and threw the power into the hands of the radical element of the Republican Party in Congress," he said. "Conflict with Lincoln's successor ensued and a policy of radical reconstruction followed, which we can be reasonably sure would have been spared the South had Mr. Lincoln lived.

RESENTMENT AROUSED

"With a two-thirds majority in each House, the Republican Party leaders brooked no opposition, and when that which had been done in due course came before the Supreme Court of the United States for consideration of its validity, the attitude of those leaders toward the court became one of suspicion and resentment. Until one refreshes his recollection of that period, he can hardly realize how far the radical Republicans in Congress went in their efforts to oust the court of jurisdiction.

"They were afraid the court would pronounce their reconstruction measures invalid. They were stirred in this fear by the decision in ex parte Milligan, in which the court refused to recognise the power of the President in time of war to direct a military commission to try for treason and sentence to death a civilian in a State not invaded by an enemy and where the civil courts were functioning.

"For fear the court might hold invalid the work of such commissions when organised under the reconstruction acts by Military Governors in the Southern States, Congress took the case of McArdle, presenting the question for the court's consideration abruptly, after it had been argued and submitted, by repeal of its jurisdiction.

PERSONAL ATTACKS SEVERE

"In the heat of feeling against the court, bills were proposed limiting its power to declare laws invalid by a majority, and there were various proposals to abolish this power of the court altogether. The personal attacks made upon the court by the party press were severe and unmeasured. This was the atmosphere in which Chief Justice Chase lived during his judicial career.

"While mistakes were made by the court in those days, as at other times, for it was and is a human institution, one cannot see, in looking back to that decade, that there is anything in the constitutional law as it was handed on to the next generation which is to be condemned. The result of the legal tender case is still a matter of discussion by historians, students of commercial law and political economists. The decision in the slaughter house cases, which awakened great protest, certainly served to maintain a wise balance between State and national powers.

"The Milligan case, which called out the bitterest criticism, nevertheless laid down the principle of the maintenance of constitutional rights during war, for which we are now all grateful.

FINAL VERDICT WITH COURT

"The verdict of the country in retrospect as between the fever heat of the radical Republicans in those tempestuous times against constitutional hindrance on the one hand and the restraining decisions of the court on the other, is with the court. The people are now glad that the guarantees of personal liberty were maintained by the court against the partisan zeal of the majority.

"The court survived the inevitable attacks upon its jurisdiction then, as it had survived them so many times before. The storm during Chief Justice Chase's term was succeeded by a judicial calm of twenty-five years, until we neared another war. This result speaks on the whole for the wisdom of the conclusion of the court over which he presided."

Chief Justice Taft made it plain throughout his address that he thought attacks on the court inevitable, but that through it all its Justices had to consider, not the partisan cries, but a constructive preservation of individual rights.

In concluding he referred to Justice Chase as a great man.

"Next to Lincoln," he said, "he stands out as a great civil figure of the decade of the Civil War."

Advertising The Sea

It has been remarked that if the Mississippi were an arm of the sea and the Great Lakes were open to deep-sea traffic so that ocean liners could dock at Chicago and St. Louis there would be little difficulty in interesting the American people in an American merchant marine. Advertising the sea sounds like a needless activity, yet it is worth remembering that the bulk of inland America has never seen a sea horizon or a great ship, and that it is just as hard for the Middle Westerner to comprehend the problem of oceangoing commerce as it is for a Gloucester fisherman to give a thought to tractors and wheat fields.

It is from this angle that much of Mr. Baker's service as chairman of the Shipping Board deserves to be appraised. It is with these facts in mind that the new proposal of the Shipping Board for the construction of two new vessels to rank with the Leviathan in the trans-Atlantic trade deserves to be studied. There can be little doubt that these ships would cost the United States more to build than they would cost a private concern. If Congress could be persuaded to secure their construction by private enterprise, with the aid of a government subsidy, there would unquestionably be a saving to the taxpayers.

But supose Congress, balking at a subsidy, should consent to government construction? Should the exception be made and the government complete this fleet of fast American liners?

The situation that confronts the country is part economics, part psychology. Urgent economic need favors a great American carrying fleet. But for three generations the nation has been occupied with internal development and has thought little of overseas trade. The whole nation must turn its gaze seaward before the new enterprise of carrying the American flag across every sea and into every port can achieve complete success. The competition with other nations as keen. Men are needed quite as much as dollars. How win them from farm and mine and shop and office?

The campaign which Mr. Lasker organised to gain American passengers for American ships has already been a striking success. The huge Leviathan is already assured of wide popular support. The addition of two other liners would unquestionably increase American pride in American shipping. Such mastery of the passenger service has been utilised by other seafaring nations, notably England, as a foundation for the upbuilding of large fleets. Should not America even at some cost in waste through governmental inefficiency, show an equal spirit of enterprise?

There is an unanswerable plea to be made for these vessels as part of our naval reserve, to be used as fast troopships or auxiliary cruisers in case of need. We are far behind other countries in this important item at the present time. There is also, it will be seen, a solid business reason for them. Both arguments must obviously be weighed against cost of government construction, great as that may be.

For Honor Of Army He Would Marry

FOR the honor of the army I have come here to marry Sophie Breitbach, if she wants me." Such was the declaration of Sergeant Hayden Looney, Eighteenth Infantry, United States Army, when he appeared at Ellis Island Immigration Station, in New York Harbor. Sophie came here from Coblenz, Germany, when her father died. She said she had been engaged to marry an American soldier there, and that he was the father of her unborn baby, but that he had deserted her. In the meantime Mrs. Clara Barton, wife of Major R. O. Barton, at Fort Screven, Georgia, offered to take care of the girl if she is admitted to the countdy.

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A Brass-Bound Holiday

BY LAURA A. HIBBARD
(From The Atlantic Monthly)

The charm of brasses, so far as I can discover, has not been said or sung in America. Bowls and candlesticks and brazen odds and ends we have; but with us 'no witness lives in brass,' and no poet would be likely to sing in Shakespearean wise of 'brass eternal,' unless he were moved by wistful impecuniosity. We have none of those Monumental Brasses which, to the mind of the devotee, are the only real brasses at all. They are known, of course, to scholars errant, and an occasional tourist abroad gets a glimpse of them; but here, for the most part, a brass suggests some small, mildly decorative product of Arts and Crafts work, and a brass-rubber, a person with a polishing cloth.

All this is of more importance than at first appears. Brass-rubbing is one of the most delightful adventures in the world. Not only is it a craft that quickens the eye and enthralls the hand, but it has a power of magic that works amazing transformations. It must be pursued in England, where the real brasses in largest number are to be found; but since a goodly part of America, from June to September, embarks nowadays for England, that is no obstacle. What matters is, that for those who go, if they have willing spirits, the lost romance of travel, despite the clouds of tourist dust, can be restored, and even England can seem again an unfamiliar, almost an untrodden, land.

An English brass-rubber would not, in all probability, acknowledge such romantic possibilities in his craft. That would be partly because he is English, but also because he has been long enough a type to surprise neither himself nor his neighbors. It took a fairly long time to make him one; for brasses were laid down in England in the thirteenth century, and they were not really observed until the nineteenth. Then the English antiquary began to move cautiously among them; but it was long years before that elderly person, with his penchant for writing about his choicest finds in the obscurest little local papers, quickened anything like an awareness of brasses among even his academic or ecclesiastical countrymen. When young university men began to share his interest, they hunted brasses as he did, chiefly as a mine of historical information about costume, armor, heraldy, and a good many other things. Not even William Morris, who went a-brassing so eagerly in his youth, ever set forth, in print at least, the full measure of their possibilities.

But it is time, at last, to insist that, in the quest for brasses, any happy vagrant can find more romance than history. They will lead him almost invariably to the loveliest of lovely places; they will reward his inexpert hand with the creation of lovely things; and they will give him such glimpses of bygone personality, such whimsical contacts, not to say conflicts, with living 'Characters,' as will be to him forever memorable.

For all this it needs no learning, no grave preparation. The more unexpectedly the vagrant becomes a lover of brasses, the better. Let him read as I did, in a dull guide-book, that 'the finest brass in England' is but a few miles away, and let him feel no more inkling of his fate than the uneasy promptings of a tourist conscience, and the desire, perhaps, to escape from a noisy crowded town to the possible quiet of a village. Let him fare forth then, and so find the way 'to al good aventure.' It was in such fashion that I set out to find my first brass, and the reward still seems beyond all deserving.

Spring was in the air, and 'the burating boughs of May' overhung the green hedgerows of Shropshire. Beyond the towering shadows of some great cedars of Lebanon lay the little churchyard of Acton Burnell, where hosts of golden daffodils were breaking in sunlit waves against the low green mounds. By a stile stood an Ancient, who murmured the thought of one's heart: 'A sweet place, a pretty place to lie.' Within the gray walls of the little church—walls that went back to Saxon times—was a cool and holy quiet.

The old man led the way to a stone-canopied tomb set at one side of the altar. On its flat top lay the effigy in brass of Sir Nicholas Burnell, warrior and gentleman, of the fourteenth century. The Ancient beheld him lovingly, but there was a plaintive note in his voice as he ran his finger over the clear, deeply incised lines: 'Ees a good 'un to do, ee is. Rubbers used to come frequent. They be forgetting ee now.'

In an instant like that, desire is born, and eager curiosity. Who would not want to know about the rubbers, and how they rub? Who would not seek to find another place as enchanting, and another knight of such brazen charm? Who would not hunt shy antiquaries, or those books in which they tell where the best brasses can be found? Thus inspired, the merest novice learns to make for himself a new kind of map, a map of the principal brass counties—Kent, Surrey, Essex, Norfolk; but rarely does he put down on it a name of which any tourist has ever heard. It becomes a map of little towns and noble parish churches, of places often within an hour's ride from London, but too small, sometimes, for even a railway station. Only the ubiquitous motor-road, or pleasant foot-paths, winding through azure 'sheets of hyacinths' or pale banks of primroses, lead to such destinations. They belong to that ancient rural England of which the poets make us dream, but of which no 'Cook's man' ever speaks.

The brass-books tell nothing, of course, of environment: that is altogether a matter of adventuring chance. But when it happens repeatedly that the brasses are found in places to make one henceforth 'babble o' green fields,' one comes to look for such exterior beauty as an expected thing. Within the churches, too, are treasures without number—old carvings, old saints and devils fading amiably away together on ancient walls; but they are not, as they often are in the cathedrals, too numerous, too notable, too crowded about for comfort. And of all such things, best to the rubber, as he walks delicately before the altar, are the brasses which lie before it in dim, it is no wonder that ecclesiastical goldcolored splendor.

II

It is time, perhaps, to expound the rubber's craft. At best, it is not long to learn, though it is always sufficiently arduous. In really serious effort it calls for the muscular activity of a charwoman, combined with the delicacy of touch that a well-trained student of Braille is supposed to acquire. But even the worst of amateurs can learn, after he has acquired the magic heel-ball or cobbler's wax, and long rolls of paper, to use them with effect. Like the child making the perennial discovery that pictures come through when paper is laid over a patterned surface and rubbed with crayon, he spreads out his white yards and begins, timidly at first, but with growing boldness, to rub at the brass beneath. He must not rub too hard, or he will tear the paper; he must not rub too lightly, or his impression will be vague and weak. He must not move the paper until the rubbing is completed; and since he must work in churches, he must remember the hours of church services, for he is persona non grata once they begin. Indeed, it is no wonder that ecclesiastical authority does not bend too favorable an eye on the enthusiast who must at need curl up on an altar tomb, or recline full-length on a church floor, his sheets of paper about him, and his hands, and in all likelihood his face, assuming the hue of the black heel-ball with which he works. But of the rubber and the church, more anon.

The difficulties of the gentle craft are, obviously, of minor sort, and are more than offset by the fact that it needs no long apprenticeship. When anyone has found his brass, all he has to do is to rub. No matter how untrained is his hand, he will find that it will make him possessed of these noble shapes and patterns of antiquity.

The older the brasses, the nobler they are, and the easier to do. They lack the frills and furbelows, the futile attempts at shading, of a later time. They are often heroic in size, and they have a kind of heroic simplicity about them, like figures in ancient epic poetry. Great lords and ladies, prelates and civilians, they lie in characteristic costume and state, august and venerable. Sometimes the brass-maker has placed their figures, as mediaeval sculptors placed their saints, in what seems a niche, with shafts at the side and a canopy above. In such case, as the rubber sees his perfect geometric curves growing on his paper, he may look up at the traceried window above his own head, or his inward architectural eye may recall another elsewhere, which might well have served for model. At any rate, he murmurs 'Early Decorated' to himself, in a glow of happy recognition.

The figures themselves, wholly apart from all antiquarian considerations, are even more satisfying. They come slowly into view—the features stern or lovely or humorously quaint, the headgear of armor or veils, the costume rich in broideries of clear and beautiful design. However conventionalised the faces, they yet convey some real sense of personality. The warriors, with eyes as fierce as their tight-shut lips, bear the look of an age of Blood and Iron. Yet among them can be found a Sir Robert de Setvans (Chartham, Kent), gloriously young and debonair, his head unhelmeted, and his hair as curly as if, like that of Chaucer's Squire, it had been 'leyd in presse.' The women's faces have a rather too consistent piety; but in the long slim figures, in their slender clasped hands, there is grace incarnate. One must, however, keep to the ladies antedating 1500, for stoutness seems to have been one of the admired minor gifts of the Early Renaissance.

At the foot of each figure there is usually a kind of tail-piece. The lords and ladies rest their quiet feet against some faithful dog or lion. The rubber learns to take a lively interest in these friendly beasts and their individual characteristics: in the genial waggishness of the Cambridge dog of Sir Roger de Trumpington, or in the zeal with which at Stoke d'Abernon (Surrey), the lion of Sir John d'Abernon seizes in his teeth his master's lance. If the brass is large, the rubber may, indeed, be weary when he comes to these last bits, but in them, even more than in the stately figures above, he is likely to find that blessed touch of Nature which links some clever old craftsman to any beholder of his work. The old graver was not always in romantic or courtly mood: he could, at will, be literal and realistic to a degree. To folk in trade, he gave the signs of that trade. Rich wool merchants, to whose trade with Flanders the introduction of Flemish brasses into fourteenth-century England was due, have their feet disposed on woolsacks, or, less comfortably, on a woolpack and on a sheep. A wealthy tailor has beneath him his faithful shears, and a notary his bottle of ink. With true Gothic liveliness little scenes are introduced—fights of wodehouses (savage men) with monsters, scenes at the windmill, and other bits of rural life. On a famous brass at King's Lynn, a Peacock Feast bears witness to the sumptuous luxury of the great days when an Edward Rex came to Norfolk.

III

The 'dear delights' of brass-rubbing, I hope, grow apparent. But lest anyone think they are chiefly of an aesthetic nature, let me hasten on to their dramatic possibilities. These arise from the fact that though brasses in general rest in the august keeping of the Church of England, brasses in particular are in the care of vicars of small country parishes. True, there are some

(Continued on Page 18)

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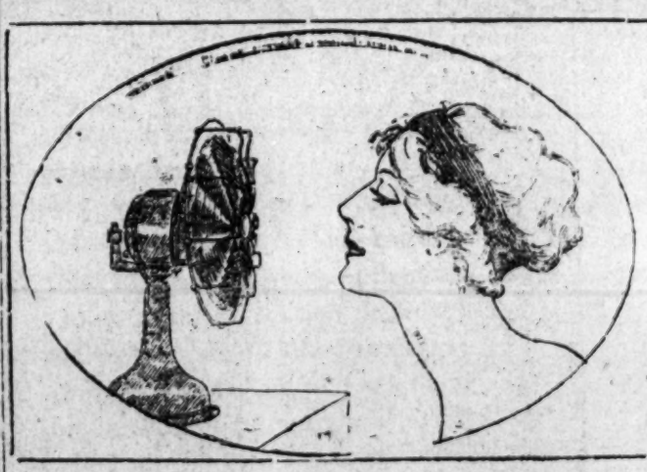
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SWAT THE FLY

A Brass-Bound Holiday

(Continued from Page 17)

brasses in the great cathedrals; but in such places comparatively few have escaped intact from the religious fanatic, the commercial looter, the devastating restorer; and it is, therefore, chiefly with the country vicar, whose parish church has suffered less from such vandalism, that the rubber has to deal.

Unless an American is familiar with a certain type of English novel, the country vicar is apt to seem a strange and sometimes a difficult species. In his own setting, remote, secure, the vicar is not quite like anything else in this hustling world. It is he from whom permission to rub the brasses must be secured; it is his wholly unpredicable disposition on which the fate of the whole expedition depends. He may be avaricious for his church and exact a pious but extortionate tax; he may be as gentle as a dove and brood tenderly, not to say chastily, over one's labors; he may be as odd a mixture of diverse things as he whom I encountered on a last, most memorable quest.

I found myself in a village too small to have more than one short street. A nobly built church towered high above tiny cottages and over the long low almshouses that had once been part of a monastery. With difficulty, in a town so unused to strangers, I found the promise of 'bed and breakfast.' But the promise was fulfilled in excellence, and it was with happy spirit that I sought the Vicar. His house lay at the end of the street; his gates were forbidding, and his bell had a sepulchral sound. A deaf and ancient maiden gave way to a Mrs. Vicar, whose function was clearly Cerberean. She made it plain that her reverend husband was not to be disturbed thus early in the morning.

Chagrined, but not disheartened, I returned to the village and besought the caretaker of the church to open its heavily barred portals. She was as gentle as she was old, and the great key trembled in her frail hands. She was one for whom the little ritual of her office would never be outworn. The thin faint trickle of her talk flowed on over a lesson well learned, and freer than most from fallacy.

My eyes feasted, meanwhile, on the treasures of the church, and most of all on the wonderful brasses lying just as they had been placed some six centuries before. Each one was known to the old woman, and was the object of her humble veneration. She had a special feeling, I remember, for one noble lady whose husband's brass had been removed in the sixteenth century.

'She's been looking at the vacant place ever since,' said the old voice sympathetically.

When I began to question of herself, she answered with timid pride.

'Yes, forty-two year I've been here, come next Michaelmas. Vicar's been here forty-two.

'That is a long time,' I said, 'for people to have one vicar. They must all be very fond of him now?'

'Well, no,' came the quiet answer, 'hardly I 'd say fond. We all knows each other, but there's few understands Vicar. I manage because he and me has been here so long; but Vicar's not an easy man. He's old, Vicar is, and he's notions, lot of notions.'

She told me of his anxious care of the church, and of how it had come to pass that it had to be kept closed save for the Sunday services.

'There's lots of folk to bother Vicar,' she said. 'There's the bad boys, and there's the trippers that mess up the churchyard, and there's the brass-rubbers too. They're real naughty sometimes, the rubbers are.'

With a certain embarrassment, I asked what they did.

'Well, some's good, of course, but some's bad. Vicar don't like them noways. They'll come, and one will go secret-like, not telling of the others, and he'll get permission from Vicar. Then when I let him into the church, unless I take my key away, he 'll let in the others. They'll all rub and track around careless-like, and won't take no pains about their boots nor their heelballs nor anything. And they're not polite sometimes. One man he opened the Good Book and laughed; and I had to get real angry to make him behave.'

The picture of this small wrath of a woman opposed to the rude practitioner of the gentle craft was singularly touching. I tried to lead her to happier reminiscences, until it was time to make a second call on the Vicar.

This time it was he himself who opened the door. He looked tremendously old, but far from feeble. His Adam's apple rose and fell far above an ill-fitting collar, and in his watery blue eye was the gleam of battle. Without a word of wasted greeting he led me within and thrust into my hands a typewritten card. It took the form of a solemn covenant: 'I, So and so, do promise: (1) to take off my boots; (2) to pay five shillings; (3) to use paper forty-five inches wide.'

Consternation overwhelmed me. In all the summer's experience as a brass-rubber never had I seen or heard of paper that size. For a moment, temptation was acute to evade the preposterous requirements. Rolls of paper turned sidewise might be held to be of any width, but the memory of other faithless rubbers prevented even that pretense. I confessed my lack, and an inexorable finger pointed to the door.

Again I walked down the village street. Disappointment grew more vexed and more obstinate. Though I knew how hopeless it would be to find any kind of brass-rubbing paper in so small a place, I hastened into the one general shop the village boasted. Its owner was one-eyed, but that one gleamed with sudden frenzy as I made my request.

'Vicar won't let ye rub the brasses,' he fairly shouted. 'He's a pup, Vicar is. Thinks he owns the whole church; thinks the brasses is his; thinks the whole place is his—'

His wife rushed round the counter to calm her irate spouse. But his loud tones had already attracted others, and in a thrice a little crowd had grown around me. Not often does one get so swiftly to the heart of a community; not often does the phlegmatic English villager so rouse himself to the expression of his woes. Vicar scared the children; he scolded the grown folk, and irked them by an ever-growing number of small restrictions.

'He's too old, is Vicar,' said one stout woman; he's all wore out come every Sunday. He means well, but he's hard. And there's never getting anything out of him, especially on a Monday. I could have telled ye that.'

As the talk went on,—and there was an hour or so of it,—the pathos of this little rural drama grew more plain. Its centre was a shepherd grown too old and bitter and wise for his flock, a keeper of treasures who had somehow lost the best. But suddenly the voices stopped. Without the village street, the Vicar himself, pedaling an ancient tricycle with slow carefulness, was just coming to a stop. The village folk shrank back in somewhat shamefaced confusion. The stout woman pushed me to the door, whispering loudly, 'Vicar's after ye, I bet.'

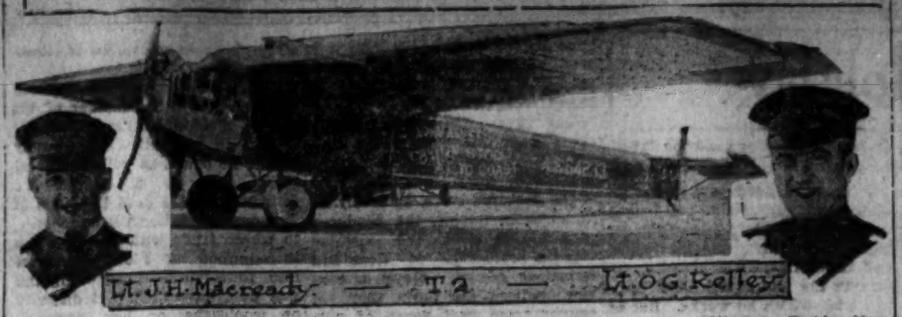
The Vicar met me with dignity, though there was the trace of a faint flush on his withered cheek. He intimated that, if he could see my paper, he might be able to allow me to do a detail at least from the brasses. With his own key he unlocked the doors of the church, and in a short time we were conversing with perfect amity on the subject dear to our hearts. In this guise, wrought by I know not what genial magic of afternoon, the Vicar was revealed as a charming old scholar and gentleman, willing to let me do whatsoever I would. From one pocket he drew his own little manuscript volume of notes on the brasses; in a dusty corner, he found the necessary weights for my paper; from a hidden recess he brought forth a great roll. The paper was more than forty-five inches wide; it was mounted on linen; and on it was a superb rubbing of one of the most famous of the brasses. Together we unrolled its great length; humbly I marveled at it; together we rolled it up. Into the Vicar's eyes came the ghost of a twinkle.

I, who had lingered so wrathfully, made bold to ask why he wished to scare them. Among those who cared enough to come, surely there would be few who would ever do harm.

The thin lips of the man of God clicked together.

'Everyone does harm,' he said, as he turned and stalked out among the silent villagers.

Coast-To-Coast Fliers



HERE is a layout of the T-2 airplane in which Lieutenant John H. MacReady and Lieutenant Oakley G. Kelley, of McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio, intend to fly across the continent, starting from Mitchel Field, New York. They already hold endurance and distance records.

U. S. Has Quite A Few Billion Dollar Concerns

And Their Arrival Doesn't Seem To Alarm The Public; American Telephone's Recent Experiences

BY B. C. FORBES

Have Americans grown up economically? Are they learning to think bigger as well as clearer? Have they ceased to be frightened at industrial or commercial or financial or railroad combinations merely because of their great magnitude? Are they no longer alarmed by formation of "billion dollar" organisations? Did the war teach us to regard billions pretty much as we formerly regarded millions?

I have just received the following from a well-informed reader:

"Not long ago a certain financier (Frank A. Vanderlip) declared that the American people were a race of economic illiterates. He was moved to this utterance because of popular indifference to the European business situation.

"When, however, one compares the present-day attitude of the public on certain economic questions with that of ten years ago on these questions, the case of the people doesn't look so bad after all.

"For example here is the general acceptance nowadays on the part of the public of the idea of the billion dollar corporation. A decade or so ago, however, a corporation that had attained a growth of even a tenth of this size found its public relations its most serious problem. No one, however, seems to be disturbed just now over the fact that the Pennsylvania Railroad, the New York Central Railroad and the Steel Corporation have all grown into billion dollar corporations.

"The public apparently has learned the great economic truth that it takes big resources to do a big job, and that to speak of 'a billion dollar corporation' is just a handy way of describing a company doing a business of nation-wide proportions.

"Rather definite evidence that this is the state of public opinion at present was brought home not long since to the executors of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company when an increase in its capitalisation placed it in the billion dollar class. Hardly a note of criticism came from any quarter, although the news of the event was widely published.

"The telephone people are close students of public opinion and after the announcement was published they set about reading the newspapers generally, believing that this was a fairly good way of learning the nature of the public's reaction.

"Of the hundreds of news paper items and editorials examined there were less than a dozen expresing criticism. On the other hand there was considerable comment of a nature to indicate that the billion dollar corporation had come to be regarded by the public as a symbol of service on a large scale.

"The public, it would seem, is no longer in the economic kindergarten."

Not so long ago the United States Steel Corporation was regarded as our only "billion dollar" corporation. Judge Gary calmly announced recently that it had become a "two billion dollar corporation." The public accepted this announcement without the slightest sign of alarm or even disclosure. Indeed, a good many citizens appeared to feel rather proud that America had been the first nation in the world to develop a business organisation of such colossal magnitude.

As a matter of fact, Swift and Company can be spoken of as a billion dollar corporation, in the sense that it has in one year done more than a billion dollars worth of business. In 1919 the total sales of Swift and Company reached $1,200,000,000.

Both the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central are billion dollar enterprises. The Pennsylvania has, roughly, half-a-billion stock and fully half-a-billion bonds. The New York Central has three-quarters-of-a-billion bonds and fully one-quarter-of-a-billion stock.

Of course, Standard Oil, viewed as one enterprise, is another of our billion-dollar structures. In one way and another its ramifications exceed those of even the Steel Corporation. Incidentally, America for years has been fond of claiming the world's only "billionaire." This claim, however, was put forward when it was not true. A few years ago John D. Rockefeller, Jr., told me positively that his father's fortune was not anywhere near a billion dollars. How much the Rockefeller fortune has expanded during recent years I don't know. It will have been noted, however that John D. Rockefeller, Sr., has been transferring a very large part of his property to his only son.

We do not yet have any billion dollar bank. But the National City Bank of New York is nearing that mark. Its deposits exceed $650,000,000, while its aggregate resources are in excess of $864,000,000. Judging by the progress it has been making it will enter the billion-dollar class before very long.

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Pepys' Library Under Guard At Cambridge University

Treading the old stone passages of Magdalen College, Cambridge, on a visit to the Pepys Library, one experiences all the pleasure of a swift transition from present to past, for entering from the street where youth flies by on wheels of various sorts, one is soon engulfed in the solemn quiet of the beautiful quadrangle in which the library is situated, nor is this pleasurable sense of ancient silence lessened, as one climbs the wooden staircase leading to the upper room dedicated to the memory of Samuel Pepys and containing his books, prints and manuscripts, exactly as he himself left them in the year 1703. So jealously is this treasure guarded by the Master and Fellows of Magdalen College, that the would-be visitor must seek permission to visit the library and then be met by its custodian, before he can cross the magic threshold and see the cheery winter fire of coals blazing in the old-fashioned grate and throwing bright reflections on to Pepys' own bookcases of red oak, with heavy doors and fine long mirrors, the very presses that we see him rejoicing over in the Diary, Aug 17th, 1665-6. "I find one of my new presses for my book brought home, which pleases me mightily. . . . With Sympson, the joyner, home to put together the press," says the entry and again, Feb. 2nd, 1667-8, "All day at home, and all the morning, setting my books in order, in my presses."

Once inside, one is conscious of a very orderly and stately room where behind glass doors stand rows upon rows of fine books, tooled and gilded, and bound in sumptuous jackets of golden brown leather. None is taller than his neighbor, for their serried rank because each volume which does not reach to the height of his brothers on a shelf is raised upon a little "stilt" or platform covered and ornamented to match the volume to be raised.

Pepys' own writing table stands near a window and upon it lie his great scrapbooks full of prints and portraits, collected in the seventeenth century, and of very great value; objects of great attraction to the little boy of the party, who, being destined for the navy, has been brought to see the great book of ships made for His Majesty Henry VIII, one of the chief treasures of the library. This is presently produced and opened upon the writing table—a royal tome in red morocco bearing Pepys' arms and crest upon its great clasps of silver gilt, and having a fine colored drawing of the earliest English man-of-war, Henry Grace a Dieu on its first page, besides pictures of galleons, pinnaces, and rowboats, and long lists of seamen and the ports from which they set sail. "The whole given to me," says Pepys, "by my royal master, King Charles II."

The grave young librarian (who must surely regard Samuel Pepys as one of his best friends, so much has he lived with his treasures and read his cipher note books), will listen to no witty aspersions on the methods by which his patron built up his collection, his book borrowing or book returning, though he admitted smilingly that Pepys' catalogue of the works he borrowed, quite a few being loans from the Naval Library at Greenwich, where Pepys was secretary from the years 1673-1679, and again from 1684-1688.

It is the rich interest of the naval documents or "Sea Manuscripts," as Pepys called them that makes the collection in the room so full of importance to modern seamen and all who love the sea and ships. Pepys' official position as Secretary to the Admiralty (which has been obscured by the fame he achieved as diarist) gave him a most memorable place in English history, for not only did he undertake the complete reorganisation of the English Navy, but the influence of his reforms and sensible recommendations lasted for a whole century after his passing. The navy was the subject nearest his heart and he seems to have spared neither money nor trouble in acquiring technical information. Perhaps the most striking volume in the library is the great red book by Sir Anthony Deane on shipbuilding, which was admired by Sir John Evelyn, who writes of it thus, "Mr. Pepys showed me a large folio containing the whole mechanic part and art of building royal ships and men-of-war. . . . I do not think the world can show the like. I esteem this book as an extraordinary jewel." There is no limit to the charm of these old sea books, looking over them and reading the names of the ships. The walls of the library fade out of sight and one walks upon the quays of Bideford or Dartmouth in Devon, among the sailors and shipmen whose surnames, as listed here, are still met with in their native villages.

JEWEL BOOKS

But the library has treasures of quite another kind—crown jewels of the world of books, in the beautiful early works of the great English and Continental printers. Caxton, Wynkyn de Worde and many others. There are whole shelves of books, so perfect in their artistic form and so hallowed by the loving work of their makers that the reader regards them with mingled awe and admiration remembering the words spoken long ago by Thomas Kempis, "Take thou a book into thine hands as Simeon the Just took the child Jesus into his arms, carry him and kiss him. And when thou hast finished reading close the book and give thanks for every word out of the mouth of God: because in the Lord's field thou hast found a hidden treasure."

Certainly in no other spirit can one gaze upon the two beautiful volumes of Wicliffe's New Testament written and illuminated by hand, or upon Sir Francis Drake's worn little pocket-book, with maps of the waterways of the world specially thumbed on the page depicting the English Channel: brave Sir Francis Drake, whose memory has suffered so much wrong, but of whom it may now be said (since the recent discoveries in Spain), "his enemies rise up and call him blessed."

Subjects are as interesting as findings, in most cases, in Pepys collection of books, and we are not surprised to find such old English favorites as Sir Thomas Malory's "Morte d'Arthur." Froissart's "Chronicles—," or Langland's "Pier Plowman." That the library was a source of endless pleasure to its founder can be gathered very clearly from the many references to it found in the Diary; but to us in modern days, it has also the romantic interest attached to ciphered secrets of the past. In the collection called the Boscobel manuscripts is the thrilling story of King Charles II's escapes and adventures, after his royal father's defeat at Worcester, told to Pepys by the King long years afterward, as they walking together and, no doubt missing nothing in the telling.

Many people, knowing Pepys solely through his Diary under estimate him, regarding him solely as an amusing and conceited writer. As a distinguished naval critic has said, "the worst enemy of Pepys the official is Pepys the diarist." In reality, he was a most efficient administrator, an authority of very great weight, a former and a man of enormous talent and indefatigable industry respected and revered in the naval world.

The Pepys of the diary is a young man, a dandy, a musician, a most delightful gossip, a critic and a connoisseur in literature. It was, after all, this last Pepys who remained with us as we left his treasured books, for lying undisturbed in a copy of Davenant's "Poems" was our hero's own long bronze scarf-pin; taking it out in a fit of fine poetic admiration he had used it as a book-mark to guide him to that sweet poem "Beauty Retired," and there it was still lying between the pages for us to gaze upon; a relic of a really great man who left his treasures wisely and generously to those who value and guard them for the use of the whole world.

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Li Yuan-Hung

(From The Central China Post)

The grand old trickster, Li Yuan-hung, has left the Peking hot clean bowled out for the second time. But he carries out for he is still President, since there is no Vice-President to succeed him, and the election of a new President will prove a matter of considerable difficulty. It was reported in the native Press that this had happened a week ago, when the conspirators first got busy, but that seems to have been a matter of anticipation on their part, and they were greatly astonished to find him waiting for another ball. He got it, it took the wicket and he is now gone.

A special interest is taken in President Li in this district as he is a native of it. He belongs to Hwangpi, the next city to Hankow forty miles to the north. The people are proud of him and he is greatly beloved. A year ago they erected his statue in bronze—which may be seen in the courtyard of the Tau Shan Hui on the Malu—and this was probably the first time such an honor was done to any living Chinese. His story has been so remarkable that when it comes to be written, no one who is not personally acquainted with China will be able to believe it.

He belongs to a good family. He was born in 1864, and studied for six years in the Naval College at Tientsin; and served in a cruiser during the China-Japan war. He was next engaged by Chang Chih-tung at Nanking in organising his troops, and then went to Japan for two years to study fortification. Afterwards he rejoined Chang Chih-tung at Wuchang, and happened to be there unemployed on the outbreak of the revolution. He had no connection whatever with the revolutionary party, but on the morning following the night when the revolutionaries captured Wuchang, they held a meeting to elect a figure-head for the movement. There were no candidates. The proclamations were all ready for pasting up, but in whose name should they be issued? It was decided Li Yuan-hung would suit best so messengers were sent to his house to fetch him along. When he learned what was wanted he refused point-blank to have anything to do with the matter, saying he was a soldier and not a politician, and knew nothing about republicanism. They said they would teach him all he needed to know in an hour, and placed a couple of men behind his chair with revolvers and drawn swords. When he realised he was a case of needs-must-when-the-devil-drives, he gave in, and thus was elected the first President of the Chinese Republic.

The proclamations set the minds of the people at rest and swung them all in favor of the revolution. President Li managed matters very wisely in spite of the fact that he was there to be commanded and not to command, which has been his fate ever since. He cultivated friendly relations with foreigners, he sent a barge full of rice to the community when there was none to be had and invited them all to a grand reception in the Viceroy's Yamen where they were treated most handsomely.

Then Sun Yat-sen came on the scene, and he desired to assume the presidency. Li Yuan-hung said he was welcome to the job, and became vice-president. Next Dr. Sun resigned the post in favor of Yuan Shih-kai who was appointed President by Parliament while Li was confirmed as vice-president. When Yuan felt himself securely seated, he sent for Li to come from Wuchang to Peking, as he had got it into his head Li might conspire against him. To do anything of the kind was foreign to Li's nature, but Yuan could not believe that. Most of Li's advisers urged him not to go but he went and was kept in strict confinement in Peking till Yuan's death. As vice-president he naturally succeeded Yuan, and all went well for a year, when Chang Hsun's monarchical restoration bowled him out the first time. Li went to Tientsin and said he was finished with being president, so Feng Kuo-chang as vice-president took his place.

Hsu Shih-chang succeeded Feng and he got bowled out in connection with Wu Pei-fu's victory over Chang Tso-lin and the Anfuites. There was no longer president or vice-president left, so the Wu Pei-fu combination turned to Li Yuan-hung and implored him to resume office. Li at first refused but finally agreed on certain conditions—none of which were afterwards fulfilled—and returned once more to the presidential [illegible].

It must be remembered that the Chinese president, although captain of the ship of State, is entirely minus the means of enforcing his authority. Although he is nominally in control of all the naval and military forces of the republic, he cannot even exact the obedience of his own body guard. Although all the officials are supposed to be subject to appointment and removal by him, he cannot place or displace a single one of them. We saw this here not long ago in connection with the President's vain efforts to appoint a Civil Governor for Hupeh. The powers which ought to be his have been usurped by the various factions, chief among which is the Wu Pei-fu combine.

This combine seems to have decided that it would suit their book to have the President bowled out again, so they have succeeded in accomplishing their purpose by the direct methods they could have adopted. There is no room to describe them here but, although the voice was the voice of Tsao Kun, the hands were the hands of Wu Pei-fu. We so conclude because he has been practising the same methods in this center for a long time. He got rid of our former Tuchun, Wang Chan-yuan, by a similar trick to that employed in Li's case and replaced him with a henchman of his own. Again and again has he sent men from Loyang to take over their posts from officials here, and if they declined to move they were threatened with having the soldiers called in.

We are glad that this thing has happened. The Lincheng outrage showed what bandits are capable of, and now we are made to see what Tuchuns can do at a pinch. These things ought to open the eyes of persons in high position who cannot be brought to see China as it actually is, and the result will be beneficial. We are sorry for China: there are good people in it—amongst whom Li Yuan-hung is one—but they can do nothing. When they leave their retirement it is to be treated like white crows in a rookery—all the other birds will peck them to death.

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Weather

Overcast weather with intermittent rain. The depressions will cross the Yellow Sea and the Sea of Japan N. E-wards. The typhoon, which has reached the Sea by the north of Bolinao will continue to advance towards W.N.W. or N. W. and cause rough weather to the South of the Formosa Strait and even along the Kwangtung coasts.

Today's Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Fifth Sunday after Trinity. a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon. Psalm 28. Lessons Wisdom I. Mark vi-53-vii, 13. Parry in D. Anthem "God is a Spirit (Sterndale Bennett). Hymns 179, 270, 519 Preacher, The Dean. 11.45 a.m. Holy Communion. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon. Psalm 30. Lessons Wisdom ii, 61end. Acts xiv, 1-18 Hymns 163, 178, 260, 273. Preacher—The Sub-Dean.

Union Church, Shanghai.—10.30 a.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: "The Parable of the Sea." Chant "Te Deum." Anthem: "O taste and see how gracious the Lord is." Hymns 514, 73, 342. 11.30 Communion 484, 124. 6 p.m. Preacher: Rev. A. Norman Rowland, M.A. Subject: "Shields for the Temple." Chant 49; Hymns 679, 421, 230, 700.

Christian Science Society Of Shanghai.—Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Christian Science." Sunday School 10 o'clock. Testimony meeting, Wednesday evening, 6 o'clock. Reading Room open daily, except Sunday, from 10:30 to 12.30 at No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71.

Shanghai Free Christian Church (Evangelical).—Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads.—The services on Sunday next will be conducted as follows:—11 a.m. by Mr. H. J. Mungeam of Shansi. 6 p.m. by Rev. E. G. Trickey of the China Inland Mission. A children's service is held in the schoolroom at 11 a.m.

United Gospel Mission.—A Gospel Meeting is held every Sunday, 6.15 p.m., in the China Inland Mission Hall, 9, Woosung Road, kindly lent for the purpose. Bright congregational singing starting at 6 p.m.

St. Joseph's Church.—Low Masses at 6, 7.30 and 9 a.m. No sermon—At 5 p.m. Benediction. On week-days, Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Community Church.—11 a.m. Morning worship in the Columbia Country Club. Take Zikawei Car No. 2 and get off at Route Doumer. The choir will sing the anthem "My Shepherd." Mrs. George Kerr will sing the offertory solo. The pastor, Rev. Clifford Merrill Drury will preach on: "The New Covenant." Text, Jeremiah 31.31. 5 p.m. Song Service, The Masonic Hall, 30 The Bund. Special music. The pastor will preach on "The Inaugural Announcement." Text, Luke 4.18.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral Jessfield.—Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher, Rev. W. R. Roberts.

All Saints' Church.—423 Rue Lafayette (corner of Rue Chapsal).) 9.30 a.m., Holy Communion and Sermon. Preacher: Rev. W. P. Roberts.

What God Hath Not Joined

Rev. Newton contributes the following article on divorce to The Atlantic monthly. He is pastor of the Church of The Divine Paternity, New York.

BY JOSEPH FORT NEWTON

I

The problem of divorce, at all times so perplexing, has become acute in recent years. Tendencies too many to discuss have made it so. The mood and temper of the age, its yeasty unrest, its enfeebled spiritual authority, its shifting moral sanctions, its increasing economic pressure, the larger sphere and new demands of woman, the revolt against the standards of the last generation, with much else added, make the question complex and baffling. Even before the Great War the facts were disquieting enough; and since its close, the riot of divorce has become almost an orgy, aggravated, no doubt, by the erotic legacy which the war left us. In England, where the public mind is more exacting, conditions are said to be worse than with us, until many fear that we are infested with the virus which undermined the ancient societies.

None the less, it is very easy to see the problem out of all proportion, and to become unduly alarmed by it. The glass of modern fiction reflects the facts, but in an exaggerated form, by bringing them to a focus and leaving other facts out of the picture. In a recent popular novel, called Brare, of five marriages studied, only one is endurable. It recalled a similar but much stronger story written some years ago, Double Harness, by Anthony Hope, to read which tempted one to conclude that marriage is what war is declared to be. The story is told with a brilliantly sinister power and acumen of soul-vivisection, in which worldly wisdom is rafted with acrid wit, albeit touched, toward the end, with pity, showing what a ghastly thing marriage may be in the hands of fools and self-lovers, in whom a swinish sensuality is joined with an appalling shallowness of soul. Both books are patches of perdition; but no one in his senses thinks of taking either as a picture of married life. Happily, so far at least, in spite of all the ado made about it, divorce, in proportion to marriage, is the rare exception, which puts the rule of the goodness of marriage to the test, and proves it.

How to conserve both the values of the individual and the hard-won inheritance of the race makes the real problem, of which divorce is only one phase. That is, among right-thinking people it is so. As for the pusillanimous set of moral parasites, who pollute what they touch and pervert what they enjoy, a way can be found to deal with them as they deserve. More deadly by far is the subtle and pervasive cynicism in regard to marriage in our day. Much of our later fiction deals with it, not only lightly, but flippantly, and at times sordidly, with seldom a gleam of moral insight or spiritual vision, as if marriage had become a bondage from which to secure release.

So, often, it is, because one or both of the parties to it are held in slavery, not by marriage, but by some dark inner bondage of soul. The non-moral society portrayed in The Glimpses of the Moon, by Edith Wharton, is typical of wide areas of modern life, including the precious pair of dead-beats whose story it tells; [illegible] that make us pause.

"The little girl wound her arms about Susy's neck and leaned against her caressingly.

"'Are you going to be, soon, then? I'll promise not to tell if you don't want me to.'

"'Going to be divorced? Of course not! What in the world made you think so?'

"'Because you look so awfully happy,' said Clarissa Vanderlyn simply.'

Such precocious cynicism in the nursery fills one with dismay, in that it poisons the springs of life. Nor is it so rare as some imagine, in an age when the hardships of virtue are an argument for lenity to vice, and the difficulty of duty is a reason for shirking it. Living in an air of indulgence, we are soft, flabby, and morally short of wind. If a thing is disagreeable, we do not do it. Homes are wrecked, social life is undermined, and children are sent adrift, because, forsooth, 'I was unhappy;' just as in business life statutes are broken and moral principles disregarded, because 'a man must get ahead.' Trace almost any of our ills to its source, and its roots will be found in our worship of success, our cult of comfort, our quest of a 'good time,' our selfish love of the easy way, which turns out in the end to be a path of flame!

II

No wonder jurists, educators, publicists, and churchmen alike are puzzled, not alone by the spirit and facts of the time, but by a disinclination to face the facts squarely and think the issues through. Even among teachers of the finest moral insight, there is the widest diversity of judgment. At one end is Dr. Felix Adler, who will not allow divorce for any cause whatever, not even for infidelity to the marriage vow; though he will agree to separation, if conditions are intolerable.

(Continued on Page 21)

The World And The Two Americas

BY ALEJANDRO ALVAREZ

(Senor Alvarez is secretary-general of the American Institute of International Law, and a director and founder of the Institut des Hautes Etudes Internationales at Paris. It was he who drew up the project for a code of international law for the American Continent incorporating and amplifying the fundamentals of the Monroe Doctrine, which was presented to the Juridical Committee of the Pan-American Conference at Santiago. Senor Alvarez is a Chilean. Certain paragraphs of his article have been summarised, and the whole has been shortened.)

The international policy of the states of the American Continent possesses certain general characteristics which are very definite and quite distinct from those of European states. This policy is scarcely known on the other side of the ocean, where it sometimes seems merely puzzling and at other times downright contradictory. Out of this situation arise those regrettable misunderstandings to which we must put an end, once for all.

It is asked, for example, why, after a great war in which a feeling of universal solidarity was manifested, the United States—which had taken part in hostilities and exercised a preponderant influence in making peace—is now withdrawing from the affairs of the older continent, even those which are of most vital concern. Why does the United States refuse to join the League of Nations, and why do the other American states seem dissatisfied with that institution? Finally, people are asking themselves, not without a degree of anxiety, what attitude toward the League of Nations and toward certain questions in which the League is especially interested—such, for example, as the limitation of armaments—the fifth Pan-American Conference will take at its meeting in Santiago de Chile, where all the states of the New World will be represented.

We find an answer to all these questions in an examination of the main outlines of the international policy of the states of the American Continent. The geographical situation of the two new continents, so distant from the old; the fact that they were at first colonies of the European Powers, which almost simultaneously revolted and made themselves sovereign states; the economic and social conditions in which these new states developed; the absence of traditions, rivalries, and also the common origins of the greater number of them, explain the existence among these countries of a harmony and community of interest, a co-ordination of efforts and a solidarity and uniformity of views in international questions, that are unknown among European states.

CONTRAST IN DEVELOPMENT

One is struck with the contrast—the almost violent contrast—that exists between the development of Europe and of the Americas. Because their development has been so different, the states of the New World found themselves living in peace and harmony at the very moment when, in 1914, a terrible war broke out, involving almost every state in the Old World.

Pan-Americanism has various aspects. The most important is that which concerns international relations and it is this which now claims our special attention. It has a double claim on us, not only because it manifested itself immediately after the states of the New World had gained their independence, but also because these international doctrines have grown up in all these countries without any previous agreement among them. Let us examine the two groups of countries of the point of view—I mean first the United States and second the Latin-American countries, in order to determine to what degree their foreign policies offer points of similarity.

Two great principles guide the United States so far as Europe is concerned—principles which are the logical outcome of their geographical situation, and of their environment. First, the system of international relations in operation in the Old World at the time of the Napoleonic Wars was such that they decided to avoid applying it to the New World, in order that the latter might develop freely and in accord with its own genius. They sought to keep Europe and America distinct, though maintaining a close relationship with one another. Certain American statesmen went even further and proposed to draw a sharp line of demarcation between Europe and America. This was especially the idea of Jefferson, who wanted to see the nations of the New World in a system wholly apart from that of Europe and independent of it, even going so far as to demand a meridian drawn in mid-ocean to separate the two hemispheres.

Second, the code of international law in force in Europe was regarded as applicable to the United States without requiring their express acceptance of it, but the American statesmen also thought that they had the right to reject such principles of international law as did not apply to the situation of their country, and that they might proclaim others, even though contrary to those then in force, which should apply to the American Continent alone.

From these two principles spring the chief characteristics of the foreign policy of the United States during the nineteenth century—close and friendly relations with the states of Europe; association or intervention in all affairs of world-wide interest; abstention from matters of purely European interest; European abstention from matters concerning only the American Continent; friendly intercourse and collaboration with the states of the American Continent.

"AMERICA FIRST"

If it were possible to sum up in a single phrase the foreign policy of the United States, we should say that it is idealist and American—idealist because, far from remaining indifferent, it seeks an active part in everything affecting all humanity; American because the United States are highly nationalistic. They do not want to interfere with European affairs except when their own interests are involved, and then every other consideration disappears. America first—that is the sole principle of their policy in such cases.

Now let us examine the chief lines of the foreign policy of the Latin-American Republics which form the other half of the New World. At the beginning of the nineteenth century Spain's old colonies, encouraged by the example of the United States, and the difficulties in which Spain was involved on account of the Napoleonic Wars, began almost simultaneously a war of independence, between the years 1810 and and 1824. In that war the new states stood together and aided each other with their armies and their material resources. The great Bolivar at the head of his troops freed, or aided in freeing, five republics.

The states of Latin-America were therefore from their birth a genuine league of nations, in spite of the absence of any formal agreement. None of the great questions which have divided and are still dividing the European states disturbed their solidarity. They knew neither jealousies, economic rivalries, nor racial struggle. The balance of power on which European international relations were based remained foreign to them. Their treaties of alliance were purely defensive in character, and were directed against territorial ambitions of the great European Powers. Moreover, these countries enjoyed a political equality of which Europe was ignorant.

But if the states of Latin America have not had the same reason for conflict as the states of Europe, they have had quarrels over their frontiers due to the indefiniteness of the administrative boundaries during the colonial period, which the new states adopted as their own frontiers. Most of these differences were settled by arbitration.

Some countries, it is true, went to war, but neither these wars nor the litigation over frontiers destroyed their feeling of solidarity; and any difficulty of any state with the Old World always found them united. So a feeling of brotherhood—of Latin-Americanism—grew up, which at the end of the last century took tangible form in several ways, notably in diplomatic conferences, scientific gatherings, and assemblies of workmen or students.

That the Latin-American states followed a policy of friendship and understanding toward the states of Europe is shown by the numerous treaties of friendship and commerce made between them, which lay down very liberal principles. Following the example of the United States they sought for close contact with European countries and endeavored to attract foreign men and foreign money by large concessions. European and American civilisations were thus fused at a time favorable for the prosperity of both hemispheres.

But in spite of this relationship the Latin-American states were the first to proclaim the principle of non-intervention by European Powers upon the American Continent. In 1810 the Chilean Egana formulated it—thirty years before President Monroe. That is why President Monroe's message to Congress in 1823 was received enthusiastically by these states as a reflection of these ideas and aspirations in foreign affairs. The Latin-American states were thus the first to proclaim international equality. Although recognising the benefits that civilisation received from the Great Powers, they do not admit that these entitle them to a situation of preponderant power. So they have never recognised the hegemony exercised by the United States over certain countries of the American Continent.

PAN-AMERICANISM

It is evident from what I have just said that the policy of the states of the New World, both among themselves and toward Europe, as well as their ideas of international law, have a uniform character. This attitude is truly continental. It is international Pan-Americanism. They have repudiated the system of the Old World in order to follow different paths of their own. In America there are no Great Powers, no balance of power, no intervention, but equality, co-operation, and friendship.

So far as international law is concerned, the countries of the New World find themselves in an unusual situation, the United States following English ideas and forming with England the so-called Anglo-Saxon school of international law, while the Latin-American states follow the ideas of the French, or continental, school of international law. But both the United States and the South American states have enunciated principles of their own, sometimes contrary to those of international law in effect in Europe, without feeling it necessary to ask European approval. They have developed new principles to solve their own peculiar problems or problems that cannot be treated in the same way as in Europe. All these principles taken together constitute what we call American international law.

These American states may go still further by reaching an agreement over the points in which the Anglo-Saxons and the continental schools differ and may form a new Pan-American school which will exercise great influence over the future.

A LEGAL PRINCIPLE

It is proper to remark here that the principle of non-intervention by European countries in the affairs of the New World is not merely a political principle but a legal principle as well. The states of America have declared that they are lawfully independent, no longer to be colonized, and will not tolerate interference by European countries in their affairs, whether foreign or domestic.

During and after the great world-catastrophe this international Pan-Americanism received a new orientation. In 1914 the American states regarded the war as a European conflict in which—in conformity with their traditional policies—they need have no part. But their sympathies were frankly for the Allies especially for France and England. The Governments maintained their neutrality, and in the Pan-American Union sought means of making it respected.

Germany's contempt for the rights of neutrals, especially as shown in the submarine warfare, exasperated public opinion on the American Continent. The United States declared war on the Central [illegible] solely because of the violation of their rights, but in order to secure their own safety and that of the American Continent. In entering the conflict the United States influenced the Latin-American countries to follow her example as a group. Eight countries actually did declare war on Germany, five broke off diplomatic relations, and seven remained neutral, but it was a neutrality highly beneficent to the Allies. The states that remained neutral explained that since Germany had committed no act of hostility toward them they had no reason for assuming a hostile attitude toward her, but that they would do so the moment their rights were infringed or disregarded.

[illegible] AT PARIS

The decided influence that the United States Government—for President Wilson—exercised in the conclusion of the peace, and in establishing a new international organisation in the Covenant of the League, is well known. Unfortunately the President of the great Republic had advocated his own ideas rather than those of his country. Hence the refusal of the American Senate to ratify the treaty signed by Mr. Wilson, and the reassertion by the United States of their unwillingness to meddle with Old World affairs.

This assertion greatly disturbed European opinion, which regarded it as contradictory to the great part that America had played in the war. But if one considers the fundamentals of the international policy of the United States one can understand their attitude. The United States first of all are always ready to take an active part in matters of world interest, such as the establishment of peace and new international organisations. In 1921 they assembled a great conference at Washington for the limitation of armaments and at present they are credited with the intention of bringing together a world conference designed to regulate economic affairs, especially those affected by the Great War. But this does not constitute intervention. It is an act of co-operation, the accomplishment of a moral duty hitherto almost unknown, the responsibility for which falls upon every American, as we have already said.

Nevertheless, the United States wish to continue their traditional policy of non-intervention in purely European affairs, for this policy

(Continued on Page 22)

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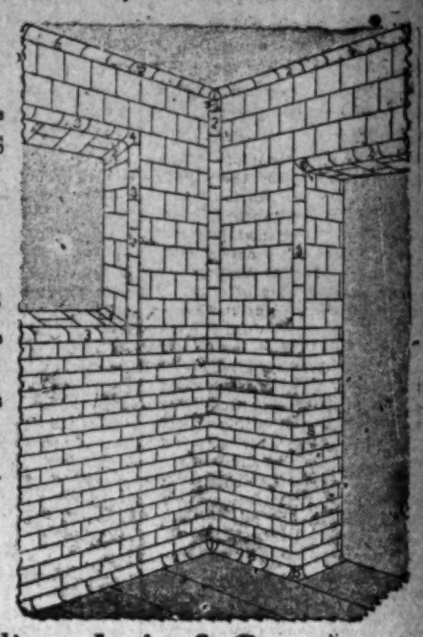

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What God Hath Not Joined

(Continued from Page 20)

able. At the other end is Mr. Louis Post, who holds that anyone who asks for a divorce ought to have it; because such a request shows that real marriage, if it ever existed, is dead and ought to be buried.* Between the two extremes, we find a long gamut of opinion, all the way from the sacramentarian to the libertarian, making the solution as much a medley as the problem. Meanwhile, the Church, when it does not actually evade the issue, falls back upon an ancient formula of doubtful exegesis, or else spends its time debating whether the word 'obey' should be retained in the marriage rite!

It is indeed strange. At a time when we hear so much about the Social Gospel, no one seems able or willing to show us how a spiritual religion can cleanse, enlighten, and consecrate the relations of the sexes, which are the foundations of the social order. There is sore need of clear thinking and plain speaking on a cluster of questions—sex, marriage, birth-control, divorce—which we dare not much longer ignore. My former colleague at the City Temple, in her series of addresses, Sex and Common Sense, is almost the only one who has dared to deal with such issues. Miss Royden has spoken as the situation demands, frankly and without fear, reverently and with a wise charity. It is in accord with the fitness of things that the greatest woman preacher of our time should render this service, giving the woman point of view in respect of questions on which women have been too long silent. Every page of her book is aglow with human sympathy and spiritual vision, as she seeks the truth in the light of the facts of life and the mind of Jesus.

For, whatever theology we may hold, not one of us but is ill at ease in his mind if he feels that Jesus is on the other side of any question. Nor is his teaching at all obscure, if we remember that He was a light-bringer and not a mere lawgiver. Those who read his words about divorce as literal law ought, in all honesty, to interpret his other teachings in the same manner; for example, his words about selling all our goods and giving to the poor, and his injunction to nonresistance. It is odd to find men so literal on one point and so liberal on others. The spectacle of cruelty or cowardice masquerading in the guise of orthodox exegesis is familiar enough. Plainly, if we really want to know the meaning of any precept of Jesus, we must read it in the context and atmosphere of his teaching as a whole; in the free, sane, exalted light of his mind. Nay, more; we must be ready for daring adventure if we mean to folow his truth and make trial of his way of life.

As on so many other subjects, Jesus left nothing really new to be said about marriage and divorce, if we keep in mind his revolutionary attitude toward woman. To a captious question from his critics, He made reply, lifting the whole subject out of the mire into a higher air, where marriage is a permanent union, and a lustful look is adultery. Neither ascetic nor eugenist, free equally from prudishness and laxity, Jesus saw the fact of sex for what it is. With Him, marriage, like the Sabbath Day, is made for man, not man for marriage. Sex is secondary. Woman, in his thought, is not primarily an instrument of sex, nor even a potential mother. She is not first of all a woman, but a human soul of incomputable value and sanctity, to degrade whom is desecration. Therefore, to 'look upon' her merely as an object of desire is a degradation of personality and a treason against God. Thus, in a world of putrid impurity, Jesus set forth his ideal of the new social order that He sought to found, in which all the facts of life are holy, and all its fellowships happy. To such a life his disciples are called, and for the man who lives in his truth and follows in his way there is no problem of divorce at all, since the Spirit of Christ forgives even the ultimate infidelity—as He Himself did in the court of the Temple.

What all this means in marriage is made vivid by a story told me in the North of England, of a man whose wife, soon after her marriage, fell into vicious ways, and went from bad to worse. One evening he came home to find, as he had often found before, that she had gone on a new debauch. He knew only too well in what plight she would return, after two or three days of a nameless life. In an empty and cheerless house he sat down to look the fact in the face, the better to learn what he must do. The worst had happened too many times to leave him any hope, and he saw what lay before him. The words of the marriage rite, 'for better, for worse,' had now a terrible meaning; but he reaffirmed his vow on his knees. When a friend who knew the facts ventured to commiserate him, he answered, 'Not a word!' His wife did not mend her ways, but died in his house some years later, a poor wreck sunken in shame, with his hands spread over her in pity and prayer!

Such is the Christian way of dealing with a tragic marriage; and before we use the words of Jesus as stones to throw at others, it behooves us to look into our own hearts.

Judged by the real spirit and purpose of Jesus, the attitude of the Church today in respect to marriage is untenable. Few of the marriages 'solemnised' in our churches are Christian in any sense, since many of those so married do not even profess Christian faith, much less try to live by it. At best, many are only nominal Christians, and as often as otherwise they have not been instructed as to what Christian marriage means. Yet they receive the blessing of the Church, and, by implication at least, are expected to live by its vows. It is nothing short of absurd. Indeed, it is open to debate whether it is right to impose an ideal, meant to apply only to followers of Christ, as a law upon those who do not take upon themselves the obligations of his faith. In fact, the only honest thing for the Church to do is, either to distinguish between Christian marriage and common marriage, or else to refuse to be a party to any marriage except between those who make avowal of Christian principles; and then to insist that such a union is indissoluble by default of either party. By so doing it will lose in popularity, but it will gain in self-respect; and by being in line with the teaching of Jesus, it may the better hope to do by conversion what it fails to do by coercion. For coercion it is, whether the ideal of Jesus be written into a law, or enforced by social pressure.

III

Now, consider. In the world as it is, —which Keats called 'a vale of soulmaking,'—where the Kingdom of Heaven often seems like a visionary scene suspended in the sky, there are all kinds of folk, of all grades of mind, character and condition; refined, vulgar, clever, stupid, and neutral. People marry for their own reasons, or for none that anyone can dicover: and many of them are not fit for marriage at all, unworthy of its sanctity and incapable of its high demands. Mistakes are inevitable. Hasty, ill-considered, foolish marriages are made every day, foredoomed to failure. All kinds are braided together in marriage—the degenerate, the diseased, the abnormal, the criminal, the roue, those of unbalanced minds and tainted blood—many whose union can mean nothing but tragedy, and whose parenthood is a social disaster. In such a world, as he who has eyes must see, divorce, in one form or another, is a necessity, if not a commandment.

Those whom God has joined together are not lightly to be put asunder; but there are those whom God has not joined together. It needs no insight to see that there are cases where to continue the marriage relation is a deeper affront to morality and public order than any divorce could be. There are conditions of degeneracy, of infidelity, of malicious perversion of all that is holy in the marriage vow, killing not only love but respect, and dissolving any real union by automatic process. There are malignities of disposition, outrages against personality, mordant hostilities, and cruelties of behavior far worse in their erosive and blighting destructiveness than any brutality of physical violence, or any defection from the fidelities of wedlock. Such marriages are a lie, and if we really desire truth and purity some way must be devised to heal these social cankers. One hesitates to describe the attitude of those who seem to prefer regularity to reality, and are willing to tolerate any horror so long as it is hidden under the smooth surface of society.

Nor is divorce by any means an unmixed evil. So far from being an attack on marriage, it is in fact an attempt to protect its sanctity and preserve its permanence. When allowance is made for every kind of abuse, from which nothing human is exempt, if there are moral reasons against divorce, so there are moral reasons in favor of it. This at least is true: the sanctity of marriage lies in a sacred union of hearts, which the Church may bless and the State make legal, but which neither can create or annul. Where love is, there marriage is; where love is not, marriage has ceased to be. For marriage to go on when love is dead puts before us a situation which, if described for what it is, would require the use of words that cut like whips of fire. If a loveless marriage is chaste just because it is legal, then chastity is a thing of rite and rote, an empty form and not a principle of purity at all. No wonder the late Lord Bryce once said that the morality of a country is not to be measured by the number of divorces, but as often as not the other way round. Its condition may be really worse if its people cynically allow their social life to rest upon anything less noble than the bond of moral love, which alone can make it holy and enduring.

Often enough divorce is silly, sad, nauseating, and in other ways afflictive of the community. Often, too, it may be a greater mistake than marriage, and it carries penalties of its own known only to those who have had to face it. Either way it is a tragedy for the child, who is the most pitiful figure in the plot, whether he is bereft of one parent, or doomed to live in a home where love is only a memory. Instead of being the sybaritic luxury so many people think it is, its victims are in fact sacrifices, more or less involuntary, to the general good. It may have the value of a horrible example, to deter others from rushing into a marriage of fancy, or of worldly station. Its glaring publicity, its hideous revelations—ridiculous when not disgusting—are not things to be invited. At best, divorce is a clinic, a piece of social surgery attempting to salvage the wreck of marriages which are manifestly mistakes, if not tragedies. Anyway it will go on, until we find some better way whereby a marriage may be ended legally, when it has already been ended morally.

IV

To discuss what should be the law of the land in the matter of divorce is beyond my competence. Still, all must agree that in the social control of marriage, as of anything else, law must be an embodiment of the living will of the people, and not merely the stony grip of the dead hand of the past. The South Carolina law, which refuses to allow divorce on any ground, is clearly the expression of a tradition, rather than the voice of today; more the sentiment of a proud and conservative post, than a legal aid to the social morality of the present. The ideal of home life in the state is of a high order, but not more so than in other states of the South, where divorce is permitted. Nor does the law seem to apply with equal rigidity to the black folk, among whom marital irregularities are quite common. Even so, it is easily evaded by setting up a legal residence elsewhere, before returning to the state to live. For all these reasons, the law is hardly a case in point; but it does serve to show how the developing moral judgment of a community may be thwarted, if not arrested.

For a better example of the workings of a rigid law—albeit not so stern, in that it allows divorce for infidelity—we must go to England, as revealed in the Rutherford case recently decided. The man was a brute from the first and all along, ending his career by a foul murder, for which he escaped execution on plea of insanity, which was no doubt justified. Years passed, and the wife sought divorce on grounds of adultery,—proved at the first trial, but later dismissed,—and her petition was accordingly denied. Had the man not been a lunatic, he would have been executed, and the wife would now be free. Because he is insane, she must remain, in law, his wife—tied to a dead body, with no hope of release. Here is a marriage of no value to society, much less to the parties to it, since no one argues that they should live together, even if it were possible. Why should not the woman have her liberty and the right to remarry if she so desires? If it be true that hard cases make bad law, it is equally true that bad law makes hard cases; an injustice so atrocious ought to move even a staid people to mitigate the severity of a law which is neither just nor merciful.

About all that we need ask of the law is that it set up a safeguard, as much against a rigid cruelty as against the laxity which makes possible the consecutive polygamy so often flaunted in our faces by moral morons. So much is plain; but beyond that the law cannot go very far. My own feeling is that the less detailed the law is, the wiser it will be, provided we institute special courts for the purpose, in which both men and women shall sit as judges, where issues as difficult as they are delicate may be dealt with in a manner worthy of their solemnity. Such courts, it need hardly be added, should have the sanctity and privacy of a confessional; and between the application for a divorce and the granting of it, there should be a pause of time for reconsideration, to guard against rashness and action taken in haste. In the most favorable environment, it is never easy for an outsider to pass on the conditions which make a marriage intolerable. Often a mere trifle may be the last straw on a burden of misery or indignity carried for years, making it unbearable. At any rate, as we dare not be satisfied with the present system, if we cannot devise a better plan, we deserve to live under a menace.

A rather wide pastoral experience, on both sides of the sea, has ripened some thought into convictions. For one thing, he will look in vain who hopes to find a simple solution of this sadly tangled problem: it does not exist. Each case of unhappy marriage stands by itself, and must be judged by its own facts, which refuse to fit into any glib formula. For that reason, a rigid and detailed law as to the grounds of divorce in all cases, without regard to the human equation in each case, work frightful cruelty and injustice. But much can be done without law. In England, during the last year of the war, and the awful year of moral collapse following it, when men were returning to their homes after years of absence, conditions were appalling. My study at the City Temple was a confessional, in which tales were told that made the heart sick, revealing the weakness of poor human nature, its dark dishonor, its selfish sin. Yet even then, as before and since, often in cases where divorce might have been legally obtained, it was possible, by tact, by moral suasion, by sheer love of young lives astray, to reawaken love, adjust disputes, and save homes from ruin.

After all, divorce is the dark end of the problem; the real remedy lies in making marriage a nobler and finer thing than it is. The whole conception of the relation of the sexes must be lifted to a higher level, and interpreted by moral intelligence and spiritual vision, in the light of human realities and social values. For the moment, a revolt against the prudishness of a former time has swept too far toward a frankness that is not modest, and a liberty hard to know from license. None the less, out of the agitation of our time a clearer insight will emerge, and a finer fellowship in marriage; but not without bitter suffering, much of which might be averted in individual cases by very simple arts. For the most part, it is what workmen call 'an inside job'; and until we have learned to live with ourselves and keep the peace, we may not hope to live with another without friction.

*The reference to Mr. Post, taken out of the context of his wise and well-considered book, Ethical Principles of Marriage and Divorce, is hardly just. It implies that he is an extreme individualist, if not a libertarian, which is very far from true. For religious reasons he himself holds to the beautiful doctrine of 'eternal marriage'; but he discusses the whole question from many angles. Indeed it is because of his fine spiritual insight that I venture to use him as an example, in preference to Ellen Key, in her Love and Marriage, or Bernard Shaw, in the preface to his Getting Married—though Shaw has a common sense which usually protects him from his own extravagances.

Perilous Luxuries—Contagious Virtue

By Dr. Henry Van Dyke

"Ivory, apes and peacocks."—1 Kings: 23.

Such strange and useless foreign gear the ships of Hiram, king of Tyre, brought with plenty of gold and silver to his great friend King Solomon in Jerusalem.

Man is prone to value things that are rare more highly than things that are useful. Luxury has very little relation to living.

Ivory is hardly more durable and certainly less beautiful than some kinds of wood.

Apes and peacocks are not particularly agreeable companions.

But with these adornments the palaces of Solomon were attractive to the curious, and many strange women were drawn by their splendor to enter his household.

With these to the number of a thousand, and with peacocks and apes we know not how many, Solomon lived magnificently, but less happily, I guess, than David in the sheepfold.

And in the end Solomon's wisdom declined, and his heart was turned away from God, and his power was destroyed, and his kingdom was divided and ruined.

He paid too dear for his ivory, apes and peacocks.

* * *

"Overcome evil with good."—Romans 12:21.

Wrestle with a chimney sweep and you will need a bath. Throw back the mud that is thrown at you, and you will have dirty hands.

No, the best way to fight against evil is not to meet it on its own ground with its own weapons. There is a nobler method of warfare. "Overcome evil with good." That is the secret of the battle of life.

The way to counteract and conquer evil in the world is to give our own hearts to the dominion of good, and work the works of God while it is day.

The strongest of all obstacles to the advance of evil is a clean and generous man, doing his duty from day to day, and winning others, by his cheerful fidelity to serve the same Master.

Diseases are not the only things that are contagious. Courage is contagious. Kindness is contagious. All the positive virtues, with red blood in their veins, are contagious.

The heaviest blow that you can strike at the kingdom of evil is just to follow the advice which the dying Sir Walter Scott gave to his son-in-law, Lockhart. "Be a good man."

And if you want to know how, there is but one perfect and supreme example—the life of Him who not only did no evil, but went about doing good.

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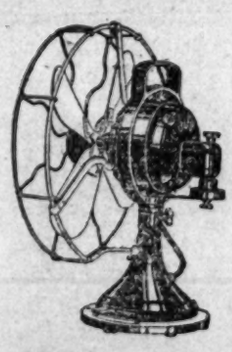

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The World And The Two Americas

(Continued from Page 20)

has created national greatness and prosperity in the course of the last century and they see no reason for changing it. Is it not also based on good, sound reasoning since the states of one continent will never have any good reason for meddling with affairs that chiefly concern another continent?

During the nineteenth century the feeling of international Pan-Americanism was the sole link between the American states; but at the end of the century, as an outcome of their steady development, various kinds of links began to draw them still closer, and lead them into a collaboration which, as we have said, constitutes the sixth characteristic of their international policy. Out of this close co-operation a co-ordination of efforts and a harmony of interests result which have furthered the solidarity that nature and history first created among them. Today, therefore, Pan-Americanism has four chief aspects; political, legal, economic, and scientific.

AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

The solidarity existing between these nations is due to harmony of interests, the absence of unappeasable antagonisms, legal equality, similarity of ambitions and ideas in international life, and the fact that they regard themselves as constituting a single family of nations. Pan-Americanism is the highest stage of international solidarity today. Pan-Americanism differs from Pan-Slavism, Pan-Germanism, and so forth, because those movements merely concern countries of the same race, the same language, and the same culture, whereas Pan-Americanism goes a good deal further. Pan-Americanism also differs from Anglo-Saxonism, or the drawing-together of England and the United States, as well as from Pan-Latinism, or the drawing-together of the Latin countries of Europe and America.

The American states, by virtue of their Pan-American policy, have long constituted what is practically a league of nations. They have realised that material and moral solidarity constitute the nucleus of a true league of nations, and that written agreements are useless in its establishment if this means is lacking. The Pan-American Union is the tangible outcome of this league of nations among the countries of the New World. It is constantly developing with every practical opportunity.

The whole American Continent from the very beginning of the Great War wished that a universal League or Association or Union of Nations might be set up after the close of hostilities, modeled after the lessons of the past and the experience of the present. The Pan-American Union was not to be absorbed or swamped in this new organization, but was to retain in it all its independence and individuality. The present Covenant of the League of Nations does not satisfy American ideas in this respect. If the opposition of the American Senate had shown itself sooner, perhaps no American state would have adhered to it, but all would have followed the great Republic of the north in its refusal.

The American states come to the present conference in complete independence so far as the League of Nations is concerned; that is to say, they do not believe that belonging to that organisation requires them to sacrifice or subordinate Pan-American interests. Various considerations, chief among them the conditons under which the Covenant was originally worked out and established, show the necessity of a complete revision. Even some of the great state-men who collaborated in it today recognise grave defects which must be corrected. A solid international organisation cannot be established by a mere Covenant, and we believe that it is better to begin with a rudimentary international organisation which can be completed gradually, after the example of the Pan-American Union. This universal organisation ought to presuppose, or at least leave room for, continental and regional organisations, since the future international life must rest on them.

Not the development of the New World alone renders this necessary, but also the awakning of Asia and her desire to have an active part in the League of Nations. At the last meeting of the assembly at Geneva this awakening was clearly demonstrated; the delegates of Asiatic countries showed themselves united, and even referred to the solidarity of their continent.

Today there are three continents which, however close their contact, have clearly marked individuality. Europe, smallest of the three in area, is the most perfect in culture. It is the home of civilisation. The American Continent, also highly civilised, is chiefly notable for the solidarity existing among all its states. Last of all, Asia, oldest and largest, may be a continent that has more than one surprise in store for humanity.

How is it possible to set up a League of Nations if these continental groupings are not its foundation? But there will be a great deal of difficulty in the opposition which several states will set up to any revision or complete reconstruction of the present Covenant of the League of Nations.

There remains but one solution: to accept the organisation now existing for what it is, but to endeavor to establish a close relation between it and the Pan-American Union, of such kind that each of these great institutions may maintain its own characteristics.

The fifth Pan-American Conference has a great task to accomplish. Let us hope that it will attack it resolutely and will achieve a solution that will serve the greeater happiness of civilisaton.

Insects That Use Wireless

An amazing experiment has been conducted for some time by a great scientist; he is trying to receive wireless messages from moths and other insects! It is well known that many insects can send messages to each other over long distances. Place a female moth in a cage near your window, and it will not be long before mates make their appearance and flutter round her prison. The oak-egger moth has been known to attract suitors from woods more than three miles away. Communication does not take place by means of sounds; nor is scent the medium. If the cage is drenched with the strongest perfumes, which would entirely drown any other odor, the suitors still come. One thing remains, and that is some form of wireless waves. Many insects generate light so why not wireless, since the two are first cousins? The investigator, Mr. L. C. F. Horle, has designed a wonderful apparatus with which to carry out his tests. His receiving set contains instruments so fine that they are affected by waves less than half an inch in length—the smallest wave used in wireless is about 200 yards long. The set is arranged so that any impulses received can be magnified many thousands of times and finally made audible. For a long time patient work was carried on without result; then came a thrilling moment. Whilst a beetle was undergoing examination a series of little "pings" occurred in the telephone. When more results have been obtained, wireless inventors may learn as much from insects as air pilots have done from birds. The power used must be almost infinitely small, and the aerials are nothing but their feelers; yet they can read messages over surprising distances.

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...emenceau Sees Story Of His Own Filmed And Is Touched By Its Pathos

...emenceau has just had his ... "Le Voile du Bonheur" ...he Veil of Happiness") adapt... for the screen. In a recent ...e of "Le Petit Parisien" M. ...mond de Nys tells of the ex...nier's visit to the cinema...io to see the screen actors at ...k. He says: "When the auto...ped, the Tiger, with one ...d, entered the immense glass ... of the studio. He was ...zed.

"What a climate!' he said. ...He had just passed through ...forgy and smoky streets of a ...rb and found himself in a Far ...ern springtime paradise. ...re were fountains, verdant ...s, dwarfed trees whose blos... seemed made of mother-of-...l. A palanquin in black and ... stood near. Was some fairy ...cess about to step out of it? ...he back of the garden rose the ...ce of the poet, Tchang I.

"We know the beautiful, philo...ical story of which M. ...enceau is the author. Tchang ...hough blind, is happy. A ...er which they have given him ... restore his sight. Three ...s would save him. Ten drops ...d burn his eyes out. One day ...as a great desire to see again. ...little bottle is near at hand. ...grasps it. What a miracle! ...sight comes back.

"Alas! One glance at a book ...hich he has recorded his most ...tiful reveries reveals to him ... his secretary has cynically ...propriated the glory of author, ... by signing the work. An...r look discloses the treachery ...is wife. Ten drops, they had ... him, would blind him forever. ...cinated by the magic flask, the ... poet again desired the veil ...out which there is no happi...s. But the flask falls and ...aks. To blind himself Tchang ...s but one means left—to tear ... his eyes. It is Œdipus over ...n.

WATCHES SCENE

"On this occasion they 'turned' ...I. Clemenceau's presence the ...es in which the blind man ... to the heights of despair and ...hich the truth makes him ... to plunge again into eternal ...

"Tchang I, like all the other ... in the drama, is a real ...se, M. Shu Hou. But who ... suspect from his scientific ...up and the intensity of his ... that this great artist was ... few months ago an em... in a bank? The man who ... his wife is a young student, ...ao. The man who steals his ... is M. Tcheng Tallia, an en...r. The wife alone is a pro...onal actress. The others have ... played before, and tomorrow ... will go to the ends of the ...d as rivals of Sessue Haya...

"They have, it should be said, ... as stage director one of the most prominent figures in the French motion picture industry, M. E. E. Violet.

"In a corner of a salon, whose furniture and ornaments are genuinely Far Eastern, M. Clemenceau took a seat in a modest cane chair.

"Sunshine floods the room. Tchang I appears. He wears a long yellow robe, embroidered in blue. A hat imprisons his thick queue. He is about to discover that he has been betrayed.

"'Listen intently,' cries E. E. Violet. 'Put your face close to the window. You hear voices. You are curious, perplexed. You want to know what is going on. Break the window with your fist and you will see. Good! What you see is not very pleasant. You must seem to be thunderstruck.'

CLEMENCEAU SMILES

"M. Clemenceau smiles approvingly. They corrected the shadows in the background. They kept on turning. Asselin, the operator, looks something like M. Andre Tardieu. The Premier alluded to this resemblance when they were introduced.

"Next came the scene in which Tchang I wishes to become blind again.

"The blow which he has received has crushed him. He falls on the carpet, which he tries to tear with his fingernails. His grimace is tragical. You have seen these Oriental faces, so abominably tormented. But M. E. E. Violet is not satisfied.

"'Suffer, old man, suffer! More! Still more! Keep on suffering!'

"Tchang I is convulsed and trembles all over.

"'Good! Now you wish you had never seen anything. Make a large gesture. Your arms chase away your vision. And you must cry out. Make some lamentation. You see the flask. You totter toward it, your eyes fixed on it. Very good! Now, cut off the light.'

"M. Clemenceau no longer smiled. There were two ladies in the corner who had come to see him at the studio and who pulled their handkerchiefs out of their handbags.

"'Bravo,' said the Premier, grasping Tchang I's hand. But the latter held out a fountain pen and a copy of 'Le Voile du Bonheur,' requesting an autographed dedication.

"'You thought that I knew Chinese. But I hardly know how to write my name in French.'

"Under the fire of six batteries of cameras the Premier's party, accompanied by M. Aubert, the proprietor of the studio, and the composer, Charles Pons, traversed the flower garden. Outside it was raining cat and dogs."

"The Tiger Of France"

Clemenceau, Statesman, Author and Scenario Writer.

Strange Contrast Of The Earth's Poles

"Considering that the earth is three million miles nearer the sun at the southern solstice than at the northern solstice, how do you account for the fact that there is a considerably greater frozen area at the south pole than at the north pole?—F. S. T., Chicago."

The southern solstice occurs December 22; the northern June 22. The difference in the earth's distance from the sun is as stated by you. If the surface of the earth were smooth, and uniform in elevation everywhere, and all ocean or all land, the southern hemisphere would have both higher and lower temperatures than the northern because its summer occurs when the sun is nearest, and its Winter when the sun is farthest away.

But most of the land on the globe is north of the equator, and most of the sea south. Now meteorologists know that there is a characteristic "continental climate" and an equally characteristic "oceanic climate," arising from the different ways in which the sea and the land dispose of the radiation from the sun. Broadly speaking, an oceanic climate is relatively mild and regular, while a continental climate is severe and subject to great vicissitudes.

Owing to its oceanic climate the southern hemisphere manages to dispose of the greater quantity of heat that it receives in Summer without having to endure temperatures notably different from those of the north. Local conditions offset the effects of the sun's relative nearness. In a similar manner the equability of its oceanic climate saves the southern hemisphere from the glacial temperatures that it would otherwise experience during its Winter, when the sun is farthest from the earth.

But, here you may remark: "So much the more reason why the south polar regions should have less ice than the north polar regions, instead of having more, as they do."

This sounds reasonable until we remember the fact that there is a great difference in elevation between the Arctic and the Antarctic poles. The north pole lies in the midst of a deep ocean basin, almost completely surrounded by land, while the south pole lies on the summit of a vast antarctic continent, as great in extent, perhaps, as Australia, and remarkably lofty. Possibly it has the greatest mean elevation of any continent on the globe.

Shackelton found elevations as great as 11,600 feet within a short distance from the south pole, and he, Amundsen and Scott all agree that the south polar region is a huge mountainous plateau, buried under eternal snow and ice, and frequently swept by violent blizzards. Curiously enough, as far as known, its Summer temperature is proportionally colder than its Winter temperature, while its Winters are rather less severe than those of the Arctic.

It is to its great elevation, making of it a vast ice-burdened mass, that it owes its relatively low temperature. You have only to climb a high mountain, or make a lofty aeronautic trip in mid-Summer, to see what the effect of elevation on temperature is. And just as Greenland, with its high-backed ice, lying off the northeastern shoulder of our continent, cools the north Atlantic coast unseasonably, and chills the sea as far south as Newfoundland with icebergs, so the vastly greater glaciers crowding down the Antarctic slopes, make icy seas of the ring of deep water that borders the south polar continent.

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In The U. S. Court For China

HEARINGS

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 2180. Tsau Thang Jian et al., doing business under the firm name of L. & Hua Co., Ltd. v. The American Express Co.; testimony taken of D. K. Chang, T. Y. Chang and R. S. K. Irvin.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2088. Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel and Co., Inc.; on motion to set; passed.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 1676. H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; on petition for writ of error; submitted.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2134. The Auto-Palace v. H. S. Honigsberg and Co.; motion to set, passed.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 1848. Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd and Co., Ltd.; on motion for judgment by default, testimony taken of Koo Star.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 1945. Chemische Fabrik Griesheim Elektron v. International Banking Corporation; testimony taken of T. C. Drakeford.

BEFORE THE COMMISSIONER

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2249. U. S. v. Toney Anastossi: plea of guilty.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2251. U. S. v. K. J. Constanse: testimony taken of W. J. Fulker, Lall Singh, E. J. Ling.

June, 23, 1923, Cause No. 2250. U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson; testimony taken of Sher Singh, Inder Singh and R. A. Hutchinson.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2242. U. S. v. Peter Boutros: testimony taken of Koo Sing Wu.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2253. U. S. v. J. E. Fitzpatrick: testimony taken of Nyung Siau Hai, Dozar Singh and J. E. Fitzpatrick.

JUDGMENTS AND ORDERS

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2248. In re Frederick S. Pray's estate; order appointing administratrix.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2230. In re Charles S. Keen's will; order admitting will to probate.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2231. In re Otis M. Farnham's estate; order appointing administrator.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 1848. Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd and Co. and P. F. Pomeroy; judgment for plaintiff.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 1883, In re George L. C. Gelwicks' will; order admitting will to probate.

BY THE COMMISSIONER

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2249. U. S. v. Toney Anastossi: sentence.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2251. U. S. v. K. J. Constanse: sentence, bound over to U. S. Court for China.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2250. U. S. v. R. A. Hutchinson: defendant assessed costs, and warned.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2242. U. S. v. Peter Boutros: sentence.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2253. U. S. v. J. E. Fitzpatrick: defendant bound over to U. S. Court for China.

ASSIGNMENTS FOR HEARING

July 2, 1923, 9:30 a.m., Cause No. 1856, Yu Fong s.s. Co. v. Wm. Katz and Co.

MISCELLANEOUS FILINGS

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 1678. Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams and Wigmore, etc.; first defendant's brief in answer to plaintiff's motion to strike and demurrer to amended answer.

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 2173. Lee Tung and Co. v. L. Siegman; motion to dismiss.

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 2244. In re Hester Smith's will; oath of executor; submission to jurisdiction.

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 2247. J. Hormaajea v. C. Romero; petition; summons issued.

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 2225, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; writ of attachment issued.

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 2248. In re estate of Frederick S. Pray, deceased; petition; depositions.

June 20, 1923, Cause No. 2134. Auto-Palace Co. v. H. S. Honigsberg and Co.; agreed statement of facts; stipulation.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2215, Shanghai Municipal Council v. G. F. Young; marshal's return of summons.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2245, Louis Frank Roth v. The Kearny Co. Inc.; marshal's return of summons.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2227, Clifford Maxwell v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of summons.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2249, U. S. v. Anastossi; complaint.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2248, In re Frederick S. Pray's estate; oath and bond of administratrix; letters of administration.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2230, In re Charles S. Keen's will, petition; depositions; letters testamentary.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2251, In re estate of Otis M. Farnham, deceased; petition; deposition; bond and oath of administrator; letters of administration.

June 21, 1923, Cause No. 2250, U. S. v. Hutchinson; complaint.

June 21, 1923, China Woodworking and Dry Kiln Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

June 22, 1923, Cause No. 1351, The Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Co. v. Green Star S. S. Co.; amended answer.

June 22, 1923, Cause No. 2157, Salling v. Salling; answer.

June 22, 1923, Cause No. 2088, Chan Chang Shun v. C. Berthel and Co. Inc.; motion to set.

June 22, 1923, Cause No. 1883, In re George L. C. Gelwicks' will; receipt.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. [illegible] U. S. v. Constanse; complaint.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 1676, H. M. Shirek v. Getz Bros. and Co. of the Orient, Ltd.; notice of motion on petition for writ of error; assignment of errors; petition for writ of error; praecipe for transcript of record.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2206, Shanghai Hotels Limited v. A. P. Pattison; defendant's motion to open default.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2241, The Oriental Press v. J. O. Donovan; demurrer.

June 23, 1923, Cause No 2134, Auto-Palace Co. v. H. S. Honigsberg and Co.; motion to set.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 1848, Koo Star v. R. S. Boyd and Co. and P. F. Pomeroy; motion for judgment by default.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 2179, N. C. Young v. American Trading Co.; demurrer.

June 23, 1923, Cause No. 1883, In re George L. C. Gelwicks' will; deposition.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2253, U. S. v. Fitzpatrick; complaint.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2254, Koh Sun Kee, Ah Lee Casing Co. v. Block and Co.; petition; summons issued.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; complaint; undertaking; bond; writ of replevin issued; summons issued.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2158, Peter Volkoff v. Burt; application for writ of execution.

June 25, 1923, Hoyt and Co. Inc.; articles of incorporation.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 2256, E. Johnson v. A. Liddy; complaint; summons issued.

June 25, 1923, Cause No. 1958, Auto Castle v. I. Delbourgo; transcript of testimony.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 2241, The Oriental Press v. J. O. Donovan; amended petition.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 2257, U. S. v. Glemby; complaint.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 2119, U. S. v. Quinby; marshal's return of final commitment.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 2194, U. S. v. Moore; marshal's return of final commitment.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 2213, U. S. v. Lucas; marshal's return of final commitment.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 2255, China Motors v. L. D. Kearny; marshal's return of writ of replevin.

June 26, 1923, Cause No. 2146, Arthur Isler v. B. Powers; marshal's return of writ of execution.

TAXI PHONE WEST **189**
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77 ROUTE VALLON

Germany And The "Reds"

Calamity has been cried aloud from many German housetops since 1919. Lurid pictures have been drawn of a nation in the abyss, with but a few days between it and a plunge into bankruptcy, Bolshevism, or anarchy, or whatever condition appeared, at the time, to be most undesirable. There have been outbreaks, more or less frequent but usually of a minor character, to give substance to these pictures. The "Red" republic, proclaimed in several small towns in Saxony in March, 1921, the activities last summer of the organisation "C," which proposed to do away with certain German political leaders and which is generally considered to have been behind the assassination of Dr. Walter Rathenau, the recent disturbances incident to the struttings of the Bavarian Fascisti under the leadership of Herr Adolph Hittler—these and other similar disturbing tendencies have been called upon from time to time to illustrate the extent and direction of the German chaos. Conditions, however, as they developed have not warranted these dire forecasts, and the intellectual class among whom, of all classes, the situation is most acute, seldom voice their complaints.

But conditions, blink at them as we may, have gone from bad to worse. German political leaders, still relying upon the possibility of British or American intervention, continue to delay a genuinely sincere plan of reparations settlement; and France, for its part, prepares to interpret the Treaty of Versailles to give basis for continued occupation of the Ruhr. Desperation that may have been a matter of affectation ten months ago is becoming a reality, and proposals from the extreme right or the extreme left which called forth little popular response a year ago, are being looked to today by increasing numbers of the German people as the only way out.

Quite naturally, it is in the Ruhr that the most recent tendencies toward extremism have manifested themselves. There are few sections in Germany where developments of this nature would have greater significance for the Nation as a whole. German industrial supremacy depends, in large measure, upon the activity of this district. In coal, steel, and iron it is one of the richest regions on the globe; in the production of implements it stands first in Germany; in the manufacture of textiles and the production of salt it has few rivals in the country.

Economically the German people are not inclined toward Communism—under formal conditions. Neither are they inclined, politically, toward Russia. But at the present time, conditions, with the mark at 70,000 to the dollar, are far from normal. Previously the working classes of Germany have suffered little as a result of the fluctuating exchange. Criticism and resentment have come from members of the bourgeois class, whose incomes were swept away with the falling mark. Now, however, it appears that the working classes are hastening the crisis. And, what is most significant, the working classes are organised to get what they demand.

Finding themselves in the same boat with Russia—a boat which has shipped a lot of water—both Germans and Russians may turn to, together, to bail it out as best they may. And, once ashore, they may find, in this experience, grounds for a permanent alliance. If there is no betterment of conditions in Germany, it is not unlikely that the moderate "Reds" will have their day and a middle-of-the-road alliance with Russia be the result.—Christian Science Monitor.

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TONIGHT at 9.15
MAX LINDER

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"Seven Year's BAD LUCK"
A FIVE REEL FARCE COMEDY
A photoplay so packed with fun that brings the "earthquake" of laughter everywhere Max will make everybody laugh.

Admission: $1.50 & $1.00 Coupons Accepted

MATINEE
TODAY, at 3.15 p.m.
"SEVEN YEAR'S BAD LUCK"
Charlie Chaplin in "IDLE CLASS" and and Ep. 3rd & 4th "WHIRLWIND" in 4 Parts

Admission 0:80 & 0.60 Children 0.40 & 0.30

The New HOTEL, WEST LAKE, HANGCHOW

Situated on the North side of the West Lake, and having a southern aspect, with most beautiful scenery in the neighbourhood.

The new hotel a six-story building is fitted with electric lifts and has forty bed-rooms, with up-to-date private bath-rooms and flush toilets.

ROOF-GARDEN, BILLIARD ROOM, DRAWING ROOM, DINING ROOM, BAR-ROOM AND LOUNGE

Rates: Including Meals $5.50 to 12 per person (with bath) special terms can be arranged by the Week or Month on application to the Manager.

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20,000 ACTORS 3,000 HORSES

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SHOW NEXT WEEK

MON., TUES., WED.
JACK LONDON'S
THE
"LITTLE FOOL"
A CLEVER SCREEN CLASSIC ADAPTED FROM THE STORY
"THE LITTLE GIRL IN THE BIG HOUSE"
NEW TOWN TOPICS
OPENING OF THE NEW
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IN EXHIBITION PLAYS

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SCREEN FAVORITES
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BUSTER
KEATON
PRESENTING THEIR LATEST COMEDY CREATIONS
SEATS NOW ON SALE FOR THIS ALL STAR COMEDY SHOW

PRICES

NIGHTS
BALCONY reserved 1st two rows $2.00
Remainder balcony $1.50
LOWER FLOOR unserved $1.00 and 60 cents.

BARGAIN MATINEES
BALCONY reserved
Adults $1.00 Children $0.60
LOWER FLOOR unreserved
Adults 60 cts. Children 30 cts.

D. PETER INVENTOR VEVEY SWITZERLAND
PETER'S
THE ORIGINAL MILK-CHOCOLATE

The China Press
大陸報

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 1, 1923

LACTOGEN FOR
The NATURAL-MILK Food
YOUR BABY

Business and Official Notices

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3172.

S CLINIC FOR VENEREAL DISEASES.

tice is hereby given that a Clinic for the treatment of real Diseases will be opened he General Hospital on Mon- July 2, and will be available 5 to 7 p.m. on Mondays and ys. The entrance to this c, which is for Foreign sea- s and indigent male Foreign- nly, is at the rear of the Hos- in Tiendong Road.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.

ll Room,
nghai, June 28, 1923.
60071 J 3

beg to notify our customers riends that our contract with . Marthoud Freres, expiring conth, we shall sever con- n with same and open on 1, 1923, a new office No. 17 Road (West wing, ground)

OCIETE BELGE POUR L'EXPORTATION IN- DUSTRIELLE,
(Belgian Export Co.)
60117 J 3

ongkew Park
day, July 3, at 9.15 p.m.
micipal Orchestra
pen-Air Concert
irs at 30 Cents each
For Programme:—
See Page No. 4
60152 J 1

Dr. W. E. O'Hara
Having returned from Europe has resumed practice. He may be consulted temporarily at Dr. O'Driscolls rooms, 3d Peking Road
Hours 11 to 1
PRIVATE ADDRESS KALEE HOTEL.
60147 J 7

NOTICE
We have this day authorized:—
Mr. F. KRAMER
to sign our Company per procur ati
S. HEIMANN & CO.
Ju 30th. 1923.
60160 J 3

Shanghai Golf Club.
tice is hereby given that from uly Mr. R. HAVES will take the Secretaryship of the ghai Golf Club and all com cations and enquiries must ddressed to him.
R. G. MacDONALD,
Captain.
60154 J 7

TO LET
No. 70 Bo-pei Road, Lu Hua Dang, Mokanshan. (莫干山蘆花蕩路七十號). 3-story house furnished. With bath rooms ant's quarters, Kitchens, etc Can be viewed at any time. Key with caretaker (Lee Yung Zung 李永成). For terms apply Mr Chow, 683 Myburgh Road, Shanghai, or Mr. Zung, Bank of China, Mokanshan.
CHU LU.
60137 J 8

Dr. Med. B. Paukstat
Specialist in the Treatment of Eye Diseases.
36 Jinkee Road, suite 504 Hours 12 3-5. Telephone C. 1804. Residence Phone W. 3874.
60168 J 7

FOR DISPOSAL
quantity of new long and handled shovels, open et, of foreign manufacture. able for heavy work. Apply
Kaifan Mining Administration,
32 Jinkee Road.
60153 J. 5

MUNICIPAL NOTIFICATION
No. 3173.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR FOREIGN CHILDREN.

The schools for foreign children administered by the Council will re-open for the Winter Term on Monday, September 10, 1923, at 8.30 a.m. except in the case of the Thomas Hanbury Schools for which the hour of re-opening will be 9 a.m.

The attention of parents is directed to the following scale of monthly fees:

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR BOYS
200 North Szechuen Road.

Boys over 10 years of age	$20
Boys under 10 years of age	15

PUBLIC SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Yuyuen Road.

Girls over 10 years of age	$20
Girls under 10 years of age	15
Boys under 8 years of age	15
Kindergarten children	6.25

28 Boone Road.

Girls over 10 years of age	$15
Girls under 10 years of age	10
Boys under 8 years of age	10
Kindergarten children	6.25
Extra subject: Piano	7.50

24 Kungping Road.

Children under 8 years of age	$10
Kindergarten children	6.25

Admission to the Yuyuen Road School is restricted to boys under 8 years of age. Admission to the Kungping Road School is restricted to girls and boys under 8 years of age.

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR BOYS
33 Haskell Road.

Boarders	$45.00
Day Scholars	15.00

THOMAS HANBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
15 Boone Road.

Upper School, Boarders	$25
Upper School, Day Scholars	7.50
Lower School, Boarders	22.50
Lower School, Day Scholars	6.25
Kindergarten children in the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls will be charged the same rates as for the Lower School.	
Extra subject: Piano	$6.25

The scale of fees, except in the case of boarders at the Thomas Hanbury Schools, is subject to the following reductions:

For a family of	
2 children	20 percent
3 "	33⅓ "
4 "	40 "
5 "	45 "

Deductions hold good in respect of children of the same family attending (i) both the Public School for Boys and the Public School for Girls; or (ii) both the Thomas Hanbury School for Boys and the Thomas Hanbury School for Girls.

Children of non-resident parents, unless already in attendance at the schools, will not be admitted. Non-residence implies residence in Shanghai of less than six months. Special consideration, will, however, be given to applications of new comers who can furnish proof of their intention to reside in Shanghai.

Forms of admission for new pupils may be obtained on written application to the Heads of the respective schools not later than Thursday, September 6, and should be presented by the new pupils when attending at the Schools for examination and classification on Friday, September 7, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11.30 a.m.

PAYMENT OF DUES

Attention is directed to the ruling of the Council that all school fees are payable in advance. At the Public School for Boys and Public School for Girls, no pupil will be permitted to attend before his or her fees for the current school month have been paid.

Fees for September will be received at the Public School for Boys and Public School for Girls on Friday, September 7, between the hours of 9 a.m. and 11.30 a.m., and fees for each subsequent school month will be received at these schools on the Friday next before the beginning of the school month for which the fees are payable.

Bills for charges for Text-Books, etc., at the Public School for Boys and Public School for Girls will be rendered at the beginning of each month and will be payable at the same time as the school fees for the month following.

By order,
E. S. B. ROWE,
Acting Secretary.
Council Room,
Shanghai, June 28, 1923.
60119 J3

RIGHT in name
RIGHT in quality
RIGHT for this climate
RIGHT for you

Insist on

RIGHT BEER

The Finest Pilsener Beer

GARNER, QUELCH & Co.
Sole Agents

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of the highest quality
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Is what my Hat Renovating Service means. Do you want your old hat to regain its youthful freshness and jaunty style? Send it to me to be RENOVATED.
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2 minutes from Range Road
This Hotel is an up to date establishment it has just been renovated and no expense has been spared to attain our aim. It has accommodation for 40-50 guest's and is entirely under foreign supervision, The dining room being our speciality, nothing but first class refreshments are served.
Our band is foreign, one of the best in town, and we have musical concerts every evening.
We are sure that you will spend a few enjoyable hours at our place and you will find it a real home for our guests.
Look for our Sign-board on Jukong Road, 150 Yards off Szechuen Road.
57738

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Specialist in venereal, urinary, female, skin, internal diseases and sex disorders. Office hours: 10-12½ and 4-6½, or by appointment, 25 Jinkee Road (Chung Foe Building). Tel. C. 7092, Residence 23, North Szechuen Road. Tel. N 2334.

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ARCHITECT, CIVIL ENGINEER AND GENERAL CONTRACTOR Land and Estate Agent, 60 Kiangse Road. All kinds of building operations, especially reinforced concrete. Phone C. 6394.
59095 A 25

DR. JAMES YUKING
Specialist in the treatment of Venereal Diseases and Piles.
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Piles guaranteed to be cured within ten days after one treatment without operation or pain. (Latest European methods of treatment.)
Office hours: 8-1° & 1-7 daily, or by appointment,
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For particulars apply to Messrs. ALGAR & CO., LTD.
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P423, Nanking Road. Telephone C. 7483.
59171

Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai

NOTICE

MUNICIPAL LOAN OF 1923

8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each
(issued at Tls. 97 each)

Rate of interest 6% per annum

The "Conseil d'Administration Municipale de la Concession Francaise de Changhai" hereby invite subscriptions for 8.000 debentures of Tls. 100 each, issued at Tls. 97 each according to the resolution passed at their General Meeting on the 14th May 1923.

The conditions on which the Debenture Certificates will be issued are:

1°.—The Debenture Certificates are transferable, and the person whose name is entered in the Register of Debenture Certificate or Certificates shall alone be recognised and treated by the Council as the lawful and rightful holder and owner of such Debenture Certificate or Certificates.

2°.—The Debentures will be issued at Tls. 97 each.

3°.—The Debentures will be redeemable at par (Tls. 100 each) in not less than 10 years and not more than 30 years, from 1st December 1933 and according to the figures determinated by the Council.

4°.—The Debentures will bear interest at 6% per annum, payable on the 31st day of May and 30th day of November in each year, when interest warrants will be issued to the registered owners.

5°.—The Debenture Certificates will be issued and bear interest from 1st July 1923.

6°.—Applications for Debentures will be received at the Secretary's Office, Rue du Consulat, from June 20 next.

A cheque representing the amount of debentures asked for and payable on June 30th must be deposited at the same time.

7°.—Applications for Debentures under 97 will not be recognised by the Council.

8°.—For further informations, apply to Mr. P. Legendre, Secretary, French Municipal Council.

Shanghai, 31st May 1923.

By order,
P. LEGENDRE
Secretary.
T. F. 176

Business and Official Notices

Dr. J. Podpakh, M.D.
German University
Specialist in female diseases confinements, surgical, internal uninary diseases, venereal and skin diseases. Latest methods of diagnosis and treatment.
Hours 11 to 1 and 4 to 6. Tel. C. 434, 14 Kiukiang Road, corner Kiangse Road, Ezra Building above Asia Banking Corporation.
55380

CHINESE LINEN
The most economical and comfortable cloth for summer wear.
You can now easily get from us the best Chinese linen printed with floral and numerous fancy patterns.
Other standard colours in stock:—Cream, Navy Blue, Light Blue, Deep Blue, Alice Blue, Olive Green, Rose Pink, Shell Pink, Pale Purple and Plain White.
Our price is moderate
For further particulars please come and visit.
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465-466 Fokien Road
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59868

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STATE BANK R. S. F. S. R.
WAS opened at Vladivostok on March 17, 1923. Telegraphic Address: "Gosbank." All Codes used. Head Office, Moscow.
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Local retail Agents for all our products.
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T. F. 164

POWERLIGHT
LANTERNS
300 Candle Power
Few Cents Kerosine
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Specialist in Urinary
Skin and Internal Diseases (Latest European methods of treatment
Museum Road corner of Bulfour Road
Consulting hours 11-1, 4-6.
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French University
SPECIALIST IN VENEREAL, URINARY & SKIN DISEASES.
Office Hours: 11-1 & 4-6
or by appointment. Tel. C. 734
15 NANKING ROAD
(Amer-Oriental Bank Building)
58641

NOTICE
All persons being indebted to or having claims against the ESTATE of Mr. OTTO RITTHAUSEN deceased are requested to send all necessary details thereanent not later than the 1st of October, 1923, to the undersigned.
Tsingtau, the 20th of June, 1923.
JOHANNES MUELLER
Administrator of the Estate Otto Ritthausen.
Tsingtau, P. O. Box 135.
60051 J 5

Shanghai-Nanking Railway
INVITATION OF TENDER
Tenders are invited by Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Joint Agents of The British and Chinese Corporation, Limited, for the supply of Rails 85 lbs. per yard together with Fishplates etc. for the Shanghai Nanking Railway.
Specification and full details may be obtained from the Correspondence Office of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., 27 The Bund, Shanghai.
Tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope marked "Tender for 85lbs. Rails" addressed to Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd., Correspondence Office, and may be submited up to noon of July 31st. 1923.
Tenders will be opened at 10 a.m. on August 7th. 1923, in the Head Offices of the Railway Administration, Shanghai North.
The Railway Administration does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.
60031 J 4

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Send for pamphlet on Infant Feeding and read for yourself why a graduated system of Infant Food is more satisfactory than Dried Milk, Cows Milk and Water.
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H.G.W. WOODHEAD, C.B.E.
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An Encyclopaedia of Information Regarding China
T. F. 153

In the United States Court for China
In re Estate of FRANK P. LONG, Deceased.
Cause No. 2022
Estate No. 475
NOTICE
Pursuant to an order of said Court, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of the above named deceased to present the same, with vouchers, to the undersigned on or before December 10, 1923, and all persons owing debts to said deceased are hereby notified to make payment of the same in due course to the undersigned.
H. GORDON THOMPSON,
Administrator,
Yunnanfu, China.
Shanghai, June 10, 1923.
58574

Shanghai Foreign Exchange Bankers' Association.
The Shanghai Foreign Exchange Banks which are members of the above Association will be closed for the transaction of public business on Monday and Tuesday, the 2nd and 3rd July on account of Summer Holiday.
60118 J 3

S. WULFF & Co.
Chemical Cleaner and Dyer.
3 Specialities:
1. Work guaranteed satisfaction.
2. Prompt attention.
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FLORAL WORK under the direction of an EUROPEAN FLORIST. NURSERIES under the direction of an ENGLISH GARDENER
8 Nanking Road
Tel. C. 4777

The Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Company, Limited
begs to announce the opening as from the 1st July 1923 of a
DEPOT
Situated at No. 246J Avenue Edward VII. almost opposite the French Municipality.
This Depot which has been established for the convenience of the Customers living in the Western District and mainly using the Avenue between the two settlements.
will have
a Gasolene System
Supplying Shell Petrol
and
carry a stock of tyres and motor accessories.
60044 J 11

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Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cawnpore	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
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Capital (subscribed)	100,000,000
Capital (paid up)	75,000,000
Reserves	21,852,286

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Correspondents all over the World.
Every kind of banking business transacted.

SAVINGS DEPARTMENT

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce is prepared to open Savings Accounts in local $, Taels, £, Frs. and Yen on very favorable terms. Prospectus will be mailed on request.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
11A Nanking Road
Telephone C. 5841, 5842, 5843
Telegraphic address: Sinambank

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Authorised Capital ..$50,000,000
Paid-up Capital $20,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £4,500,000
Silver $24,790,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors $20,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
Hon. Mr. A. O. Lang, Chairman.
D. G. M. Bernard, Esq. Deputy Chairman.
A. H. Compton, Esq.
G. M. Dodwell, Esq.
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq.
W. L. Pattenden Esq.
J. A. Plummer Esq.
W. P. White, Esq.
CHIEF MANAGER:
Hongkong:
Hon. Mr. A. G. STEPHEN.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Harbin	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Johore	Saigon
Calcutta	Kobe	S. Francisco
Canton	Kuala-Lumpur	Shanghai
Chefoo	Singapore	
Colombo	London	Sourabaya
Dairen	Lyons	Sungei-Patani
Foochow	Malacca	Tientsin
Haiphong	Manila	Tsingtao
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Vladivostock
Hankow	New York	Yokohama

London Bankers:
The Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12 The Bund
Sub-Agency: 9 Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Local Bills Discounted.
Credits granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa China, Japan and America.

G. H. STITT.
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	55,000,000
Reserve Fund	26,960,000
Capital Contributed by Kup. the Chinese Government	Tls. 3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,750,000

Head Office:
Paris, 9 Rue Bondreau
London Office:
64 Old Broad Street, E. C. 2.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie and Co.
Societe Generale pour favoriser le developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Paris: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour Favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
Milan: Credito Italiano
Rome: Banco di Roma.
New York: Irving Bank—Columbia Trust Company.
San Francisco: The Crocker National Bank of San Francisco.

BRANCHES IN ASIA

Chanchun	Harbin	Shanghai
Chefoo	Hongkong	Peking
Dairen	Manchouli	Tientsin
Hailar	Kashgar	Yokohama
Hankow	Newchwang	Urumtchi

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars. Terms on application. Local Bills discounted.
Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES.
L. Jezierski.
P. Petithuguenin.
Ch. Bleuler.
Managers for Branches in Asia.

Bank of Communications

(Specially authorised and made a National Bank by Presidential Mandates of April 7th, 1914 and October 31st, 1915)
Capital: Dollars 20,000,000.00.
President: Hon. Mr. Chang Chien.
Vice-President:
Mr. Chien Yung-ming.
HEAD OFFICE: PEKING
Branches and Agencies in Domestic Cities and Foreign Countries.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement. Credit granted on approved securities. Special Facilities for Transfers to all parts of China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH:
14 The Bund
SHEN CHU HSU, Manager.
T. D. Woo, Sub-Manager.
S. T. Huang, Sub-Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1.— will be received.
Not more than $200 will be received during one month from any single Depositor.
Interest at the rate of 3½ % per annum will be allowed upon the monthly minimum balance.
The maximum balance on which interest will be allowed is $5,000.00.
Deposits may be withdrawn on Demand. Accounts will be kept either in Dollars or Taels, Local Currency, at the option of the Depositor.
Depositors will be presented with Pass Books, in which all transaction will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.
OFFICE HOURS. 10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturdays, 10 a.m. to noon.

The Bank Of Canton, Ltd.

Incorporated 1912

Capital Authorised ..£1,200,000-0-0
Capital Paid-up £1,066,520-0-0
Reserve Fund H. K. $800,000.00

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 6 Des Voeux Road Central, Hongkong.

OFFICES:
Shanghai, New York, Canton and Bangkok.

SHANGHAI OFFICE:
No. 1 and 2 Ningpo Road.

AGENCIES:

Honolulu	San Francisco	Kobe
London	Sourabaya	Batavia
Manila	Singapore	Canada
Yokohama	Samarang	etc.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business Transacted.
SAVINGS DEPARTMENT.
We shall open our Savings Department beginning on February 21st, 1923. Favorable terms given Savings deposits are cordially invited.

WONG WEN KUANG,
Manager.

The Exchange Bank of China

SHANGHAI BRANCH
5 FOOCHOW ROAD.

Telephone: C. 1941.
C. 1946.
C. 5651.
Telegraphic Address: "Khabex"

Capital ..... Yen 10,000,000

Head office ..... Peking.
Registered in the Ministry of Finance.

General Banking Business of Every Description transacted.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange Business a specialty. We issue Demand Drafts, T.T. Letters of Credit, Buying and Selling Specie, etc. etc.
Foreign and Domestic Commercial Papers and Bills discounted.
Loans and Advances made on approved Securities.
Interest allowed on current accounts and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

Foreign Agencies at Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, Osaka, Nagasaki, Moji, Singapore, Bombay, London, New York.
Domestic Agencies at Tientsin, Hankow, Kiukiang, Tsingtau, Dairen, Changchun, Mukden Soochow, Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong, Canton.
Y. KATADA, Manager.
N. F. CHANG, Sub-Manager.

Banque De L'Indo-Chine

Subscribed Capital 72,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital 68,400,000.00
Reserve Fund
..(1-6-20) .. 69,500,000.00
Head Office
No. 96 Boulevard Hanoomann, Paris.

Branches and Agencies:

Saigon	Hanoi	Tourane
Haiphong	Hankow	Tientsin
Peking	Canton	Mengtze
Hongkong	Pondichery	Bangkok
Singapore	Shanghai	Noumea
Papeete	Djibouti	Yunnanfu
Pnom-Penh	Battambang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

International Banking Corporation

Capital paid up ....U.S. $5,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U.S. $10,504,930
Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

HEAD OFFICE:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK
LONDON OFFICE:
26 BISHOPSGATE, E.C.

BRANCHES

Barcelona	Madrid
Batavia	Manila
Bombay	Panama
Calcutta	Peking
Canton	Rangoon
Cebu	San Francisco
Colon	Santo Domingo
Dairen	Shanghai
Hankow	Singapore
Harbin	Soerabaya
Hongkong	Tientsin
Kobe	Tokio
Lyons	Yokohama

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposits in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of South America and in the West Indies.

N. S. MARSHALL, Manager.
1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

The Bank of China

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $19,760,100.00
Reserve Fund $ 6,023,345.41

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:

Peking	Taiyuan	Shanghai
Tientsin	Kaifeng	Hankow
Chanchun	Wuhu	Ichang
Antung	Anking	Changsha
Dalny	Hangchow	Nanchang
Moukden	Ningpo	Kiukiang
Newchwang	Nanking	Foochow
Harbin	Chinkiang	Amoy
Kirin	Hsuchow	Canton
Tsinan	Soochow	Hongkong
Chefoo	Wusieh	Swatow
Tsingtao	Yangchow	Chungking
etc.,	etc.,	etc.

Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Berlin, New York, San Francisco, Tokio, Osaka and Yokohama.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
22 The Bund

Loans granted on approved Securities. Local Bills discounted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels or Dollars according to arrangement.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappy

(*Netherlands Trading Society*)
Established 1824

Paid-up-Capital: Guilders 80,000,000 (about £6,666,666)
Reserve Funds: Guilders 19,445,211 (about £1,620,434)
Special Reserve: Guilders 22,660,000 (about £1,888,333).

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM

Branches:

Bandjermasin	Pekalongen
Bandoeng	Palembang
Bombay	
Calcutta	Pontianak
Cheribon	Rangoon
Djember	Semarang
Djokjakarta	Singapore
Hongkong	Soerakarta
Kobe	Soerabaya
Kota-Radja	Tegal
Makassar	Tjilatjap
Medan	Welteyreden
Padang	

London Bankers
National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.
The Bank buys, sells and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents and transacts banking business of every description.
Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

M. J. HERBSCHLEB,
Agent.

浙江興業銀行
The Chekiang Industrial Bank Ltd.

Established 1908
(Member of the Shanghai Bankers' Association)

Capital $2,000,000.00
Reserve Fund $206,400.00
Undivided Profits 120,751.00

Head Office: 14 Hankow Road, Shanghai.
Branches: Hankow and Hangchow.
Domestic Agencies:
In the principal cities throughout China.
Foreign Correspondents:
London, Paris, Rotterdam, New York, Chicago, San Francisco, Hamburg, Berlin, Tokyo, Kobe, Yokohama, Osaka, Hakodate, Seoul, Fusan and Hongkong.

Banking Department, Foreign Department and Savings Department.

Li Ming, Manager.

Tel. C. 7130, Manager's Office,
C. 7121 to 7124, General Office.
Cable Address:
"CHINDUBANK," Shanghai.

東亞銀行
The Bank of East Asia Ltd.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 1C Kiukiang Road.

Authorised Capital $10,000,000.00
Paid up Capital $5,000,000.00
Reserved Fund H.K. $500,000.00
HEAD OFFICE: Hongkong.
BRANCHES: Canton, Saigon.
LONDON BANKERS: London Joint City and Midland Bank.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. All kinds of banking business transacted.
Interest allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Loans granted on approved securities.

R. CHENG.
Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

	Sh. Tls.
Subscribed Capital	5,000,000
Paid-Up Capital	2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.
Interest allowed on Current Account at 2 per cent per annum on daily balance. On fixed deposits.—
For 3 months at 3% per annum.
For 6 months at 4% per annum.
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

H. C. MARSHALL,
Chief Manager.

SINO-ITALIAN BANK

Aut. Cap. Silver Dollars. 4,800,000
Aut. Cap. Gold It. Lire 16,000,000
Paid up Capital ..Silver $1,200,000
Paid up Cap. Gold It. Lire 4,000,000
Reserves ..... Silver $150,000
Head Office: Shanghai.
Branches:
Hankow, Peking, S'hai, Tientsin.
Bankers:
Italy: Credito Italiano.
England: Credito Italiano, National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd., Glyn Mills and Currie.
France: Banque Francaise et Italienne pour l'Amerique du Sud Comptoir National d'Escompts de Paris Banque Italo Belge.
United States: Credito Italiano Equitable Trust Company.
Canada: Canadian Bank of Commerce.
South America: Banca Italo Belge.
Switzerland: Banca Unione di Credito.
Banque Commerciale de le Baie. Len and Co.'s Bank.
Banca Unione de Credito.
Belgium—Credit General Liegeois
Current, fixed and savings accounts carried in Taels, Dollars, Sterling, U. S. Gold, Italian Lire, Francs and other currencies. Terms on application.
General banking business transacted. Special facilities for Italian exchange.
Telegraphic Address: Sinit
SHANGHAI No. 16 Kiukiang Road.
Tel. C. Nos 5090 and 5091.
Managers' Office Central 3004.
C. MARMONT,
CHIN YU SHU.
General Managers

Steamers Departed

June 29—Arizona M. for H'kong
June 30—Kungwo for Hankow
June 30—Luenyi for Hankow
June 30—Tachang M. for H'kow
June 30—Feicheng for Wenchow
June 30-Itsukushima M. for C'tao
June 30—Unkai M. for .....
June 30—Lsan Samud for Port Arthur
June 30—Ningshin for Foochow
June 30—P. Jefferson for Seattle
June 30—Nikko M. for Japan
June 30—Diomed for Europe
June 30—Shuntien for W. O. T.
June 30-Shantung for S. H. C'tao
June 30—Sinkiang for Tsingtao
June 30—Luchow for Antung
June 30—Preussen for Hamburg
June 30—Benrinnes for Japan
June 30—Taishin M. for T. Dairen
June 30—Taiyo M. for H'kong
June 30—H. K'teen for Ningpo

Chung Foo Union Bank

(Established in 1916)

Subscribed Capital $2,000,000.00
Paid-up Capital $1,500,000.00
Reserve Fund $200,000.00

SHANGHAI BRANCH
27 Jinkee Road
Telegraphic Address "CHUNGFOO"
Telephone Numbers .... C. 1929 Manager's Office. C. 6463) C. 6469) General Office. C. 6470) C. 5620 T. T. Department.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES IN CHINA

TIENTSIN	Changsha	Hsuchow	Shasi
SHANGHAI	Chengteh	Ichang	Soochow
PEKING	Chengchow	Kiukiang	Tsinkiangpu
HANKOW	Chinkiang	Nanking	Wusieh
Antung	Fengtien	Ningpo	Wuhu
Canton	Hangchow	Pengpu	Yangchow
Changchun	Hongkong	Shaoshing	

FOREIGN AGENCIES AND CORRESPONDENTS

Baltimore	Cincinnati	Montreal	San Francisco
Berlin	Cleveland	New York	Seattle
Boston	Detroit	Osaka	St. Louis
Buffalo	Kobe	Philadelphia	Tokio
Cebu	London	Pittsburgh	Washington
Chicago	Manila	Paris	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in taels, dollars, and other currencies according to arrangement. Savings Deposits taken. All kinds of Trust Business undertaken.
Safe Deposit Boxes.
Credits granted on approved securities.

Y. B. Sun, Manager,
T. D. Zar, Sub-Manager.

The Shanghai Commercial & Savings Bank, Ltd.

MEMBER OF THE SHANGHAI BANKERS' ASSOCIATION
Head Offices: 9 Ningpo Road

Capital $2,500,000.00
Reserve $450,000.00
Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted—Personal, National & International.
Branches and Agencies:
In principal cities throughout China
Foreign Correspondents:

London	Yokohama	San Francisco
Paris	Tokyo	Singapore
Hamburg	New York	Osaka
Amsterdam	Chicago	Manila
Berlin	Seattle	Kobe
Auckland	Zurich	Honolulu

Cable Address: "COMSAVBANK"

K. P. CHEN,
General Manager.

The National Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Established 1907.

Capital Fully Paid Up $2,500,000.00
Reserved Fund $320,000.00
Head Office: Shanghai:—Peking & Kiangse Roads.
Manager's Office Cen. 2650.
Telephones: General Office Cen. 2613, 2614 and 2615.
Foreign Exchange Dept. C. 7413.
Branches: Hangchow, Hankow, Peking, Tientsin, Mukden, Harbin,
Foreign Correspondents: London, New York, San Francisco, Paris, Berlin, Zurich, Hamburg, Tokio, Yokohama, Kobe, and Osaka.
Domestic Correspondents at all principal cities in China.
Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels, Dollars, Gold Dollars, and Yen.
Interest allowed on Deposit at call both in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.
Domestic and Foreign Drafts purchased and sold.
Credit granted on approved securities.
SAVINGS ACCOUNTS 4% PER ANNUM
Every description of banking business transacted.
MODERN SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES FOR RENT

EQUITABLE
Eastern Banking Corporation

Capital ..... U. S. $2,000,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits ..... U. S. $ 900,000

HEAD OFFICE:—No. 37 Wall Street, New York
Members American Bankers' Association
Correspondents:
The Equitable Trust Company of New York
NEW YORK LONDON PARIS
Mercantile Trust Co., San Francisco, Cal. The Northwestern National Bank, of Portland, Ore. Citizens' National Bank, Los Angeles, Cal.
Shanghai Branch: Central 7944, 7945, 7946 & 7947.
6 Kiukiang Road { Central 1424—Manager
CURRENT AND FIXED DEPOSITS ACCEPTED
Interest rates on application
Telegraphic Transfers and Drafts bought and sold.

JAS J. ROGERS,
Manager.

工業銀行
THE INDUSTRIAL & COMMERCIAL BANK, LTD.

Head Office: Hongkong. Branch Office: Hankow.

Shanghai Branch
51 Kiangse Road
Every description of banking transacted. Correspondents in China and abroad.
Telegraphic Address: "KONGSHAN."

CHU KINHOW, Manager.

Tel. Nos. C. 3204, 5816 and 6552.
Shanghai Branch.

東方商業銀行
Oriental Commercial Bank, Ltd.

Authorised Capital $5,000,00
Paid up Capital $2,500,00
Head Office: Hongkong
Branches: Canton, Bangkok.
Correspondents in all principal cities of the world. Every description of modern banking and exchange business transacted. Interests allowed on current deposits and fixed deposits.
Credits granted on approved securities.
Savings Department.
Special Savings Department for ladies in charge of Chinese ladies well educated and experienced in modern banking.
Bankers.
New York National City Bank,
Westminster Foreign Bank (London),
Union Trust Co., of S. Francisco,
The Canton Bank of S. Francisco

L. C. WAI,
Manager.
36 Kiangse Road

Passengers Departed

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo: Miss Murray, Messrs. J. Frost, Sumin Li.
Per C.N. s.s. Luenyi for Kiukiang: Misses Allen, Burhans, MacMillan, Bockingeale, MacGregor, Curtis, Trindle, Master Trindle, Mrs. J. R. Trindle, Mrs. Herenperger and child; for Hankow: Miss Maismith, Mr. and Mrs. L. Newton, Messrs. J. B. Strobe, W. W. Weaver.
Per C.N. s.s. Luchow for Antung: Mrs. M. Arthur, Mr. A. J. Enright.
Per C.N. s.s. Sinkiang for Tsingtao: Misses M. Hewitt, Cooper, Mrs. H. R. Snyder, Mrs. and Master Campbell, Mrs. E. Van Luyn and infant, Mrs. J. A. Ely.
Per C.N. s.s. Shuntien for Weihaiwei: Mrs. C. Rogers and two children, Mrs. G. H. Stitt, Misses Hyller, E. Rogers, Lyall, Turner, Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Ilbert and child, Mr. R. J. Roberts and child, Mrs. S. G. Adams, Mrs. K. O. Mackenzie, Mr. and Mrs. Moffatt, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Humphries and child, Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Maughan and four children; for Chefoo: Mrs. R. H. Barnes, Miss E. L. Houghton; for Tientsin: Mr. and Mrs. A. Horne and child, Col. Ed. London, Messrs. A. O. Cummins, W. P. Thornley.
Per C.M.S.S. Hsin Kiangteen for Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. L. Amidani, Messrs. H. Burkhardt, S. Strauss.
Per C.N. s.s. Teonan for Newchwang: Mrs. L. A. Witt and infant, Miss G. Witt.
Per C.M. s.s. Hainchi for Foochow: Mrs. T. C. M. Connel, Misse Peters, Probasco, Stafford, Hiller, Cooper, Dr. Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Chevary, Messrs. Kirk, Ge. Brockett.
Per Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson for Seattle: Mr. J. B. and Mrs. A. L. Ott, Mr. and Mrs. G. Clerico, Mrs. Helen Abbott, Mrs. Alex. Samson, Mr. John S. and Mrs. Helen Stubblefield, Miss Anna Stubblefield, Mr. Alexander and Mrs. Celilia Krisel, Master Henry Krisel, Mrs. G. B. and Miss A. L. Boone, Messrs. W. F. Noble, David M. Gubbay, W. Storms, Frank Rhea, Jesse Brand, M. Kane, D. L. Lasseter, Wm. O. Pearce, Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Peterson, Masters Donald and Helen Peterson, Lieut. S. M. Raw, Mr. and Mrs. I. V. Scott, Rev. Bilerot and Mrs. Mabelle C. Smith, Rev. Walter W. and Mrs. Ethel F. Haskell, Miss Helen May and Master Walter M. Haskell, Mrs. Lida G. Gelwicks, Master Harold Gelwicks, Mrs. R. E. and Miss Dorothea Brown, Rev. John A. and Mrs. Grace B. Snell, Master Fred. M. Snell, Misses Lura E. and Dorothy M. Snell, Martha A. Snell, Masters John Raymond and Water A. Snell, Misses Grace B. Snell, Alma R. McLain, Jennie Bridenbaugh, Ella E. Glover, Josephie S. Lanneau, Ec. M. Moore; for Victoria: Mr. E. C. and Mrs. N. T. Battersby, Misses E. B. and D. C. Battersby, Mr. A. B. and Mrs. C. M. Louson, Miss J. Louson, Mrs. B. M. and Miss Barbara Baker; for Yokohama: Mr. and Mrs. Edward Whom, Mr. G. Dartian, Miss Nina Ostregorsoy, Mr. and Mrs. C. Nagrud, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. and Master S. Polly; for Kobe: Mrs. H. H. Read., Messrs. Loo Kuk-ji, Tam Say-kee, Look Wanyet, Andreas Egeuals.

Weather Report

June 29.—The typhoon reaches and crosses Luzon is a W.N.W. direction, by the N of Manila. The northern depression crosses the Yellow Sea between Shantung and Korea, surrounded by cyclonic winds. High readings around the Bonin. Rain in Shantung and in the Philippines. Oppressive heat on account of the humidity in our Valley. Frequent lighting in the evening.

June 30.—Weather cooler, overcast and damp with thick mist. Rain after 8 a.m. N. to N.N.E. breezes. Pressure low but steady.

Financial And Commercial News

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Close

Stock	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	$1,070 B.
Chartered	£20½ S.
Russo-Asiatic	Nom
Marine Insurance	
Canton	H.$300 B.
North China	$
Union of Canton	H.$230
Yangtsze	$23¼ B.
Far Eastern Ins.	Tls. 18½ B.
Fire Insurance	
China Fire	H.$137
Hongkong Fire	H.$465 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Def.	H.$160
Indo-China Pref.	H.$87½ B.
"Shell"	£0/—
Shanghai Tug ord.	Tls. 86
S'hai Tug Pref.	Tls. 23 B.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 17½ B.
Oriental Cons.	18A.
Raub	$3½ B.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	H.$152 S.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 97
New Eng. Works	Tls. 7½ B.
" Pref.	S. 5.20 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 198½ B
Hongkong Wharf	H.$166 S.
Lands and Hotels	
S'hai Hotel, Ltd.	$42½ B.
China Realty ord.	Tls. 50
China Realty Pref.	Tls. 50
Fr.-French Land	Tls 119 B.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 120 B.
Carlton Ltd.	Tls. 58 S.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo (ord.)	Tls. 12¼ B.
E-wo (pref.)	Tls. 100 B.
Lane-kung-mow	Tls. 10
Oriental	Tls. 5 B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 105
Industrials	
Butler Tiles	Tls. 25
China Sugar	Tls. 232½ S.
Green Island	Tls. 28¾ B.
Langkats	$31 B. c
Majoy Bros.	Tls. 5
S'hai Sumatra	Tls. 98½
Stores	
Ball and Holtz	$6¾ B.
Llewelyn	$4[illegible]
Lane Crawford	$100 B.
Kootzie	$55 B.
Watson	H.$18¼ B.
Weeks	$13
Rubbers (local)	
Sima	Tls. 6¾ B.
Amherst	Tls. 0.32½ B
Anglo-Java	Tls. 6.15 B.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 3.05 B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 22 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1 B.
Bute	Tls. 0.60 B.
Bukit Teh Alang	Tls. 1.02½ B.
Chemor United	Tls. 1 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 4½ B.
Cheng	Tls. 1¾
Consolidated	Tls. 2.85 B.
Dominion	Tls. 2¼ B.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 10 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 12½ B.
Kapayang	Tls. 9¾ B.
Karan	Tls. 5 B.
Kedah	Tls. 1.10 B.
Koth Bahroe	Tls. 1.20 B.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 14 B.
Padang	Tls. 4¾ B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 1¼ B.
Permata	Tls. 2.80 B.
Repah	Tls. 0.87½ B
Samagagas	Tls. 0.77½ B.
Seekees	Tls. 1.10 B.
Semambu	Tls. 1.30 B.
Senawang	Tls. 1.10 B.
S'hai Klebang	Tls. 0.50 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 3½ B.
S'hai Malay pref.	Tls. 7.70
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 0.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 1.05 B.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 9¼ B.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 2¼ B.
S'hai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Taiping	Tls. 0.60 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 0.[illegible] —
Tebong	Tls. 1.35 B.
Tenghes	Tls. 3.30 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 325
Culty Dairy	Tls. 14
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 147
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 38 B.
Moore Bazaar	Tls. 50
S'hai Mercury	Tls. 20 B.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 70 B.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 161¼

B. Sellers. Sa. Sales, B. Buyers

Money Exchange

Shanghai, June 30, 1923

Mex. Dollars market rate..71.9625
Native Interest 10
Copper Cash 248.000
Bar Silver 31¼
Shanghai Gold Bar 337
Bank rate of Discount .. 3%
Paris on London 75.12
New York on London 458¾
London—
Telegraphic Transfer 3/0¾
Demand 3/0⅞
New York—
Telegraphic Transfer 70
Demand 70¼

OPENING RATES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank
Opening quotations 9:30 a.m.

BANKS SELLING RATES

London (T.T.) 3/0¾
London (Demand) 3/0⅞
London 4 m-s 3/1
India (T.T.) 227
France (T.T.) 1155
America (T.T.) 70
Hongkong (T.T.) 74
Japan (T.T.) 69¾
Batavia (T.T.) 183¾
Straits T.T.) 76½

BANK'S BUYING RATE

London 4 m-s Credits.. 3/2¾
London 4 m-s Docts .. 3/3
London 6 m-s Credits.. 3/3¼
London 6 m-s Docts ..
France 4 m-s 1205
America 4 m-s L/c 73
Docs 73½

Gold Dollars: Bank Buying Rates
@ 70⅛=Tls. 140.97
@ exch. 72.2=Mex. $195.25
Sovereign Bank Buying Rate
@ 3/1½=Tls. 6.40
@ exch. 72.2=Mex. $8.86

CUSTOMS HOUSE EXCHANGE RATES FOR JUNE

Hk. Tls. 5.61 @ 3s. 2⅝d. £1
" 1.21 @ 74⅛ Gold $1
" 1 @ 1128 Fr. 12.57
" 1 @ — Marks —
" 1 66⅔ Yen 1.67
" 1 236% Rupees 2.64
" 1 @ — Roubles —
" 1 @ 1.50 Mex. $1.50
" 1 @ 15.17½ Ital Lire 16.90

International Banking Corporation
CLOSING COUNTER RATES

Demand selling on America 70
Demand buying on America 70⅛
Demand selling on London 3/0½
Demand buying on London 3/1½

CHINESE GOV. BONDS
(Supplied by Sing Tung & Co.)

	Thursday.	Yes'day's.
3rd Year 6%	94.00	94.00
5th Year 6%	54.70	54.50
7th Year 6%	47.40	47.50
9th Year 6%	68.90	68.50
6% Consolidated	50.90	50.40
7% Consolidated	58.10	58.00
11th Year 8%	98.00	98.00
96 Millions 8%	26.20	26.20

ROUBLE EXCHANGE
BANKS BUYING RATE

Roubles 330,000 .....Tls. 100
Roubles 100 .....Mex. $0.04

SINO-ITALIAN BANK
Bank's Selling Rates

It. Lire 15.60=1 Tael
Swiss Frs. 3.88=1 Tael
Marks 70.000=1 Tael

Equivalent Foreign Quotations
It. Lire 103.60=1 Pound Sterling
It. Lire 22.65=1 U. S. Dollar
It. Lire 136.80=100 Fr. Francs

Shanghai Sharebrokers Association

Business Done

Shanghai, June 30, 1923
OFFICIAL
June 29
Langkats Comb. Tls. 31.00 July
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.60 Sept.
June 30
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.17½ Cash
Anglo Javas Tls. 6.60 Oct.
Langkats Comb. Tls. 31.00 July
UNOFFICIAL
Semambus Tls. 1.35
Ewos (Ord.) Tls. 12.65

Stock Exchange

Transactions

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
Shanghai, June 29, 1923
OFFICIAL
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 31.00
UNOFFICIAL
Langkats (Comb.) Tls. 32.50 Sept.

Exchange Fluctuations

Asia Banking Corporation

June 30, 1923

Spot and forward bar silver were each unchanged in London yesterday. The New York price declined to 63¾ cents and the London-New York cross rate declined to 457¼. At the opening the only changes in our official quotations from yesterday were a drop in the Gold Dollar rate to 70 and a rise in the Franc rate to 1155.

Later in the day, however, the Sterling rate was dropped to 3-0½, the Gold Dollar rate to 69½, the Yen rate raised to 70¼ and the other rates changed accordingly. Our market here while steady in the morning eased off during the day.

In the early part of the day there were sellers of Sterling at 3-0⅞ for July, 3-0 13-16 for August and 3-0⅝ for September. There were sellers of Gold Dollars at 70½ for July and 70⅝ for August.

However at the close the market was easier with no sellers of Sterling at better than 3-0-13-16 for July delivery, 3-0⅝ for August nad 3-0-9-16 for September. The best sellers of Gold Dollars at the same time were offering 70⅝ for July, 70¼ for August and 70⅛ for forward.

Banks were quoting 3-1½ for Sterling bills for near delivery and 3/1⅝ for forward. They were quoting 72¼ for Gold Dollar bills for near delivery and 72 for forward. There were buyers of Franc bills at 1180. There was practically no business done in either the London or New York silver market yesterday, but both are reported as being on the easy side.

Launch Services

TODAY

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. **Empress of Asia**, for Hongkong will leave the Customs Jetty at 7 a.m.

TOMORROW

The tenders Alexandra and Vulcan conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the C.P.S. s.s. **Empress of Australia**, for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama will leave the Customs Jetty at 7:30 a.m.

Thursday, July 5, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and baggage on board the K.M.A. s.s. **Kaiping**, for Chinwangtao will leave the Customs Jetty at 9 a.m.

Friday, July 6, 1923.

The tender conveying passengers and had baggage on board the M.M. s.s. **Chili**, for Marseilles will leave the French Mail Jetty at 2 p.m.

Saturday, July 7, 1923

The tender conveying passengers and hand baggage on board the the P. & O. s.s. **Malwa**, for London will leave the Customs Jetty at 3 p.m.

Rubber Outputs

	April	May
Alma	19,000	24,500
Anglo-Dutch	40,000	42,000
Anglo-Java	164,000	138,200
Ayer Tawah	—	—
Batu Anam	20.034	
Bukit Teh Along	16,687	22,181
Bute	11,200	12,100
Chempedak	13,090	12,500
Chemor United	14,555	20,205
Cheng	9,374	21.040
Consolidated	42,083	46,203
Dominion	20,695	32,795
Gula Kalumpong	75,000	81,000
Java Consolidated	50,500	53,500
Kapayang	12,627	12,602
Karan	5,855	7,542
Kota Bahroe	16,562	25,545
Kroewoek	50,000	46,000
Langkat	67,050	
New Amherst	7,370	8,456
Padang	—	—
Permata	7,159	5.009
Repah	13,707	16,042
Samagagas	—	—
Semambu	12,648	
Senawang	21,700	22,100
See Kee	8,375	10,647
Shanghai-Seremban	6,512	[illegible]
Shanghai Kedah	18,210	17,710
Shanghai Kelantan	11,400	12,500
Shanghai Malay	19,865	24,496
Shanghai-Pahang	8,958	12,851
Shanghai Klebang	6,500	10,200
Shanghai Sumatra	—	52,671
Sua Manggis	—	—
Sungala	6,126	
Sungei Duri	16,702	20,015
Taiping	7,160	9,560
Tobong	49,000	59,000
Tenah Merah	27,000	24,200

Share Market

In their weekly report on the share market, Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Company write as follows:

The local share market continued dull until after the June Settlement on the 26th instant passed off satisfactorily. Langkats (Combined) then became an active market and have since advanced to buyers at Tls. 31 Cash and Tls. 32½ September. Rubbers have also since the Settlement been a firm market and very few shares are obtainable at today's quotations given within. The demand for all the local sound investment shares continues with very few changing hands. Cottons are easier and the small demand for them is of a speculative nature.

London market advices indicate a dull tone and the following are the latest prices cabled to us during the past week:

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, B.I. £77.0.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, F.I. £73.10.0.

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £70.0.0 (sellers)

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, R.I. £10.0.0 (sellers) (Ex. Divd.)

Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B" £2.15.10.

Shanghai Electric Cons. Co., "B" £23.2.6 (buyers).

Gula Kalumpong Rubber Estates, Ltd. £1.12.4.

Singapore Trams Co. £0.2.1½ (sellers).

555

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The wisdom of purchasing I. S. S. Premium Bonds is apparent to thousands of holders in China today.

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Shanghai.

American Chamber Gives Review Of Conditions In China And Tells Needs

In presenting the annual report to the members of the American Chamber of Commerce, the President and Board of Directors give a very interesting review of progress made, of new situations calling for attention and of conditions in China. The statement on the general situation follows:

Gentlemen:

The American Chamber of Commerce of China was formed in 1915 at Shanghai, as a direct outgrowth of the problems confronting the development and maintenance of American trade and commerce on the Pacific Ocean at the opening of the European War. It was the first American chamber of commerce to be formed in the Orient, and among the first to be formed anywhere outside of the United States. Our specific problems back in 1914 were produced by the European War situation. Now we have a new set of problems out here which are both a direct and an indirect outcome of the world situation that has developed since the European War. A consideration of the many matters which have come to the attention of our body during the last year provides ample justification for the existence of such a body as this which always stands ready to act in defense of American commercial interests in this part of the world.

MANY THINGS REALISED

"It is interesting to look back over the report which was issued by this Chamber for the year 1919-20, and to note that many of the things which we then advocated and worked for have since been realized. For example, in the report for that year the establishment of a modern American school was urged; today we have that school. We advocated the development of an American merchant marine on the Pacific; today statistics indicate that 48½ percent of the export from Shanghai to American ports were handled in American ships. We urged that American firms become more active in the development of American business in China; and now, according to the figures, American firms are handling approximately 35 percent of the total exports from Shanghai to the United States. We advocated the passage by Congress of a Federal incorporation law that would facilitate the organisation of American companies in China and would give those companies a better prestige than American companies had hitherto enjoyed; today we have, in the China Trade Act, such a law, and although it is not perfect the Chamber is continuing its efforts for amendments that will make the law workable. We urged the organisation of American chambers of commerce in the various treaty ports and leading cities of China; today there are Chambers in Tientsin, Peking, Hankow, Harbin, and others in process of formation. During the year just past representatives of these Chambers met in Shanghai and formed a central organisation. We urged an increase in the trade promotion services of the Department of Commerce; Mr. Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache at Peking, has just recently reported that the offices in Shanghai and Peking are to be increased in personnel, and that further offices are to be opened in Hankow and Canton.

BETTER NEWS SERVICE

"In 1919 we devoted much time to the problem of establishing better facilities for the exchange of news between China the United States; partly as a result of these efforts the United States Naval Radio between the Philippines and the Pacific Coast of the United States has been opened to the news gathering organisations, and today a number of the leading newspapers and press associations of the United States are maintaining correspondents in China. It is hoped that in the very near future there will be a regular American press service giving daily news from the United States for publication in all the newspapers of China. And finally, we recommended the employment of a regular paid Secretary and the renting of permanent quarters for the Chamber, both of which are now accomplished facts.

"Reference has been made to these evidences of actual accomplishment, for the reason that such reflection inspires hope in the future. After all, it is the human element that counts, and we have in our hands the making of our proper place in the commerce and general affairs of the Far East. It is only through unceasing work and constant efforts that this can be attained. Even the most pessimistic can find some encouragement if he will only examine the accomplishments of the past, and the best part of it is that many of these accomplishments will always stand as monuments to the foresight and self-sacrifice of our membership who have given time from their private affairs for the public good. Before closing this subject, special mention might be made of two of these monuments—figuratively and literally speaking—that are now in process of building: the new American Club on Foochow Road, the work upon which has now been started; and the new American Community Church, for which the successful financial campaign has just closed.

WAS TAYING YEAR

"The year under review has been a trying one in many respects for, although there has been a gradual improvement in world economic conditions, especially at home, which would normally mean corresponding improvement in China's share of world trade, this has been offset by the chaotic political and financial conditions that have prevailed here. Specific mention will be made later on in this report regarding some of the evidences of this disturbance and the efforts which this Chamber has made to assist in bringing about improvement. It is well to remember, in considering conditions in China, that we are likely to be too greatly influenced by our immediate surroundings and may thereby obtain a distorted picture. After all, conditions here are in many respects better than those existing in certain other parts of the world; and as a matter of fact, it is only during the last year or so that the unsettled political conditions have had any very appreciable effect upon our trade in China and between China and the United States. Our present difficulties seem to us enormous—and some of them are undoubtedly serious—but it is well to look back a bit into the past for comparison, and also to bear in mind the causes which have brought about the present state of affairs. By doing this we will get a clearer view, will see better how to deal intelligently with the problems confronting us, and we will not be so subject to undue pessimism as to the future.

AN ENCOURAGING NOTE

"It is, for example, encouraging to compare present conditions with those that existed twenty or forty or sixty years ago, in the time of what might be called the 'pioneers.' Their troubles were vastly greater than ours, and while at the moment we seem to be suffering one of the periodical relapses, this little retrospection should certainly make us take heart. In spite of all the political disturbances through which we are passing, the people of China, to the extent of [illegible] million souls, are still living on the eastern coast of Asia and have under their control a [illegible] territory one sixth larger than continental United States. These people, when uninfluenced by the reactionary political and military elements who have usurped power, are generally friendly toward new ideas in both business and government, and when given an opportunity, are certain to assert themselves for better things. The fact that our American and other foreign mission educational institutions in China are overflowing with students shows that there is a profound desire among the Chinese people for improvement and for further knowledge of what the West has to offer.

"If should be remembered also that many of the present difficulties are but a natural result of the transition from a monarchy to a republic. History has shown us repeatedly that this transition is a most difficult and troublous one for any country—and in the case of China, where the monarchy had existed for four thousand years and where the western idea of republicanism is so diametrically opposed to the ages old eastern idea of government, it is small wonder there have been difficulties—the wonder is that they have not been greater. The demoralising effect which the European War has had upon the whole world, including China, has helped to make matters worse here; and at the same time has prevented western nations from lending the assistance which they normally would have lent, they being now so fully occupied in trying to set their own houses in order.

MONARCHICAL FORMS

"It is especially important for our people at home to realise that, when China changed from a monarchy to a republican form of government, the change was largely in name only. The old monarchy practically fell of its own weight, rather than because of the influence of republicanism, which was represented by a more ardful of modern-minded men who had been educated abroad. Although taking the name of a republic, China has largely maintained the old forms of a paternalistic monarchy; and in addition to the forms, she has also kept in office many of the old men who were brought up under the monarchy and who have very little conception of the modern western idea of democracy, if any at all.

"In addition to these conditions existing within China, the country has been constantly handicapped by external forces which have worked to prevent the development of democratic institutions such as we know them in the West. The fact that the country did become a republic in name, however, has gradually trained the minds of the leaders of the country, especially the younger men, into modern channels, and it is to be confidently expected that the liberal elements will in time triumph over the elements of reaction which are dragging the country downwards.

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE

"The most important event in the general world situation affecting our interests in this part of the world was the Washington Conference, which closed its sessions about a year ago. Sufficient time has now elapsed for us to view some of its direct results. Probably the most important feature of the Conference rests in the fact that the United States of America definitely stepped forward and assumed its proper position in the affairs in the Pacific. Our most important problem is to see that this interest on the part of our Government and people at home is kept alive, for our very salvation depends upon an active interest in the United States in conditions out here. It has been very disheartening to all of us that China has not been able to take advantage of the many benefits which the

(Continued on Page : 9)

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Pathos and humor inextricably blended in a dramatically human picture.

A romance of love and mystery made into a splendid photoplay.

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Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1.00 Stall 60 cts.
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A masterpiece tuned to all women's hearts.

A Wife to be Loved—or Just a Woman in His House?

Who can resist this wonderful story of the love that girdles the earth? It holds a woman back from the brink of destruction; it awakens a man to the love he had lost; it fans the flickering flame of life in a child; it triumphs where science fails!

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"More convincing and moving than 'The Miracle Man'. The most powerful exemplification of the divine force of Mother-Love ever penned. It ranks with the few great pictures of the film world."... Washington Post.

A screen achievement enacted by Ramsay Wallace, Thomas Holding, Mildred Harris, Gareth Hughes and the screen's most delightful child actor, Dick Hendricks. Directed by John M. Stahl.

First National Attraction

Admission Prices: Box Seat $1.50, Dress Circle $1, Stall 60 cts.
Matinee Prices: Box Seat $1.00, Dress Circle 60 cts. Stall 40 cts.

American Chamber Gives Review Of Conditions In China And Tells Needs

(Continued from Page 28)

Washington Conference made available to her. At that Conference a serious effort was made to eliminate the worst forms of militarism all over the world, both on sea and on land, but China thus far has not followed the advice of the Conference, or even the advice of her own statesmen who signed the document.

"China has today under arms more than a million soldiers, and these soldiers, instead of being used for the defense of the country, are used by the semi-independent military governors in their petty quarrels. These mercenary armies are eating up the resources of the country and have gradually brought about a condition approaching anarchy.

WEST KEEPS FAITH

"Turning to the actual accomplishments of the Washington Conference, we find that the western nations have kept the faith. In the first place, all unauthorised foreign military forces have been removed from China. Second, all foreign post offices in China have been closed. Third, the province of Shantung has been returned to the jurisdiction of China, after having been under alien control, for practically a third of a century; fourth, the customs tariff was increased to an effective 5 percent and provision was made for a further increase of 2½ percent, with a 5 percent surtax on luxuries, as soon as the foreign powers signed the treaties. China at the same time obligated herself to abolish the medieval likin or internal transit taxes which are preventing the development of internal commerce. In addition to these definite benefits, machinery was set up at the Conference for cooperative action in assisting China in the reform of her courts of law, so that extraterritoriality might in time be abolished; and arrangements were also made for the creation of a board of review, which will be of great service both to Chinese and foreigners in the settlement of disputes originating under the old 'Open door' and 'spheres of influence' doctrines.

"The outstanding feature of the Washington Conference, from the standpoint of China, is that the greatest nations of the world met in Washington and definitely established the territorial, political, and administrative integrity of China. In simple words, this means that the entire world has changed its attitude toward China, and China was given the opportunity to work out her own destiny without outside interference.

"Turning to China's side of it, we find that there has as yet been very little realisation of the new obligations which have been placed upon the leaders of the country, if they are to obtain the benefits which were granted to China by the other nations of the world. Instead of becoming unified, the country has practically broken up into its component parts; the provinces have become practically independent, and have stopped practically all revenues flowing toward the central government, with the result that there has been national bankruptcy in all lines except those wherein foreigners have a large measure of advice and control.

WHAT IS NEEDED

"Unless the better elements of China arouse themselves and interest themselves in bringing about improvements in the country, we fear that conditions throughout China may degenerate to the same level as those now existing in Shantung, where banditry has been practically legalised, and where the normal functions of government have broken down. However, it is never possible for a man who has been ill for a considerable period to regain his health immediately after the disease has been eliminated from his system. There must be a period of convalescence, and it is to be hoped that this is the explanation of the present situation in China, and that the country will soon find its legs and be able to take advantage of its opportunities and assume its proper place among the nations of the world.

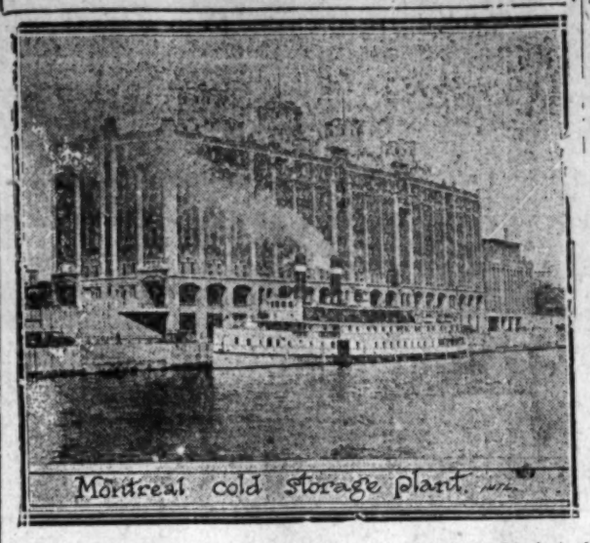
"Blind optimism is most foolish, of course, but undue pessimism is almost as bad. The thing to do is, bearing all these things clearly in mind, to put our shoulder to the wheel and keep it there, remembering that, although we will continue to have momentary setbacks, progress has been and will continue to be forward, and perseverance cannot help but win. It is well also to remember that our aims are not confined to selfish ones—the principles which we work for and the reforms we advocate are more in the interest of the Chinese themselves than they are in our own. The people of China are as anxious as we are to be rid of the curse of militarism and the despotic, selfish rule of the Tuchuns. Knowing this makes our work less arduous, and the prospects of success more hopeful.

STRONG CRITICISMS

"Both in this report and in various resolutions passed during the year which have been widely disseminated in the United States, we have made strong statements of criticism regarding conditions in China. Although scarcely necessary, it might be well to mention again that these criticisms are not directed at the Chinese people, but purely at those reactionary official and military interests which have brought the country to its present deplorable state.

"The Chinese people are naturally peaceful and easily governed, when their minds are directed along peaceful, constructive channels, and we want the real leaders of the people to know that Americans residing in the Far East are sympathetic with their

Canada Builds Huge Cold Storage Warehouse



Montreal cold storage plant.

THE Harbor Commissioners of the Port of Montreal, Canada, have just completed this $2,500,000 cold storage warehouse. It contains 4,500,000 cubic feet of storage capacity and is one of the largest plants of its kind in the world.

in their fears for liberty and justice and stand ready to assist them to the best of our ability in their legitimate desires. We want to see China develop into a strong, democratic nation, in which a people will have absolute control of the destinies of their own country, as we have developed our own political institutions in the United States. America has no agressive designs whatever: the entire history of our relations with the Orient, going back over a period of nearly two centuries, will bear out this fact. Wherever we have touched the Orient we have tried to help. We want to see China strong, so that she can protect and guarantee justice not only to foreigners but most especially to her own citizens."

Correspondence

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS

Sir:—On November 17 last, we wrote to the Rigat Honorable Neville Chamberlain, M.P., then Post-Master General, directing his attention to the inconvenience and expense which arise from prohibition of despatch by parcels post of firearms to various places abroad, and pointing out that all goods sent by parcels post are necessarily in Governmental possession until they have been delivered to the addressees.

We asked Mr. Chamberlain to endeavor to secure removal or modification of this restriction, so as to provide for parcels containing firearms being delivered by parcels post, against production of Governmental permit (if necessary).

We were very pleased to receive communication from the Secretary of the Post Office informing us that "parcels containing arms sent to China will be delivered on production by the importer of a permit from the Chinese Government, and that an amendment to this effect will be made in the next edition of the Post Office Guide."

We believe that Mr. Chamberlain's prompt and successful action will be appreciated by all parties concerned.

Yours faithfully,
C. G. Boneshill, Ltd.
A. Tunstall,
Director.

Birmingham, May 19, 1923.

F. C. Tong, Serving 3-Year Term, Again Charged Before Ho

A case has been filed at the Defence Commissioner's Yamen against Dr F. C. Tong, former Manager of the Journal of Commerce, who was sentenced last year by the Shanghai District Court on a charge of obtaining money by false protences in connection with the suicide of Miss Chi Shang-chao, a mailing clerk in the newspaper office. The prisoner was consequently turned over to the Defence Commissioner's Yamen yesterday afternoon.

Dr Tong was temporarily detained at the French police jail in connection with a civil case brough against him by Mr. Tsai Ken-nan. The claim was for payment of $5 000, beig the amount of a dishonored cheque which Mr. Tsai received from the defendant. The case again was tried at the French Mixed Court Friday. Counsel for plaintiff moved to withdraw the case, stating that the defendant had paid his client the amount of $3,000 and promised to pay the balance by instalments. The case was accordingly dismissed. After the trial, Dr. Tong was sent back to the Shanghai District Court where the Defence Commissioner's detectives and constables were awaiting him.

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TONIGHT
At 7.30 p.m.
The King of Serials. Final Episode
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in 2 Parts

At 9.15 Sharp
THOS. H. INCE Presents
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"L'APACHE"

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"L'APACHE"

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The Two Greatest Laugh Makers
ON ONE BILL
HAROLD LLOYD
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"Grandma's Boy"
AND
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
IN
"A Dog's Life"
A THREE REEL SCREAM
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PRISCILLA DEAN
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in a remarkable picturization of one of the best novels by
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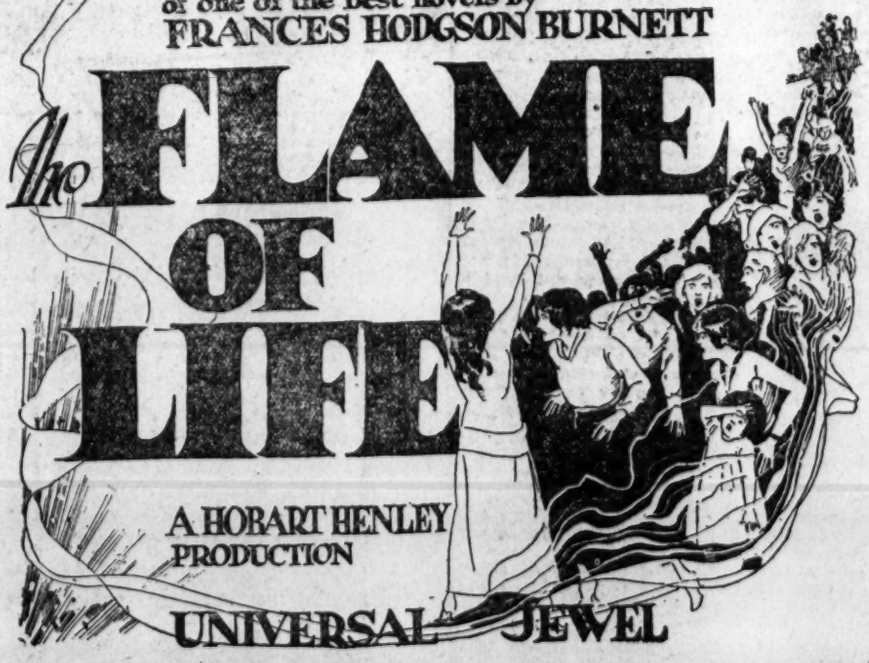

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The Best All-Comedy Program Ever Seen Here

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer KIANGFOO, Capt. Maxwell, will leave on Sunday, July 1, at midnight. For Freight or Passage apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S. S. SUIWO, 2,671 Tons, Captain Jackson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 2, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Steamer KIANGWAH, Capt. Sorensen, will leave on Monday, July 2, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. TUCKWO, 3,770 Tons, Captain Campbell, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday July 3, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passage Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUTWO, 2,644 Tons, Captain Dowson, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Thursday, July 5, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone: Cen. 241. Extensions for Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LOONGWO, 2,825 Tons, Captain Holmwood, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Friday, July 6, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. LUENHO, 2,868 Tons, Captain Woodget, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Monday, July 9, at about midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Indo-China S. N. Co.'s S.S. KUNGWO, 4,635 Tons, Captain Gibb, will sail for the above-mentioned ports from Hunt's Wharf on Tuesday, July 10, at midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers. Telephone Central 241. Extensions to Freight and Passenger Departments.

For Southern Ports

HONGKONG.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Ltd., s.s EMPRESS OF ASIA will leave Woosung on Sunday, July 1. The tender Alexandra will leave the Customs Jetty for Woosung with Passengers and Mail at 7 a.m. Sunday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Phone C. 132. For Freight, apply to N. LEES SMITH corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Roads. 'Phone C. 181.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. HSIN-CHI, Capt. Hansen, will leave on Sunday, July 1, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

NINGPO.—The steamer HSIN KIANGTEEN, Captain Randbye, will leave on Tuesday, July 3, at 4:30 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO & NEWCHWANG.—The Str. TOONAN, Capt. Nielson, will leave on Sunday morning, July 1. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. YUENHUN, Capt. Evensen, will leave on Tuesday morning, July 3. For Freight or Passage, apply to C.M.S.N. Co.

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration steamer KAIPING, Captain R. Macfarlane, will be despatched on July 5. Tender for Passengers and luggage will leave Customs Jetty at 9 a.m. on July 5. This steamer is fitted with WIRELESS, has extra State-rooms with steam heaters, electric light and fans, also smoking room and spacious promenade deck. Excellent table provided. For Freight and Passage, apply to the Agent, 32 Jinkee Road, Phone Central 317.

TIENTSIN Direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration, will despatch the steamer KWANGPING on July 6, 1923. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, 32 (late 1) Jinkee Road, Tel. Central 317.

For Foreign Ports

VANCOUVER, B. C., via KOBE YOKOHAMA & VICTORIA, B. C.—The Canadian Pacific Steamships, Limited s.s. EMPRESS OF AUSTRALIA will leave Woosung on Monday, July 2. The tender will leave the Customs Jetty with Passengers and Hand Baggge only at 7.30 a.m. on Monday. For Passage, apply to A. H. TESSIER, Palace Hotel Building, 19a Bund. Phone C. 132. For Freight, pply to N. LEES SMITH, corner of Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Phone C. 181.

Meteorological Reports

July 1, 1923.
Sun rises today at 5.1
Sun sets today at 19.6

(Inches)	SICCAWEI June 29.	June 30.		
Barometer (variation for 24 hrs at 32°)	29.52	29.59	29.59	29.54
Barometer (variation for 12 hrs	−0.10	−0.05	†0.01	†0.05
Wind—direction	−0.06	0.00	†0.07	†0.05
Wind—miles per hour	SSW	S	NNE	N
Temperature (Fahr.)	13.0	9.3	4.3	7.5
Humidity %	88°4	81°0	75°0	72°9
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	74	93	98	94
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	10	8	10	10
	—	—	0.02	—

June 29.	Inches	Variation	24 hrs. Previous average same period
SICCAWEI ABRIDGED REPORT.			
Total rainfall since Jan. 1 to midnight before last (inches)	29.57	−0.10	29.73
Temperature (Min. 75°4)	83°2	−2°5	76°4
(Fahr.) Max. (90°9)	23.65	0.02	22.23
Rainfall (inches)			

Passengers Arrived

Per C.N. s.s. Soochow from Hongkong: Mrs. Henningsen, Mrs. Mahmmacher, Mr. and Mrs. Heard, Miss Heard.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangwah from Hakow: Miss Simpson, three Fathers. ..3p1666

Per I-C. s.s. Suiwo from Hankow: Messr. Herbertz, O'Leary, Alexandre, Kamoroff, Mr. and Mrs. Pope, Mrs. N. Lepekin, Mrs. W. C. Wood and daughter, two Naval ratings.

Per C. M. s.s. Hsin Kiangteen from Ningpo: Mr. and Mrs. Wilcox and children, Mr. F. W. Jewell.

Per C. M. s.s. Kiangfoo from Hankow: Miss E. Christaffersen, Mr. Hildabrand, Mr. and Mrs. E. Van Dyke and child.

Per T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru from San Francisco and ports: Messrs. M. Amano, C. Arisaka, G. Babb, E. A. Brittenham, A. Hanson, T. Hayashi, Rev. A. Heilgenstein, Messrs. J. M. D. Hoste, T. Nakamura, F. Owsley, P. Reimer, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Remedios, Misses M. Remedios, M. Rozarid, Mrs. T. Senoo, Mr. E. M. Strong, Mr. and Mrs. K. Yokshimau, Through for Hongkong: Mr. M. Abe, Mrs. G. R. Ahbora, Messrs. Frederick Ahlborn, M. Atsumi, C. Backus, A. C. Ecans, Miss L. J. Kunz, Mrs. Ho Shai Wa, Miss Constance Ho, Mr. and Mrs. S. Omura and two children, Messrs. K. Shibahara, F. A. Thomas, T. Tsukamoto, Mr. and Mrs. Yamukwai and child; for Manila: Mrs. E. Alveres, Masters A. and J. Alvares.

Steamers Arrived

June 29—Kiangfoo from Hankow
June 30—H. K'teen from Ningpo
June 30—Santen M. from T'tao
June 30—Sakaki M. from Dairen
June 30—Kwanglee from Dairen
June 30—Taiyo M. from S. F'cisco
June 30—Suiwo from Hankow
June 30—Nganking from Hankow
June 30—Suiyang M. from H'kow
June 30—Soochow from H'kong
June 30—Kingsing from Tientsin
June 30—Rhexenor from L'pool
June 30—Klangwah from Hankow
June 30—U.S.S. Noa 342 from Cruise

Shipping Items

RIVER PORTS

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The I-C. s.s. Tuckwo left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Hankow on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Whangpu left Hankow on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshun left Hankow yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung will leave Hankow today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I-C. s.s. Loongwo will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Chungking will leave Hankow tomorrow and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangteen will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Woosung will leave Hankow on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Friday.

SOUTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Suiyang left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Haean left Foochow yesterday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Yusang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow today.

The I-C. s.s. Taisang is due in Shanghai from Canton, Hongkong and Swatow on Tuesday.

The I-C. s.s. Tungshing will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday, July 5.

The C.N. s.s. Kanchow left Hongkong yesterday and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Yingchow will leave Hongkong today and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Szechuen will leave Hongkong on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Saturday.

The C.M. s.s. Taishun will leave Foochow today and is due in Shanghai on Tuesday.

NORTHERN PORTS

The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin on Thursday and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinkong left Tientsin for Dairen and Shanghai on Thursday.

The D.K.K. s.s. Sakaki Maru arrived in Shanghai from Dairen and Tsingtao yesterday morning, and docked at the Whangpoo Wharf. The steamer is to sail for Tsingtao and Dairen at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The I-C. s.s. Fausang is due in Shanghai from Tientsin, Chefoo and Weihaiwei tomorrow.

The I-C. s.s. Cheongshing left Tientsin for Chefoo, Weihaiwei, Hongkong and Canton yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien will leave Tientsin today and is due in Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Wednesday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Nordstrand (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The K.M.A. s.s. Shinon (chartered) left Chinwangtao on Thursday and is due in Shanghai today.

The D.K.K. s.s. Chohei Maru will leave Dairen today and is due in Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang will leave Tsingtao on Tuesday and is due in Shanghai on Thursday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Kaiping left Chinwangtao on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.M. s.s. Yushun left Dairen on Friday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow.

JAPAN PORTS

The P. and O. s.s. Devanha will leave Yokohama today and is due in Shanghai on Friday, July 6.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji today and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Shanghai Maru is due in Shanghai from Nagasaki tomrrow morning, and will dock at the Wayside Wharf. The steamer is to sail for the same port early Tuesday morning.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Aso Maru is due in Shanghai from Yokohama, Nagoya and Yokkaichi next Wednesday and will dock at the Wayside Wharf.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano Maru is due in Shanghai from Osaka, Kobe and Moji next Wednesday and will dock at the N.Y.K. Mail Wharf.

INDIAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Soudan is expected to leave Bombay for Colombo, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai next Friday.

EUROPEAN LINES

The P. & O. s.s. Kashmir left London at 6 o'clock Saturday evening, June 9, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports on July 18.

The Glen Line s.s. Carnarvonshire is due in Shanghai from London on July 6.

The Glen Line m.v. Glenbeg is due in Shanghai from London on July 20.

The M.M. s.s. Chili will leave Shanghai for Marseilles and ports at 4 p.m. July 6, and the tender with outgoing passengers will leave the French Mail jetty at 2 p.m.

The Ben Line s.s. Benvenue left Penang on Friday, June 22, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on or about July 10.

The Ben Line s.s. Benlawers is expected to arrive at Penang on July 9, and in Shanghai about July 27.

The S.E. s.s. Nippon, from Gothenburg, left Hongkong for Yokohama on June 19, and is due in Shanghai on July 9.

The N.D.L. s.s. Goettingen left Singapore on Monday, June 25, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai on July 4.

The Norwegian, Africa and Australia Line s.s. Yerra, from Christiania and ports, left Immingham on June 21 and is expected to arrive in Shanghai about August 13.

The Blue Funnel s.s. Rhexenor left Hongkong on Thursday and is due to arrive in Shanghai today at noon.

The P. & O. s.s. Khiva, from London on May 25, is expected to leave Hongkong at daybreak tomorrow, and arriving in Shanghai on July 4.

The O.S.K. s.s. Argun Maru, from Europe, left Hongkong on Thursday and is due in Shanghai tomorrow. The steamer will berth at the O.S.K. Wharf, and is to sail for Dairen, Kobe and Yokohama on Tuesday.

The P. & O. s.s. Dongola is due to leave London next Friday, and is expected to arrive in Shanghai via ports about August 15.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Katori Maru is due in Shanghai from Japan ports on Thursday and will sail for Marseilles and London next Saturday.

The P. & O. s.s. Macedonia, from London on June 22, is expected to leave Bombay on July 13, and arriving in Shanghai via Singapore and Hongkong on August 1.

The P. & O. s.s. Malwa will leave Shanghai for London via ports on Saturday afternoon, July 7, and the tender with outgoing passengers is to leave the Customs Jetty at 3 o'clock. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the lighter at the Customs jetty between 2 and 3 p.m. Friday.

AMERICAN LINES

The S. and B. s.s. West Prospect is due in Shanghai from San Francisco and Los Angeles via ports on Wednesday and will sail for Hongkong, Saigon and Singapore next Friday.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Kader is due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon, July 16 and will sail for the same port via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen on July 18.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Canada was due to leave Vancouver on Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on July 13.

The P.M. s.s. President Taft was due to leave San Francisco on Thursday and arriving in Shanghai via Honolulu, Yokohama and Kobe on July 18.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Madison which left Seattle on May 19, should arrive at Yokohama today and is expected in Shanghai on July 6.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President McKinley is due to leave Seattle today and arriving in Shanghai via Yokohama and Kobe on July 18.

The P.M. s.s. President Lincoln which left San Francisco on May 14, should arrive at Yokohama from Honolulu on Friday and is expected in Shanghai on July 4.

The O.S.K. s.s. Arabia Maru left Manila Wednesday afternoon, and is due in Shanghai tomorrow. The steamer will berth at the O.S.K. buoys, and is to sail for Puget Sound on July 7.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Australia will arrive at Woosung from Hongkong at 2 a.m. tomorrow, and sailing for Vancouver via Kobe and Yokohama at 10 a.m. The tenders Alexandra and Vulcan with outgoing passengers will leave the Customs jetty at 7:30 o'clock tomorrow morning, and incoming passengers from the ship are expected to land about 9:20 a.m. Heavy baggage should be delivered to the Company's godown before 11 a.m. today.

The Columbia Pacific s.s. West Cayote was due in Shanghai from Portland, Oregon last evening and will sail for the same port via Hongkong and Manila tomorrow.

The T.K.K. s.s. Taiyo Maru arrived at Woosung from San Francisco early yesterday morning and sailed for Hongkong and Manila last evening.

The Adl. O. Line s.s. President Jefferson left Shanghai yesterday and is due to arrive in Seattle via Kobe and Yokohama on July 16.

The C.P.S. s.s. Empress of Asia arrived at Woosung from Vancouver late last night and will sail for Hongkong direct this morning. The tender with outgoing passengers and baggage will leave the Customs jetty at 7 o'clock this morning, and incoming passengers from the steamer are expected to land about 9:30 o'clock.

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"PRESIDENT GRANT"	July 12	July 28
"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 24	Aug. 9
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	Aug. 5	Aug. 31
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	Aug. 17	Sept. 2

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FOR HONGKONG AND MANILA

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"PRESIDENT MADISON"	July 8
"PRESIDENT McKINLEY"	July 20
"PRESIDENT JACKSON"	August 1
"PRESIDENT JEFFERSON"	August 13

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CANADIAN PACIFIC

EMPRESS of AUSTRALIA
SAILS FOR JAPAN AND VANCOUVER
MONDAY, JULY 2
Despatching tender leaves Customs Jetty at 7.30 a.m

	Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver		Leave Shanghai	Arrive Vancouver
E/Australia	July 2	July 18	E/Australia	Aug. 27	Sept. 12
E/Asia	July 14	July 30	E/Asia	Sept. 8	Sept. 24
E/Canada	July 30	Aug. 13	E/Canada	Sept. 24	Oct. 8
E/Russia	Aug. 11	Aug. 27	E/Russia	Oct. 6	Oct. 21
			E/Australia	Oct. 22	Nov. 5

Fine steamers on the Atlantic, connecting with Pacific Steamers.

TO HONGKONG DIRECT

EMPRESS OF ASIA	July 1
EMPRESS OF CANADA	July 13
EMPRESS OF RUSSIA	July 27

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO
(Via Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu)

S.S. President Wilson	July 7
S.S. President Lincoln	July 21
S.S. President Taft	Aug 4
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug. 18
S.S. President Pierce	Sept. 1

FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

S.S. President Lincoln	July 6
S.S. President Taft	July 20
S.S. President Cleveland	Aug 3
S.S. President Pierce	Aug. 17
S.S. President Wilson	Aug. 31

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For Hongkong, Saigon and Singapore:
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST PROSPECT" July 6
For Hongkong, Philippine Islands
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CHOPAKA" July 20
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SAILINGS FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Siberia Maru, via Dairen	July 5
Taiyo Maru via Nagasaki	July 19
Tenyo Maru via Nagasaki	Aug. 12
Korea Maru, via Nagasaki	Aug. 24

SAILINGS FOR HONGKONG and MANILA

Taiyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	June 30
Tenyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	July 25
Korea Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 4
Shinyo Maru, Manila via Hongkong	Aug. 13

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GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

N.Y.K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR JAPAN
Rokko Maru .....July 1
Shanghai Maru .....July 3
Yamashiro Maru ....July 4
Nagasaki Maru .....July 6
Komaki Maru .....July 7
Hakone Maru .....July 7

FOR VICTORIA, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER
Kaga Maru .....July 28

FOR SOUTH AMERICA Via Durban, and Cape Town From Kobe.
Kamakura Maru Middle of July

FOR EUROPE
*Tsuruga Maru .....July 3
Katori Maru .....July 7
Atsuta Maru .....July 14
Kashima Maru .....July 28
Tokushima Maru ....Aug. 1

FOR AUSTRALIA, from Hongkong.
Yoshino Maru .....July 18

FOR NEW YORK AND BOSTON via San Francisco Los Angels and Panama
Genoa Maru .....July 9

FOR HONGKONG
Kaga Maru .....July 10

*For Cargo

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

'Phone: North 1155.
Private Nos. Passenger Dept. 7, 9, 10
Local Freight Dept. 13, 14, 15
Ocean " 14, 16, 18

Tel. Add' "YUSEN SHANGHAI"

N. Y. K.

SUMMER EXCURSION
Between
SHANGHAI AND JAPAN
June 15th—September 14th

SPECIAL RATE:— First Class Only

SHANGHAI TO NAGASAKI and return ..... $ 75.00
" " MOJI " " 85.00
" " KOBE " " 120.00
" " YOKOHAMA " " 140.00

Available for 3 months, including the date of issue to the date of re-embarkation. Stop-over will be allowed at any port of call.

For particulars, apply to

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

'Phone: North 1155 Passenger Dept. Extension 7, 9 and 10

North and South China Line

For Portland via Tsingtao, Taku Bar and Dairen

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... July 18

From Portland, Ore. U. S. A.

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... June 30
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST KADER" ..... July 16
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... July 20

For Portland via Hongkong and Manila

U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST CAYOTE" ..... July 2
U.S.S.B. S.S. "WEST O'ROWA" ..... July 23

Through Bills of Lading issued to New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Carleston, and Boston in connection with fast Intercoastal Liners.

For information as to Freight Rates, etc., apply to

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(Operating United States Government Ships.)
The China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd., Agents.
Tel. C. 1463, 1465, 1466.
No. 6 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai, (4th Floor).

O. S. K.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

FOR EUROPE. For London, Hamburg, Rotterdam, Antwerp and Bremen.
S.S. "ALPS MARU" ..... July 9

FOR NEW YORK. Via Japan Ports, San Francisco and Panama
S.S. "HAMBURG MARU" ..... July 16

FOR TACOMA & SEATTLE. Via Japan Ports, Victoria and Vancouver.
S.S. "ARABIA MARU" ....(Direct to Kobe) ..July 7
S.S. "ARIZONA MARU" ...(Direct to Kobe) ..July 18

FOR HONGKONG (DIRECT)
S.S. "MANILA MARU" ..... July 12
S.S. "AFRICA MARU" ..... July 29

FOR NORTH CHINA PORTS. Tientsin and Dairen
S.S. "FUKUKEN MARU" ..(Via Tsingtao) ....July 9
S.S. "KOHOKU MARU" ..... July 25

FOR FORMOSA. For Keelung and Takao via Moji.
S.S. "SEIKYO MARU" ..... July 4

FOR JAPAN. Via Dairen
S.S. "ARGUN MARU" ..... July 3

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA

Shipping Office, 3 Canton Road..... Phone Central 4234
Wharf Office, 26 Yangtszepoo Road....Phone East 203 and 213.

"Sooner or later" is a smooth-sounding phrase, but the man who uses Want Ads knows that it pays to DO IT NOW

P. & O.

British India (Apcar) and E. & A. S.S. Lines

Future Sailings for	Steamship	Sailing about
Marseilles, London, Antwerp—via Hongkong, Straits, Ceylon and Egypt. *Also calls at Bombay.	*MALWA	July 7
	DEVANHA	July 21
	KHIVA	Aug. 4
	KASHMIR	Aug. 18
Bombay—via Hongkong, Straits and Colombo.	MALWA	July 7
	SOUDAN	July 30
Calcutta—via Kobe.		
Calcutta—from Hongkong via Singapore and Penang.	TAKADA	June 30
	TANDA	July 11
Sydney and Melbourne—from Hongkong.	ARAFURA	July 7
	ST. ALBANS	Aug. 4
	EASTERN	Sept. 1st

*P. & O. and B.I.S.N. Co.s tickets interchangeable.

Steamers and Dates liable to be altered or cancelled without notice.

For particulars regarding Freight or Passage, apply to Mackinnon, Mackenzie & Co., Agents, 1 Canton Road.

Telephones: General: Central 169
Passage: Central 2510
Freight: Central 2069

M. MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, SERVICES CONTRACTUELS. M.

Mail Steamers	Next sailing from Marseilles	Probable sailing for Kobe & Yokohama	Probable sailing for Marseilles
CHILI			6th July
PORTHOS			20th July
ANGKOR	1st June	10th July	3rd August
CHAMBORD	15th June	22nd July	17th August
PAUL LECAT	29th June	5th August	31st August
ANDRE LEBON	13th July	19th August	14th September

NEW REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE
(Including table wine and free Doctor's attendance)

	1st CLASS	2nd CLASS
MARSEILLES	A. £. 95 B. £. 89	A. £. 63 B. £. 62
LONDON	A. £. 101 B. £. 95	A. £. 72 B. £. 66

Through tickets to PARIS and leading towns of Europe. Booking abatements of 25% and 15% for return within 12 or 24 months. Special reductions to families and missionaries.

LIGNES COMMERCIALES (Cargo-Boats)

LIEUTENANT DE MISSIESSY expected Shanghai on the 28th of June.

Steamers and dates subject to alteration without notice
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ICHANG and CHUNGKING

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REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC AND NEW YORK FREIGHT SERVICE

FOR NEW YORK via HONGKONG, MANILA, SINGAPORE and SUEZ CANAL

S.S. "VIRGINIA DOLLAR" July 13
S.S. "ESTHER DOLLAR" about end Sept.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO AND NEW YORK via PANAMA CANAL

S.S. "STUART DOLLAR" about July 11

FOR SAN PEDRO, SAN FRANCISCO, SEATTLE AND VANCOUVER

S.S. "GRACE DOLLAR" About end August
S.S. "HAROLD DOLLAR" Early September

Cargo accepted for local ports of call
Through Railway Bills of Lading issued to the Principal Cities of the United States and Canada.

The Robert Dollar Co.

ROBERT DOLLAR BUILDING
3 Canton Road Telephone Central Nos. 6372, 6373 and 6374.

Men-Of-War In Port

Section	Date	Name	Flag and Rating
F N B	June 20	Algol	Fr. Gun-boat
M C W	———	Cricket	Br. Gun-boat
M C W	Mar. 23	Mantis	Br. Gun-boat
Woosung	June 30	Noa 343	Am. Destroyer
I C	June 25	Quiros	Am. Gun-boat
I C	June 25	Villalobos	Am. Gun-boat

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

July 2	—	Portland, Ore.	West Cayote	Am. Lumber Co.
July 2	7.30*	Vancouver	†E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
July 2	—	New York via Suez	Wray Castle	Br. Dod. & Co.
July 3	—	San Francisco	Siberia M.	Jap. T.K.K.
July 7	—	San Francisco	†P. Wilson	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 7	—	Seattle	Arabia Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 9	—	New York	Genoa Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 10	—	New York via Suez	Telemachus	Br. B. & S.
July 11	—	Vancouver	Stuart Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
July 12	—	Seattle	†P. Grant	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 13	—	New York via Suez	Virginia Dollar	Br. Dollar Co.
July 14	—	Vancouver	†E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
July 16	—	New York	Hamburg Mari	Jap. O. S. K.
July 18	—	Seattle	Arizona Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 18	—	Portland, Ore.	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co.
July 19	—	San Francisco	Taiyo Maru	Jap. T. K. K.
July 19	—	New York	Hamburg Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 20	—	New York via Suez	Langton Hall	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 23	—	Portland, Ore.	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
July 24	—	Seattle	†P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 21	—	San Francisco	†P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
July 28	—	Seattle	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 30	—	Vancouver	†E. of Canada	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 5	—	Seattle	†P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 10	—	New York via Suez	Peltzbius	Br. B
Aug. 11	—	Vancouver	†E. of Russia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 11	—	San Francisco	†Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 17	—	Seattle	†P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 18	—	San Francisco	†P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 24	—	San Francisco	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Sep. 1	—	San Francisco	†P. Pierce	Am. P.M.S.S. Co

FOR JAPAN PORTS

July 1	—	Nagoya, Yokohama	Rokko Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 3	—	Nagasaki	Shanghai M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 4	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Argun Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 4	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Yamashiro M.	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 6	—	Nagasaki	Nagasaki M	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 7	—	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 7	—	Kobe, Yokohama	Hakone M.	Jap. N. Y. K.

FOR EUROPE INDIA, STRAITS, ETC

July 1	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhesus	Br. B. & S.
July 6	2.00	Marseilles	†Chili	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 6	—	Singapore, etc.	West Prospect	Am. S. & B.
July 7	—	London	†Katori Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 7	3.00	London, etc.	†Malwa	Br. M.M. & Co
July 8	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Oldekerk	Dut. H. C. T. Co
July 9	—	Hamburg, etc.	Alpa Maru	Jap. O. S. K.
July 9	—	Calcutta, etc.	Takada	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 11	—	Hamburg, etc.	Trollus	Br. B. & S
July 14	—	Marseilles, etc.	Atsuta Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Ningchow	Br. B. & S.
July 18	—	Hamburg, etc.	Helenus	Br. B. & S
July 20	—	Hamburg, etc.	Emil Kirdorf	Ger. H. S. Linie
July 20	—	Marseilles	†Porthos	Fr. M. M. Cie
July 21	—	London	†Devanha	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 23	—	London	Kashima Marr	Jap. N. Y. K.
July 26	—	Bombay	Soudan	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 27	—	Liverpool	Peleus	Br. B. & S.
July 31	—	Marseilles	Sarpedon	Br. B & S
Aug. 1	—	Hamburg, etc.	Tokushima M	Jap. N.Y.K.
Aug. 2	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Sarpendon	Br. B. & S
Aug. 3	—	Marseilles	†Angkor	Fr. M. M. Cie
Aug. 4	—	London	†Khiva	Br. M.M. & Co
Aug. 7	—	Rotterdam, etc.	Saleier	Dut. H.C.T. Co.
Aug. 8	—	Hamburg, etc.	Rhexenor	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 12	—	Hamburg	Scheer	Ger. H.S. Line
Aug. 15	—	Liverpool, etc.	Titan	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 17	—	Marseilles	†Chambord	Fr M. M. Cie
Aug. 18	—	London	†Kashmir	Br. M. M. Co.
Aug. 30	—	London, etc.	Patroclus	Br. B. & S.
Aug. 31	—	Marseilles	†Paul Lecat	Fr. M. M. Cie
Sep. 14	—	Marseilles	Andre Lebon	Fr. M.M. Cie

FOR AUSTRALIA FROM HONGKONG

July 7	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Arafura	Br. M.M. & Co.
July 18	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Yoshino Maru	Jap. N. Y. K.
Aug. 4	—	Melbourne, etc.	†St. Albans	Br. M. M. & Co
Sept. 1	—	Melbourne, etc.	†Eastern	Br. M.M. & Co.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

July 1	7.00*	Hongkong	E. of Asia	Br. C.P.S.
July 1	noon	A. H'kong, C'ton	Liangchow	Br. B. & S.
July 1	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Yatshing	Br. J. M. & Co
July 1	noon	Foochow	Hsinchi	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 2	4.45	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.
July 2	5.00	Ningpo	Yuin Ningshao	Chi. N. S. S. N.
July 2	—	Hongkong, Manila	West C.	Am. Lumber Co
July 3	5.00	Ningpo	Hsin Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 3	5.00	Ningpo	Yungshia	Chi. N.S.S.N. Co.
July 3	1.00	S. H'kong, C'ton	Soochow	Br. B. & S.
July 5	D.L.	S. H'kong, C'ton	Taisang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 5	D.L.	A. H'kong, C'ton	Suiyang	Br. B. & S.
July 6	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Lincoln	Am. P.M.S.S. Co
July 7	—	Keelung, etc.	Seikyo Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 8	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Madison	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 10	—	Hongkong	Kaga Maru	Jap. N.Y.K.
July 12	—	Hongkong	Manila Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 13	—	Hongkong	E. of Canada	Br. C. P. S.
July 20	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. McKinley	Am. Adl. O. Line
July 23	—	Hongkong, Manila	West O'Rowa	Am. Lumber Co.
July 25	—	Hongkong, Manila	Tenyo Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
July 27	—	Hongkong	E. of Russia	Br. C. P. S.
July 28	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Taft	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
July 29	—	Hongkong, Manila	W. Chopaka	Am. S. & B.
July 29	—	Honekong	Africa M.	Jap. O.S.K.
Aug. 1	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jackson	Am. Adl. O. Line
Aug. 3	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Cleveland	Am. P.M.S.S. Co.
Aug. 4	—	Hongkong, Manila	Korea Maru	Jap. T.K.K.
Aug. 12	—	Hongkong	E. of Australia	Br. C.P.S.
Aug. 13	—	Hongkong, Manila	P. Jefferson	Am. Adl. O. Line

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

July 1	—	Chefoo, N'chwang	Toonan	Chi C.M.S.N. Co.
July 1	noon	T'sin, Newchwang	Kashing	Br. B. & S.
July 1	1.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Sakaki Maru	Jap. O.K.K.
July 1	11.00*	W. C'foo, T'sin	Kingsing	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 1	D.L.	Antung	Wosang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 2	3.00	W. C'foo, T'sin	Tungchow	Br. B. & S.
July 3	1.00	Newchwang	Kansu	Br. B. & S.
July 3	—	Tientsin	Yushun	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July 4	—	Dairen	Argun Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 4	D.L.	Tsingtao	Yusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 4	2.00	W. C'foo, T'sin	Fusang	Br. J. M. & Co.
July 5	D.L.	C. T'sin, N'chwang	Chekiang	Br. B. & S.
July 5	D.L.	Antung	Nanchang	Br. B. & S.
July 5	3.00	Tsingtao, Dairen	Ohohei Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 5	9.00*	Chinwangtao	Kaiping	Br. K. M. A.
July 6	—	Tientsin	Kwangping	Br. K.M.A.
July 9	—	Dairen, etc.	Fukuken Maru	Jap. O.S.K.
July 18	—	Dairen	West Kader	Am. Lumber Co

FOR RIVER PORTS

July	1	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangwah	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Ngankia	Br. B. & S.
July	2	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co
July	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tuckwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kianghsin	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	3	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Shengking	Br. B. & S.
July	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangyung	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	4	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Whangpu	Br. B. & S.
July	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangshan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kutwo	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	5	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Tatung	Br. B. &
July	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Lonnowo	Br. J.M. & Co.
July	6	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Chungking	Br. B. & S.
July	7	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Woosung	Br. B. & S.
July	8	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangteen	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Kiangan	Chi. C.M.S.N. Co.
July	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Lusuho	Br. J. M. & Co.
July	9	M.N. Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br. B. & S.

* M.—MIDNIGHT D. L.—DAYLIGHT
M.N.—MERCHANTS NAVIGATING WATS.

The China Press Mail Schedule

TO THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
Today	9 p.m.	E. of Australia	Vancouver	July 12
July 3	1 p.m.	Siberia M.	S. Francisco	July 27
July 6	9 p.m.	P. Wilson	S. Francisco	July 26

TO SOUTHERN PORTS, INDIA AND EUROPE VIA SUEZ

DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER	DUE AT	DATE
July 6	1 p.m.	Chili	Marseilles	Aug. 10
July 7	1 p.m.	Malwa	Marseilles	Aug. 6

TO NORTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Vladivostok	Daily	11 a.m.	via Harbin
Siberia	Daily	11 a.m.	via Shita
Tientsin	Today	10.30 a.m.	Kashing
Tsingtao & Dairy	Today	11.30 a.m.	Sakaki M.
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	July 2	9 p.m.	Kingsing
Tsingtao	July 3	9 p.m.	Yusang
W'wei, Chefoo and T'tsin	July 3	1.30 p.m.	Tungchow
W'wei, C'foo, T'sin	July 4	12.30 p.m.	Fusang
Antung	July 4	9 p.m.	Nanchang
Chefoo and Tientsin	July 4	9 p.m.	Chekiang

TO SOUTHERN PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Swatow	July 3	11.30 a.m.	Soochow
Amoy	July 4	9 p.m.	Suiyang
S'tow, H'kong, C'ton	Today	10.30 a.m.	Liangchow
Hongkong & Canton	July 5	5 p.m.	P. Lincoln
Hongkong & Canton	July 6	1 p.m.	Chili
Hongkong & Canton	July 7	1.00 p.m.	Malwa

MISCELLANOUS PORTS

TO	DATE	CLOSING	STEAMER
Russia and Europe	Daily	11 a.m.	via Trains
River ports	Daily	9 p.m.	via Train
Japan ports	July 2	7 p.m.	Shanghai M.
Japan ports	July 3	7 p.m.	Yamashiro M.
Manila, Australia and N. Zealand	July 5	5 p.m.	P. Lincoln
Japan ports	July 5	7 p.m.	Nagasaki M.

Information For Mariners

SUNDAY, JULY 1, 1923

(The high tides are higher than the day tides, they are about equal between 4 and 5 o'clock).

Approximate rise, at spring 4¼ h., at neaps, 5 h.
fall, at spring 8¼ h; at neaps, 7½ h.

Time	Range	Time	Range
1h. 48m.	10ft. 9in.	2h. 9m.	8ft. 6in.

High Water at Tungkadu

(The night tides are higher than the day tides).

Approximate rise, 5½ h; approximate fall, 7 h.

A.M.		P.M.	
H.	M.	H	M
0	46	1	7

Time of Moonrise, Moonset, Sunrise, Sunset.

Moon Rises	Moon Sets	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Daylight	Dark
9.14 p.m.	7.34 a.m.	5h. 0m.	7h. 6m.	4h. 15m.	7h. 51m.

Mean Barometric Pressure.
July 29.69 in.
754.3 mm.

FARES REDUCED

CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAYS

New return fares during the Summer Season from Vancouver, Victoria and Prince Rupert to Eastern Canada and United States are now in effect.

If you are making plans for vacation, this is your opportunity for a wonderful trip through Canada at the lowest cost.

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Chinese Department Cent 6126

AUCTIONS

MIDDLE SALESROOM

USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
On Monday July 2nd 1923,
Commencing at 10 a.m.

LARGE BROWN LEATHER TRUNK, White painted child's iron cot with rattan & soft mattress, WHITE ENAMELLED SINGLE AND DOUBLE WOODEN BEDSTEADS, Morris chair, Oil stove, Tennis net, Silk tapestry covered spring couch with cover, Child's perambulator, Enamel sauce pans, Spring sofa with cover, Commodes, Night table, ELECTRIC TABLE FANS 110 & 200 VOLTS, Gramophone records, Large Japanese water colour, Cooking stove, WOODEN FILING CABINET, Round wall mirror, Nickel filters, Shaving stand, Flat top desk, Chid's rocking horse, Large and small carpets, "HENOMINCE" OSCILLATING table FANS 110 Volts, Mirror door wardrobe, Chest of drawers, "Singer" Treadle sewing machine, Duplicating machine, Books, & sundries, etc. etc.

also

A Large assortment of Gent's & lady's clothing boots, & shoes, etc.

IN FRONT SALESROOM

On Wednesday July 4th 1923,
At 10. a.m.
EXCELLENT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES.
Comprising:—

Suite mahogany stained drawing room furniture, Suite dining room furniture, Suite bedroom furniture, White enamel mirror door wardrobe, White enamel chest of drawers, White enamel dressing table, Marble top washstand, Writing table, Square and round table, White enamel iron double bedstead with mattresses, wooden double and single bedsteads with mattresses, Black and gold enamel single bedstead with mattress, Ningpo chairs, Toilet sets, Ningpo table, folding table, Sideboard, Dining table, Dining chairs, Yellow painted cupboard, Clothes stand, Commodes, Book cases, Empire chairs, White rattan furniture, Screen, Hat stand, Chesterfield sofa, Arm chairs, Kitchen stove, Ice chest, Crockery, Glass ware, E. P. Ware, Books, Cut glass ware, Curio cabinet, Chinese red wood sofa, Overmantle, clock, electric ceiling fan, Geysers, Microscope, Mandolin, Piano stool,

also

1 Cream enamel bedroom Suite, Simmons' double bedstead, Ronco duplicator No 10, New steel trunks, New G. E. Desk Fans 100 V. size 16".9", 1 set carpenter tools 80 pieces in case,

Now on view

CARGO AUCTION

On Wednesday, July 4th 1923,
At 2.30 p.m.

88 Cases Globe Metal Polish, 17 Motor Car Tyres, 40 Inner Tubes, 5 Dozen Black Kid, Leather Belting, 5 Cases Coloured Wool, 16 Drums Black & Red Rubber Paint, 1 Case Ladies Hats, 1 Case Lining, Cotton Cloth 28 Boxes Crochet Cotton, 4 Gross Cotton Thread, Trimmings, Garters, 80 Boxes Buttons, 4 Boxes Spring Buttons, 1 Case Framed Pictures, 100 Gramophone Mainsprings, 1 Motor Driver Pump, 1 Pump, 15 Pulleys, Iron Tubes, Wire, Screws, Cutting Tools, Pipe Couplings, Square Flanges, Bran Duster Idlers, 1 Case Charcoal Irons, 12 Dozen "Tower" Pincers, 6 Mirrors, 11 Cases Eye Gold Cigarettes, 2 Cases Tomato Sauce, 15 Cases Sild Fish, Mutton, Olives, Walnuts, Glass Ware, Brushes, Necklaces, Perfumery, Dyes, Chemicals, Ink, Printed Forms, etc.

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THE CONCERNED
Will sell by Public Auction within the premises
NO. 307B & 307C AVENUE JOFFRE
On Thursday July 5th 1923,
At 10 a.m.
SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES
Comprising:—

White enamelled tall show case, Cupboard, Oval bevelled mirror, Teapoys, Chairs, 2 "Singer Treadle sewing machines, Electric table fans, Electric iron, Plush curtains, Brass poles, Teak bevelled mirror back Sideboard, Extension dining table, Teak dining chairs, Flower stands, Corner stand, Embroidered fire screen, Arm Chairs, Settee, Oval teapoys, "Nipponola" Gramophone, white Enamelled bevelled mirror door wardrobe, Chest of drawers, Table, White enamelled iron double bedstead, Lace curtains, Electric radiator, Cupboards, Mirror door wardrobe, Hospital bedstead Carpet, Rugs, Ice chest, Crockery, Glass ware, Stoves and sundries,
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Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Salesroom
NO. 46A KIANGSE ROAD
On Monday July 2nd
At 10 a.m.
USEFUL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND SUNDRIES ETC.
Comprising:—

Tapestry covered double spring Chesterfield couch and easy chairs, Jardiniere stand, hall stool, card table, gramophone, records, teakwood bookcase, copper lanterns, wall plates, dinner wagon, extention dining table and chairs, E. P. glass, and crockery ware, bevel-edged mirror door wardrobe, dressing table, marble-top washstand, chest of drawers, sanitary commode, bedroom chairs, wooden double bedstead, couch, sofa electric reading lamp, porcelain vases, ornaments, pictures, perambulator, bicycle, ice chest, cooking utensils, old clothing, and sundries, etc., etc.

also

One adding machine in good condition
4 electric table fans, 200 volts

Now On View

W. Funder & Co.

Auctioneers, Real Estate Agents, Adjusters, Appraisers, and Coal Merchants

Will sell by Public Auction within their Godown
NO. 40A KIANGSE ROAD
On Tuesday, July 3rd 1923,
At 10.30 a.m.
A Large quantity of high-class wines, liqueurs, etc., (in good condition)
Comprising:—

6 Cases (Clossmann) medoc, St. Julien, Pontot Canet, Barsac, and Comte de la Badatrie, 100 cases Maclachlan's (Iona) Scotch Whisky, 500 cases Airlie Scott & Co. (Royal Sovereign) Scotch Whisky, 90 cases Pellisson's (3 Crown) French Brandy, 36 cases (Matheus Mueller) extra dry champagne, 50 cases liqueurs, clarets, port wine, sherries, and vermouth, 700 cases Kuling and other beers, 20 Casks claret (each 50 gals.), 50 cases (Nierasteiner) Hock, 40 cases (Osthofener) Hock, 100 cases (Dufouleur Pere & Fils) Champagne, 40 Cases Bremen Pilsener Lager Beer etc., etc.

To be divided into case lots to suit purchasers.

Now On View

American Soda Fountain Good Service

Mixed Chocolates
Now at $1.20

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REMOVAL OF THE JADE TREE

Pending the completion of the new Jade Tree Studio buildings on Route Ghisi, a temporary sales room has been opened at 21 Whangpoo Road, near the Astor House, opposite the American Consulate. A varied stock of Chinese novelties and art goods will be carried at this address.

THE JADE TREE

(Temporary address)
21 Whangpoo Road Tel. North 1623

TSINGTAO 1923

Hotel—Pension—Seaside

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North China Insurance Has Good Year

The 20th ordinary general meeting of shareholders in the North China Insurance Co., Ltd., was held yesterday at the head office of the company, 4 The Bund. Mr. H. Martin Little presided, supported by Messrs. Wm. P. Lambe, P. W. Massey, F. A. Kearton, F. R. Scott (Directors) and H. G. Simms, general manager, and other shareholders, representing 9,846 shares.

The notice convening the meeting and the auditors' report having been read, the Chairman said:

"Gentlemen: The results for the year 1921 are highly satisfactory notwithstanding the difficult conditions which existed as a result of trade depression and high running cost. After paying an interim dividend of 15 percent and a bonus to contributors of 20 percent the balance at credit of Working account 1921 on December 31, 1922 is Tls. 460,506.25 and your directors recommend that this balance be dealt with as follows:

"A final dividend of 15 percent and the remainder to be transferred to Underwriting Reserve account, closing the account for 1921.

"As regards working account 1922, continued depression in trade and keen competition for what business there was again still continue to be factors influencing our results, but it is satisfactory to note that there is some evidence of a return to a more normal experience. The balance at credit on December 31, 1922 was Tls. 659,335.81 and it is proposed to pay out of this an interim dividend of 15 percent and a bonus to contributors of 20 percent, and carry the remainder forward.

"Our Reinsurance Fund stands at the same figure as last year, while there is a substantial increase in our Underwriting Reserve Account.

"Exchange and Fluctuation account shows a reduction compared with last year which is due to our book rate of exchange being taken at 3/5 against a book rate exchange of 4/0.

"The general improvement in the market value of high class securities referred to at our last annual general meeting has been maintained and the market value is substantially in excess of the value at which our securities appear in the company's books."

The following resolutions were passed:

That the Report and Accounts as now presented be accepted and passed.—Proposed by Mr. H Martin Little, seconded by Mr Wm. P. Lambe.

Working Account 1921.—That a Final Dividend of 15 percent on the paid-up capital be paid at exchange 3/1⅝ per Tael, and that the remainder be transferred to Underwriting Reserve Account to close the Account for 1921 Working Account 1922.—That an Interim Dividend of 15 percent on the paid-up capital be paid; that a Bonus of 20 percent upon Contributory Marine Premiums, subject to Income Tax, be paid, both payable at exchange 3/1⅝ per Tael, and that the remainder be carried forward.—Proposed by Mr. H. Martin Little, seconded by Mr. Wm. P. Lambe.

That Messrs. Little, Lambe Bain, Mackie, Massey, Kearton and Scott be re-elected Directors of the Company, and that the remuneration of the Directors be Taels six thousand per annum.—Proposed by Mr. L. H. Wittall seconded by Mr. H. L. Stewart.

That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews be re-elected Auditors of the Company, and that the remuneration of the Auditor be Taels One thousand per annum.—Proposed by Mr. G. H. G. Caulton, seconded by Mr. L. H Whittall.

THREE CAUSES OF INDIGESTION

And One Tonic Method of Cure

Reading at meals is a bad habit that often leads to acute Dyspepsia. Hurried meals and bolting food without proper mastication set up mischief that sometimes means years of suffering from weakened organs of digestion. An ill-chosen diet of indigestible food also quickly upsets the stomach. These are common causes of Indigestion, though chills, cold, anaemia, worry and low vitality (the last mentioned often induced by residence in the Tropics or the trying heat of China summer) also start the disorder.

It is folly to suppose that purgatives can cure Indigestion. Your distressed stomach need help and that help should be in the natural form of good rich blood that will strengthen the organs of digestion and tone up the nerves which control them.

The correct way to treat a debilitated stomach is through Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pall People for these reasons: they renew and strengthen the blood supply; they give tone to the stomach; they impart a healthy appetite; they improve digestion, and enable the stomach to perform its work easily.

Study your stomach, reader. Never neglect the early signs of stomach weakness and indigestion such as flatulence, dizziness, heartburn, palpitation, loss of appetite nausea, stomach pains, sick headaches, but start today the tonic treatment of

DR. WILLIAM'S PINK PILLS

and grow strong and well.

Medicine vendors everywhere sell Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, or direct and post free at $1.50 per bottle, $8/- for 6 bottles, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 60 Kiangse Road, Shanghai.

Expelled For Using Lip-Stick

Pearl Pugsley

PRETTY Pearl Pugsley, of Knoble, Arkansas, has been expelled from the Knoble High School for using a lip-stick. The expulsion resulted in a law-suit. The case was appealed from the Clay County Circuit Court to the Supreme Court, where Miss Pugsley's expulsion was sustained.

Why The Constitution Is Needed Now

In connection with the drafting of the Constitution, the point has been raised in recent discussions that it matters comparatively little whether or not there be a written document, since no Constitution can be of lasting value unless it conform to the fundamental point of view and ways of doing things of the country for which it is intended—and that the present Parliament is not qualified to draw up a Constitution for China which will meet these requirements.

There can be no argument on the point that any Constitution which this Parliamnet may produce will be some distance from perfection. Nevertheless, there is good ground for saying that it will be a definite step forward in the fight for real republican government in this country to have the Constitution completed and formally promulgated, even if it be full of defects. When this is done, at least there will be a definite starting point and a definite basis for asserting the right of the people against the militarists.

One of the more important of the causes of the troubles during the life of the Republic has been exactly that there was no definite formulation of the basis on which the Government was to be organised. The Provisional Constitution was intended to be provisional only, and it left many points unsettled. Also, it did not have anything like the formal, binding quality which a Constitution promulgated by the Parliament now in session will have—even though there be some question about the legal position of this Parliament.

An illustration of the stabilising effect of a definite, written document, even a somewhat faulty and unsatisfactory one, is furnished by the Presidential Election Law of 1913. This law was duly promulgated. Yuan Shih-kai tried to substitute his scheme, whereby he would be insured continued power. But even Yuan could not make good on his attempt. And since his death the question of how the President should be chosen has not been one of the sources of disagreement. In spite of the fact that various ways of circumventing the intent of that Law have been discovered, the fact that it formed part of the fundamental law of the Republic has been a definite limitation on the possibilities of confusion. The situation today, for example, would be even more complicated than it is were the question still unsettled of how the President is to be chosen in order to have even the semblance of a legal claim to the office.

The mere completion and promulgation of the Constitution will not, of course, immediately put an end to all disorder or bring re-unification in the country and stability in the Government. And any Constitution that is promulgated now will need a good deal of revising as time goes on. But the best that can be hoped for at present from any course of action is not complete order immediately but only that here and there a brick or two will be added to the wall which, when completed, will hem in the militarists and completely cut off their opportunities for irresponsible interference in the Government.

The experience of the past ten months with Parliament has been discouraging in many ways. Nevertheless, the fact remains that today it is far more difficult for a militarist, in even so powerful a position as Tsao Kun to ride roughshod into the Presidency than it would have been had Parliament not been in session. And the further fact remains that the precedent has been definitely established that Parliament must approve foreign loans—and therefore there is much less likely to be such unscrupulous borrowing from foreign interests as the Anfus put through. Thus the sitting of Parliament has not been an unmixed evil, because it has added one or two bricks to the wall around the corrupt politicians and the militarists.

The completion and promulgation of a definite written constitution would add several more bricks—and even though the bricks might be full of flaws they would make the encircling wall higher and stronger.

On this basis, therefore, the Parliament should go ahead as rapidly as possible with the completion of the Constitution, and then promptly promulgate it. The necessary revisions—and revisions would be necessary no matter how skilled and disinterested the drafters of the Constitution were—can be made later as occasion and opportunity may arise.—Peking Leader.

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Sailed from Shanghai

FOR SAN FRANCISCO

Korea Maru	June 8
President Cleveland	June 9
Yankee Arrow	June 19
Shinyo Maru	June 21
President Pierce	June 23

FOR SAN PEDRO

Algonquin	June 10

FOR VANCOUVER

Empress of Canada	June 4
Canadian Freighter	June 10
Empress of Russia	June 16

FOR SEATTLE

President McKinley	June 6
Hawaii Maru	June 7
City of Spokane	June 14
Alabama Maru	June 19
President Jackson	June 23
Ibukisan Maru	June 23
City of Spokane	June 28
President Jefferson	June 30

FOR PORTLAND, ORE.

Wawalona	June 2
Montague	June 15
West Jena	June 21

FOR NEW YORK

Kendal Castle	June 1
M. S. Dollar	June 7
City of Pittsburg	June 10
Mayebashi Maru	June 12
Eclipse	June 13
Stanley	June 14
Oanfa	June 15
Roman Prince	June 20
Shunko Maru	June 23

FOR UNITED KINGDOM

Glenamoy	June 1
Haruna Maru	June 2
City of Tokio	June 6
Eumaeus	June 6
Sardinia	June 9
Adrastas	June 13
City of Singapore	June 13
Glentara	June 15
Phemius	June 15
Kamo Maru	June 16
Teiresias	June 21
Delta	June 23
Gaelic Prince	June 24
Machaon	June 27
Cyclops	June 27
City of Corinth	June 27
Diomed	June 30

FOR HAMBURG

Adolf von Bayer	June 2
Dakar Maru	June 3
Amur Maru	June 5
Ermland	June 9
Angora	June 23
Preussen	June 30

FOR ROTTERDAM

Oudekerk	June 9

FOR MARSEILLES

Cordilliera	June 6

FOR TRIESTE

Fiume L.	June 29

FOR INDIA

Soudan	June 1
Japan	June 5
Jeypore	June 13
Kutsang	June 23
Sicilia	June 26

Provision Prices in Local Markets

Prices quoted are in Mexican dollar cents at Hongkew Market

Butcher's Meat		
Beef	per lb.	16-30
Mutton	"	18-30
Pork	"	30-40
Veal	"	24-25
Fish		
Cod	"	20-25
Mandarin	"	30-40
Mackerel	"	25-30
Pomfret	"	25-30
Bream	per lb.	25-30
Salmon	per lb.	20-25
Samli	"	50-60
compiled on June 26, 1923.		
Soles	"	25-30
Whitebait	"	none
Game Poultry and Eggs		
Deer	each	none
Eggs	per doz.	20-25
Fowl	per lb.	35-40
Hare	"	none
Partridge	"	none
Pheasant	"	none
Geese	each	$0-$1.00
Pigeons	"	20-25
Plover	"	none
Quail	"	none
Snipe	"	none
Teal	"	none
Turkey	per lb.	45-50
Woodcock	each	none
Wild Duck	"	None
Duck	"	$0-$1.00
Wild Pigeon	"	none
Fruit		
Apricots	per lb.	10-12
Apples	"	45-50
Banana	"	5-10
Chestnuts	"	none
Melons	each	none
Cherries	per lb.	none
Cocoanuts	each	15-20
Figs	per lb.	none
Grape fruit	each	20-25
Lemons	"	5-20
Lichees	per lb.	20-25
Mangoes	each	20-25
Mangosteens	per doz.	none
Oranges	"	$1.00-$1.20
Peaches	per lb.	10-12
Persimmons	"	none
Peeboes	"	12-15
Plums	"	10-12
Pumeloes	each	30-35
Pineapples	"	10-12
Strawberries	per lb.	none
Walnuts	"	12-15
Vegetables		
Artichokes	each	12-15
Asparagus	per doz.	20-30
Bamboo Shoots	per lb.	12-15
Beetroot	per bunch	1-2
Broad Beans	per lb.	12-15
Cabbage	each	5-10
Celery	per bunch	3-4
Carrots	"	4-5
Cauliflower	each	none
Egg plant	per lb.	6-8
French Beans	"	6-8
Peas	"	10-12
Green Corn	each	3-4
Leeks	per bunch	3-4
Parsnips	per bunch	3-4
Onions	"	2-3
Potatoes	per picul	$2.00-$2.50
Radishes	"	1-2
Spinach	per lb.	3-4
Tomatoes	"	10-12
Grain And Flour		
Flour American	per 50 lbs.	$4.50
Flour Shanghai	per 50 lbs.	$3.00
Bran	per 114 lbs.	$3.70
Barley	"	$4.60
Rice	per 200 lbs.	$12.60
Milk		
Chinese dairies	per bottle	$0.30
Foreign dairies	"	$0.25
Fuel		
Fire wood	per 40 bundles	$1.00
Stove Coal	per ton	Tls. 19.50
House Coal	"	17.25

H. Kilner,
Chief Inspector.

MAGAZINE

The China Press
大陸報

AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 1, 1923

The Amazing Flight of Clara Phillips

Bars, Walls, Borders, Wildernesses Couldn't Hold This Pretty Western Mountain Murderess with the Daring of a Gorilla and the Charm of a Butterfly

Clara Phillips Attired in the Fancy Dress "Bathing Suit" Which Added to Her Reputation as a Beauty, Before the "Hammer Murder."

A PRETTY girl is found guilty of an atrocious murder. She is placed in a cell on the upper tier of a modern, mob-proof jail. Locks, bolts, stone walls, steel bars hem her in. Could she pass them, she would confront a million eyes familiar with her face, a nation plastered with her pictures, all modern machinery to track her down wherever she might hide. If this were fiction, what novelist would dare make her vanish as completely as a pebble flung into a deep valley?

But Life laughs at the tale-spinners. Life took Clara Phillips, convicted hammer murderess, out of the Los Angeles county jail one night, juggled her through the dragnet spread over half a continent, and for months kept her beyond the law's reach in a chase that wound across State and international borders, trailed through the underworlds of many cities, involved smugglers, "dope rings," gangsters and beautiful women, and will not end until the "tiger woman" is finally lodged in San Quentin prison.

Mrs. Phillips was arrested last July 14 at Tucson, Arizona, and charged with the murder of Mrs. Alberta Meadows, who was found, July 12, on lonely Montecito Drive, near Los Angeles, with her head beaten to a jelly.

At the trial, which began October 20 at Los Angeles, Mrs. Peggy Caffee testified she saw Mrs. Phillips kill Mrs. Meadows with a five-cent hammer. She said Mrs. Phillips drove the two of them into the country in an automobile, accused Mrs. Meadows of being too friendly with Phillips, and beat the woman to death.

The jury found Mrs. Phillips guilty and the judge sentenced her to from ten years to life imprisonment.

On the night of December 5, 1922, on the eve of her scheduled transfer to San Quentin, Mrs. Phillips complained of feeling ill and went to bed early in her cell in the Los Angeles county jail. When the matron brought breakfast next morning Mrs. Phillips was gone.

One report had it that the "tiger woman" had escaped disguised as a messenger boy in clothes smuggled to her. But investigation established that three steel bars at the window of the cell, each an inch thick, had been neatly severed. Through this narrow opening Mrs. Phillips must have crawled.

No one but a "human fly" or a woman made desperate by the prospect of a life-time behind bars could have gone on. To reach the ground it was necessary for Mrs. Phillips to climb over a jutting cornice to the roof of the jail, slide down a rope and drainpipe to the roof of an adjoining building, jump four feet across an airshaft to another roof, descend a second rope tied to a vent pipe, and slid down the rope for thirty feet to the top of a ladder leading to the street. Mrs. Phillips did all this, however. Below, in an automobile waiting in a side alley, were her confederates.

Mrs. Alberta Meadows, Slain with a Hammer by Clara Phillips.

Matron of the County Jail, Illustrating How Mrs. Phillips Sawed Through the Bars.

From the moment the matron discovered the empty cell next morning, all the power of a nation-wide police net was bent to catch the fugitive. It was believed she would head for Mexico. Only a few hundred miles away beckoned the Southern California border and Tia Juana, the greatest gambling hell in North America. Further east were El Paso and its neighbor city, Juarez, another mecca for crookdom.

On Tia Juana and Juarez the hunters centered their attention. In one night they raked the underworlds of Tia Juana and Mexicala with a fine-tooth comb. Not a clue to Clara Phillips did they discover. At Juarez no man or woman or vehicle crossed the international bridge unobserved. But not a suspect shed light on the trail of Clara Phillips.

While descriptions of Clara Phillips were being read to patrolmen in New York, Boston, Galveston, Seattle and Key West, a small boy led detectives to a cabin on the outskirts of Beverly Hills, a fashionable suburb of Los Angeles. No one was there, but on the floor were remnants of a meal, a tattered dress, a [illegible] note addressed to "[illegible]ra."

Bertillon Finger Prints and Hand Impression of Mrs. Phillips Sent to Honduras to Identify Her with the "Mystery Woman" of That Country.

The baffled investigators were forced to accept the theory that for two weeks, during which they had turned their eyes to remote horizons, Clara Phillips had hidden within fifteen miles of the police station.

That was their first scent on a trail grown cold. The second came from Juarez, where the story was told that Clara Phillips had been seen in a cabaret on the edge of the "white light" district. Her right hand she concealed in the folds of a long, gray cloak. Two men were with her, one of them the "Scurvy Kid," a power in the underworld.

The sheriff of Los Angeles County sent men into Mexico. Clara Phillips, they were told, had fled Juarez. She was in Chihuahua City, further inland. An American had seen her slipping into "La Casa del Flores" (House of Flowers), a notorious underworld haunt. Rumor said she had become a drug addict.

Then, suddenly, Los Angeles newspapers headlined the name of Mrs. Catherine Uribe, former chorus beauty, married to Herbert Uribe, the son of Dr. J. R. Uribe, head of Juarez hospital.

"I know where Clara Phillips is!" announced Mrs. Uribe. "I am holding her as a hostage!"

Herbert Uribe had been arrested in Los Angeles on a charge of automobile stealing.

The Mexican authorities, urged thereto by Mrs. Uribe, did deliver a prisoner to Los Angeles in exchange for Herbert Uribe. But the prisoner was not Clara Phillips. He was "Little Phil" Anquin, wanted for the murder of a sergeant of detectives nearly two years ago.

A report gained credence that Mrs. Uribe did have Mrs. Phillips under guard, but that the "hammer murderess," with the help of underworld pals, escaped on the very night she was to have been arrested, making her way south to Mexico City. The discouraged sleuths took up the trail.

While yet they hunted in the haciendas of the Mexican capital, New Orleans declared that Clara Phillips had sailed from that port on January 19 for Vera Cruz. She was traveling with a man whose name was given as Jesse C. Carson. A new theory was given the police to ponder—that Clara Phillips had never been in Mexico, but had gone direct to New Orleans with Carson from Los Angeles.

Mystery was piled on mystery. The woman with Jesse Carson was reported to have reached Central America. She was in Guatemala, then in San Salvador, at last in Tegucigalpa, the capital of Honduras, a republic which has no extradition treaty with the United States.

At last, after [illegible] Eugene Biscailuz of Los Angeles had accomplished the "Tigress Wowan's" removal from Honduras through a maze of Latin-American intrigue such as O. Henry and Richard Harding Davis wrote about, she was lodged in jail in Los Angeles on June 2, and later taken to the state penitentiary at San Quentin.

While being returned to Los Angeles she asserted that she was returning to prison because she valued her honor more than her liberty. A powerful politician and wealthy planter of Honduras has promised to prevent her being extradited if she would become mistress of his home, she said—but she preferred her honor to her freedom.

Six Steps in Clara Phillips' Flight from Her Prison Cell

No. 1—She Sawed Three Steel Bars, and Squeezed Her Body Through the Opening.

No. 2—Risked Her Neck Climbing Over Edge of Jutting Cornice to Jail Roof.

No. 3—Slid Down One-Inch Rope and Drain Pipe to Annex Roof.

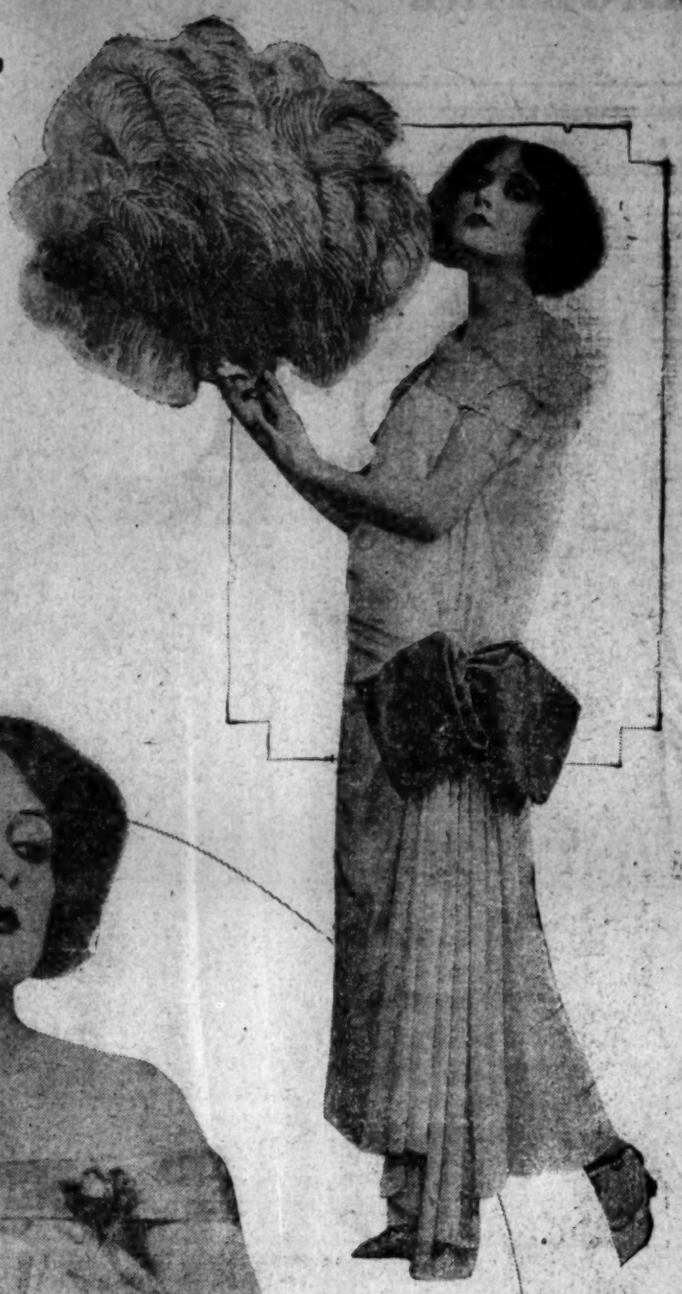
No. 4—Made a Four-Foot Jump Across Deep Airshaft to Adjoining Roof.

No. 5—Tied Long Rope to Vent Pipe and Slid 30 Feet to Reach Top of 18 Foot Ladder.

No. 6—Descended Ladder to Side Alley and Jumped Into Waiting Motor Car.

The Debutante's Party Frocks

SUMMER asks Fashion to supply her with sheer materials. She demands exquisite colorings, too, to harmonize with her own art—nature's painting. The debutante is privileged to enjoy the softest shades and the sheerest materials; and the charm of simple lines belongs to her as well. For the varied parties which appear on the debutante's social calendar during the warm days, the frocks illustrated here are especially designed



SUMMER PARTIES are varied. The debutante receives invitations to the simple tea, the garden fete, the affair in the evening, and on these occasions her wardrobe must meet the individual demands for requisite costumes.

Appropriate for the tea party or garden fete is the frock shown in one of the large illustrations today. It is fashioned of soft printed crepe, showing a pleated panel insert at front and matching the sleeves.

For a party at the Casino one will require a more formal frock. There could scarcely be found a more charming model than that of soft taffeta with its Colonial neckline. Embroidered wheels add an old-fashioned decorative effect to the wide skirt.

Reminiscent of graduation days and sub-deb parties is the frock of sheer organdie, with its exquisitely embroidered panels and blouse.

Like a bertha collar, but set in to fashion the yoke of the bodice, the fine filet design is outlined against the soft pink complexion behind it. The bodice is of the embroidered organdie, and the colorful girdle is used to break the monotony of tone, as it splashes its gay knotted ribbons down the front.

When the debutante attains the slender height of her grown-up sister, she is privileged to enjoy the more dignified line of the silk dancing frock shown in one of the illustrations. It is draped about her figure and held in place at one hip with a huge velvet ribbon bow.

What Women Wear

The Short Jacket of Fur is Here to Prove That Peltry is Still Considered Appropriate for Summer.

* * *

Chinchilla, ermine, sans tails, of course, fox, variously dyed, mole, squirrel, mink, rat and seal are mentioned by those who know as the leading furs of 1923. But many of these furs will not be used until frost. And save for the vast army of men and women who make their living in the fur industry, few people are concerned now with the fur coats or the fur wraps they may wear six months hence.

But we all are interested in summer furs. If the fashion to wear peltry in warm weather is weakening at all, it is doing so very slowly, and it is a mode that will die hard. To be sure,

Short jacket of summer fur in beige fastened at neck with large satin bow in beige.

ostrich feather collars have in many cases superceded billowing fur collars on summer evening wraps. They were worn at Palm Beach and other Southern resorts. Some evening wraps are made with garlands of flowers set in enormous puffs of tulle for collar, but this is a fashion for the woman who not only looks young but is young.

The fur choker is an indispensable accessory of the jacket suit in many women's estimation, and the woman who can afford it may regard the short fur jacket likewise as indispensable to the summer wardrobe. There are lovely short jackets of chipmunk fur with collars, cuffs and belts of heavy silk, embroidered in Persian colors or braided. Some are tied at the left hip with ribbons, though in the estimation of some persons the side closing is not so smart now as the front closing. Sometimes the coat is left hanging loose at the front, and again is fastened with a large ornamental button.

Sometimes there are embroidered pieces applied on these fur coats and sometimes they are trimmed with applique designs made of the fur. Ermine is the summer favorite. And there are various beige furs into whose pedigree one does not inquire too diligently. In fact, the woman who wears expensive fur garments nowadays seems to be more interested in the pedigree or the designer than in the pedigree of the fur.

There are some coats with ermine in two-inch strips mounted on blue silk, a dep blue on the tone of King blue. These bands of fur almost meet, so that there is just a ripple of the color when the wearer moves. If mounted on blue silk, the coat is usually tied with blue ribbons. Gray and beige fur are made up in the same way on heavy gray and beige silk.

The sketch shows a short jacket of summer fur in beige trimmed with designs of the fur. Beige satin ribbon fastens it at the neck. The crepe skirt is plaited into narrow bands of the material, giving what some one has dubbed the Noah's Ark silhouette.

The Skirt, Not the Waist, Bears the Burden of the Trimming Nowadays.

* * *

Fashion has seldom offered such a variety of skirts.

They are long and they are short. They are full and they are scant. Full skirts may show a bouffancy at the hips or they may be snug at the hips with flaring fullness below, suggestive of the fashions of old India.

A dozen new frocks chosen at random show a dozen varieties of skirts.

There is the 1830 skirt, full and wide at the hips, opening at the front over a lace underskirt. Another bouffant skirt is short at front and back with lace trimmed sides forming trains to right and left. A third full skirt is of Second Empire mode—organdie elaborated with a baker's dozen of narrow organdie ruffles. Among draped skirts there might be one draped in the Egyptian manner upwards at the front and another draped in the Grecian fashion. There are skirts with enormous bustles at the back and draped skirts with huge bows at one hip. There are straight plaited skirts and accordion plaited skirts that flare. When sport skirts are not straight plaited affairs they are rather scant. The distinctive feature of some skirts is the apron at the front, while circular flounces give distinction to others. Tucks are coming into prominence on skirts and are sometimes placed round about and sometimes up and down.

The question of skirt lengths has ceased to be one that excites much interest. It is a question settled as you like it. But the prediction is made here and there that skirts are going to be shorter before they are any longer. In other words, the extremely long skirt will very often give place to the ankle length skirt even for evening frocks. Many times the skirt that ends above the ankles will be used. This is a prediction possibly more interesting in Paris, where the really long skirt has been generally adopted, where women have been much more conservative in giving up the short skirt.

The prediction is also made that side panels and side drapery generally will be less smart as the weeks pass and that the skirt that is tight in back and draped toward the front or otherwise ornamented at the front will assume greater and greater importance. But this is a mere conjecture.

In the meantime designers are using ingenuity in producing new and interesting skirt trimmings. The skirt in the sketch looks as if the front breadth had been turned up to reveal the lace ruffles of the petticoat beneath. The

Pale pink crepe de chine with tiny blue bows. The skirt is turned up in front, showing ruffled chiffon petticoat edged with narrow cream lace.

frock is of pale pink crepe de chine trimmed with blue ribbon bows. The ruffled petticoat is of matching chiffon, with narrow cream lace edging the ruffles.

The Household

WHO'S TO BLAME

The severe employer or business chief—even though added to severity he possesses a quick temper—is not the one who is most unpopular with those who are responsible to him. "He is severe and a stickler about certain things," said one young man to a new employe about their chief the other day, "but he's fair. I've had one or two 'runins' with him myself, but you'll find this about him: He never raises a row just on general principals. He always has something definite to criticise or he doesn't kick."

Sometimes a business employer wonders why he is unpopular with those who are responsible to him. He feels sure that he doesn't criticise or reprove more than other men in his position. He doesn't ask or expect his employes to work more hours than is customary, and he honestly thinks that he is considerate. To be sure he stirs things up occasionally, but then every employe has to do that. Why then is he disliked?

The reason is because he takes occasion to stir things up, not when work has been lagging or when some one is definitely at fault, but when he happens to feel in a bad humor. When his digestion is good and he has had no domestic worries he lets all sorts of faults slip by unnoticed. Morever, he doesn't take particular aims to reprove the person who is really to blame. He feels that he has no time to trace blame. If some one in a certain department makes a mistake he descends on any one in that department whom he happens to elect. "See here," he says, "you people in here are getting careless. Don't you see how foolish this is? We can't have things on this way, etc., etc." And the person he has chosen upon whom to vent his spleen may not even have any idea what he is talking about.

THE QUESTION OF COATS

Men it is said are more slavish to time-honored convention than women. Certainly this is true with regard to the clothes they wear in warm weather. A woman may work in an office comfortably clad in a thin collarless frock, side by side with a man who dares not remove his coat and would as soon appear barefooted as without his collar. To be sure there are many offices where it is not regarded as bad form for men to shed their coats on warm days, and even shedding collars and neckties is not unheard of, but there are still many of the more conservative establishments where the rule prevails that all male employes shall be uncomfortably encased in collars and coats in July and August as well as in January and February.

Here is a good suggestion to employers. Don't try to enforce the rule for coats in midsummer if you sit coatless in your own office within sight of your men who must bear the burden of theirs.

If you are employed don't kick against the pricks where the coat rule prevails. You may hate to be a slave to old-fashioned convention, but you will gain nothing by grumbling about it.

For some reason or other it is not considered very respectful to the woman you are with to appear coatless. You may live in a community where you would not be conspicuous if you went out on a warm day without your coat, but if you went out with your wife or any other woman of your acquaintance good form would usually demand that you don your coat.

Car Industry In Britain Improves

Orders are coming into British motor vehicle factories at a rate which involves a considerable augmentation of factory personnel, according to the Birmingham Post. Night shifts are working in some cases. Though the home demand is responsible for most of the activity, overseas trade has shown appreciable improvement.

In February, 144 touring cars were exported, compared with 111 in February, 1922, and the export of commercial vehicles was 91, against 27 in February last year. The increase in export of chassis was notable, from 52 to 153. Australia took 105, more than quadrupling its purchases in the corresponding period last year.

Love Letters Of History

BY JOSEPH KAYE

The first great tragedienne of the English stage was Sarah Siddons, the celebrated "Tragic Muse." She was beautiful and greatly gifted even outside of her profession, and it is natural that her children should have inherited some of her brilliance. Her two older daughters, Maria and Sally, were both fascinating girls and idols of their mother's heart. Both were doomed to tragic ends.

There was in London at that time a young artist named Thomas Lawrence, who became the successor to the famous Reynolds. Lawrence was handsome, witty, polished and irresistible to women. Men thought him too suave and said that his smile was "set in enamel," but women considered him a prince among men.

Lawrence gravitated to the circle in which the Siddons family moved, and the strange situation came to pass where both daughters and mother became infatuated with the artist. Actually, Lawrence professed to love Sally, a girl of twenty. Maria kept her feelings to herself and Mrs. Siddons remembered always that she was the mother of the two girls and repressed the younger sister, whatever emotion she felt. Then suddenly Lawrence's love switched to Maria.

The Siddons family had inherited pulmonary trouble and the first to show signs of the disease was Maria. When Lawrence heard of it he discovered that it was Sally whom he really loved and he jilted Maria.

Sally was both grieved and elated at Lawrence's change of heart. She had never ceased loving the artist and had felt severely resentful toward her sister. But now that Maria was ill personal considerations were erased and she could only think of the feelings of the forsaken girl. Nevertheless, she secretly agreed to a reunion, with Lawrence and this letter was written by her during this period:

"I will write you more on Thursday. Yes, I will tell you; if it is fine I mean to walk before breakfast. I shall be in Roland street before 9. You have a key of Soho square; shall we walk there? Oh, time, time, fly quickly till Thursday morn!

"Have you taken your ring to Dowen's? Have they told you it is a true lover's knot? I bought it for you. I have worn it, kissed it and waited anxiously for the opportunity to give it to you. Last night, beyond my hopes, it presented itself. You have the ring. Keep it, love it, nor ever part with it!

"You did not love me then, but now! Oh, mortification, grief, agony—all are forgot!"

Maria became worse. Her illness now was acute consumption and she was sent to the country with Sally. Lawrence followed Sally, dwelling in an inn in the village and getting news of Maria's condition through a friend of the Siddons family. Lawrence was not two greatly interested in Maria, but he knew she was the obstacle to Sally's love for him, and he, therefore, waited anxiously for events.

Before long, Maria's last hour had come. When she felt it she drew Sally near her and with her dying breath revealed all the cancer in her soul by exacting a promise from Sally that she never should give herself to Lawrence. Then she died.

When Lawrence heard of this promised his control over himself vanished before a rush of selfish rage, and he hastily dispatched a letter to Sally protesting against her promise so roughly that Sally, broken down by her sister's death, was shocked. She saw Lawrence in his true character and repudiated him.

The peculiar part of this drama now comes in. Despite all that had happened, it was found Mrs. Siddons received Lawrence almost nightly in her dressing room at the theater. She was the fondest mother in the country, but she could not resist the fascination of Lawrence.

At the age of twenty-seven Sally also succumbed to lung trouble, and with her death, perhaps, the influence of the attractive artist may have waned.

Town Is Closed To Autoists On Sunday

Automobiles are not permitted to operate in Ocean Grove, N. J., on Sunday. All avenues of approach to the seaside resort are regularly closed by gates every Saturday midnight and are not opened until Sunday midnight. Cars which are caught in the town when the gates are closed must be stopped at once and are not allowed to be driven during the twenty-four-hour period. Pedestrians, however, are allowed to walk around.

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AUTOMOBILES

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 1, 1923

Women Better Drivers Than Men, She Says

BY MARIE RUSSELL ULLMAN

With the majority of women firmly convinced that they can drive cars as well as anyone else, and with the majority of men just as firmly convinced that they can't, the time has come when we must discard prejudices and meet the facts squarely. It is extremely important that every woman who takes the wheel of a motor car should know more about the job than the average man, because the standards of driving must be raised and the male of the species doesn't seem to be making much progress in this direction.

My experience gained from driving over 40,000 miles behind the wheel of a car has shown me that the average woman driver does not do better than the average male driver because of a certain variety of vanity which gives her unwarranted confidence. "We women are proving our ability in every conceivable line of endeavor," she boasts. "Why shouldn't we feel perfectly at home at the wheel of an automobile?"

With this thought in mind she makes the identical blunders which thousands of men are making every moment of the day, never realising that if she really wants to put over her argument it's up to her to be a better driver than the average man.

"But my dear," says the typical husband when he is informed that a car for the household would be very useful, "do you think you can manage a car? Traffic is getting to be a problem even for me."

"I am sure I can drive as well as you," the wife proudly asserts. "If you can get along without running into things why can't I?"

Nonsense! She should tell her husband that if she can't be one hundred percent better as a driver she will do without a car.

I feel that every woman who reads these remarks will appreciate the truth of this when I confess that of the forty thousand miles I have driven a car only during the last few thousand have I operated it intelligently. I had always imagined I was driving well enough, but several incidents have recently proved to me that I was dead wrong.

I was so dead wrong about my attitude toward driving that I shudder as I look back over those many miles of driving and contemplate the fact that only by the merest chance was I spared all manner of danger. My husband had driven for several years before I learned to take the wheel; but he was never any better than the average, so it became the rule for me to take the wheel except when we carried fastidious passengers who felt safer with a man at the wheel.

My husband gladly offered me the wheel; first, because he motored for business quite extensively with his partner; and, second, because it was mutually agreed that I managed the car "just as well." I admit that I rather relished the idea of demonstrating the fact that I filled the bill quite as well as my husband.

Naturally, whenever I took the car back to the garage at night I drove it up the center aisle and left it there with instructions for the garage man to back it in for me. When I bought gasoline or other supplies I left it all to the garage man. When anything went wrong with the car I told the mechanics to fix it and then agreed with my husband that the trouble was no fault of our own. When I made some foolish move in my driving I promptly blamed it on the "other fellow." And if the car did not run properly I always told the dealer what I thought about him.

Just like a man!

When I took the wheel to drive home one day I realised for the first time in all my experience as a motorist that I was doing nothing toward making automobiling a safer form of transportation. Rather my very ignorance of the fundamentals was paving my way with totally unnecessary hazards.

That evening I told the garage man that I had decided to learn how to back the car into the garage stall myself. He promptly assured me that it wasn't necessary for me to go to all that trouble as not one man out of a dozen put his own car away.

"Isn't that unfortunate?" I retorted. "Perhaps they will need to know how to back up accurately some time—and what will they do without you?"

After ten minutes of hard work the car was anchored for the night. But this was a start.

The next morning when I went to buy gas I thought it might be a good idea to step out and watch proceedings. I informed the garage man that I would be obliged if he would kindly show me how to back the car in the garage. He looked puzzled for a moment and then confessed that he didn't know exactly, but thought it had something to do with letting the vapor from the gasoline escape.

Immediately I experienced a desire to "let it slide," to step back into the car and stop worrying about a small thing that was not even clear to the garage man. But again I was reminded that this was merely "a man's way—a way I should avoid if I was to add anything to the safety and satisfaction of motoring.

I went straight to the mechanic in the shop and learned that the hole in the cap was a small but vital unit of the vacuum tank system. The gasoline, as he explained it, is drawn up from the rear tank to a small reservoir under the hood by the engine's suction. The fuel would not draw if there was no vent in the gas tank. A pinhole in the cap answers the purpose.

"But," added the mechanic, "be sure to keep the pinhole cleaned out. If it gets clogged with dirt the car won't run."

A clogged pinhole stopping a car! And suppose the car stopped on a railroad crossing!

A few days later I had another taste of my ignorance and the hazards it was leading me into. Like anyone else who drives a car I frequently stalled the engine by not giving it enough speed when starting off. Each time this happened I would pull on the emergency brake, stop the car, see that the gears were in "neutral" and go through the cranking process from beginning to end. But this time my usual procedure was considerably upset, for a truck was bearing down upon the car from a side street.

Fortunately for me the truck was able to avoid a smash-up. But I was strongly impressed by the fact that I had done nothing to avert a collision. It occurred to me that if I had been a good driver I would have known how to get out of the way quickly.

I raised the question that evening at the dinner table.

"Why didn't you coast out of the way?" my husband asked, looking at me as much as to intimate that if I intended contributing anything to the safety of driving it was up to me to do better than the average driver rather than pamper myself with the thought that I managed the car as well as most men.

"Coast?" I queried, becoming suddenly impressed with the seriousness of my responsibilities as a driver. "But you see it was really necessary to get out of the way quickly, so I thought I had better stop, re-crank the engine and get away in earnest at the last moment."

"But why did you bother to stop the car? Why didn't you simply hold your clutch down and put your right foot on the starter button. The instant the engine started again you would only have to let in the clutch in order to make a quick getaway. And while you were doing this you could have been coasting out of danger."

I don't blame experienced men drivers for fearing the woman at the wheel quite as much as they dread the average man driver who does not properly understand his car. The experienced driver knows that the average woman does not know that she should leave the clutch engaged when descending hills and switch off the ignition to allow the engine's compression to act as a natural brake.

I have talked with a number of experienced men drivers and the result is I am impressed with the enormity of my ignorance of the car. All along I have known in a crude sort of way what I should do with the various controls to get certain results, but I was not able to tell exactly what the controls operated or why I did certain things to get certain results. Yet I was never denied a license to drive and have always been privileged to take my place on the streets and highways just as though I actually understood the vehicle which I operated.

Every thinking woman has a duty to perform when she drives her car. It is simply that she must bear in mind that to drive as well as the average man is not enough; rather it is admitting her incompetency. We owe it to ourselves and to the community to understand our responsibilities and to prepare to meet them by having more than a superficial knowledge of the subject. It's up to us to be honest with ourselves first. Only then will the community come to realise that the woman who drives is a "good driver" because she is contributing something toward the safeguarding of motoring and betterment of automobiling as the popular form of transportation.

Novel Signal Device For Autoists

A NOVEL signalling device for night use by automobilists has been invented by R. Barton Adamson, of Enfield Highway, London. It is worn in the driving glove, the contact being made by the thumb and index finger, for use in warning rear cars a car ahead is stopping or turning.

High Taxes Limit Greeks Car Sales

Importation of motor vehicles from January to October, 1922, into Greece totaled 80, as compared with 400 to 500 in previous years. Most of these vehicles were imported before the enforcement of the customs tariff of June 24, 1922—since further increased—and high interior taxes. Furthermore, the tax and the high price of gasoline has led many motor vehicle owners in Greece to sell their cars, thus flooding the market with second-hand cars, and forcing down the internal price of cars, as compared with real values on the basis of foreign exchange, says Acting Commercial Attache R. O. Hall, Athens, in a report to the Commerce Department.

Bolivian Talks Of Rubber Making

Washington, (By Mail).—"Bolivia, the third largest of South American republics, extending over an area of about 710,000 square miles, has a population of not more than 3,000,000 inhabitants (meaning, four persons to the square mile), and, therefore, is in a position to hold several millions more on account of its mineral resources, richness of soil, extensive rubber forests and other advantageous features, and just at this time Bolivia is greatly interested in the movement in America looking to new sources of rubber supply," said Senor Adolfo Ballivian, Bolivian minister.

"The activities planned by the United States Department of Commerce and the program outlined by the conference of manufacturers, held recently in Washington upon invitation of Harvey S. Firestone, give promise of results that should prove highly beneficial to the American rubber and automotive industries and South American rubber regions," continued Senor Ballivian.

"The rubber region of Bolivia offers great opportunities to American capital. The best forests of Bolivia are centred in the Amazonian region of the republic. Rubber is found in the territory of Colonias and in the four northermost departments of the republic—El Beni, La Paz, Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. The territory of Colonias, however, has become the most productive rubber region in Bolivia. The trees are plentiful along all the rivers of Colonias, including the Beni, Almuna, Orion, Madre de Dios and their tributaries.

"Transportation by water and rail to the seaboard is afforded at a small cost.

"Production in 1898 was double that of the previous year, and in 1900 it reached the highest figure attained until 1911. However, the best returns from the business were during the boom years from 1909 to 1911.

"Due to various causes there has been a steady decline, but with sufficient capital to operate the rubber growing sections of Bolivia on a real business basis it is safe to assume that rubber can be grown there in abundance and at a cost far below the price prevailing today and allow the investors very liberal profits.

"I have been in communication with my Government regarding co-operation with American interests in the event the present plans are carried forward, and I feel confident land and labor laws will be so arranged to offer extraordinary inducements to American capital seeking investment in Bolivian rubber regions.

"The labor question has always presented serious difficulties because of scarcity of the labor supply within reach of the rubber sections, but of recent years a change in the labor system and permission to import Japanese or other labor have improved the situation. With sufficient capital to operate estates and with proper management brought down to modern ideas, such as direction by experienced supervisors assures, the rubber areas of Bolivia promise wonderful results."

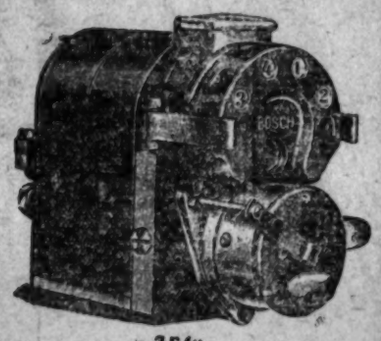
Raleigh Triumph

London, May 13.—The Raleigh has won two silver cups and three gold medals in the Scottish Trials, and but for a little matter of luck would probably have won the team prize for light weights.

On a particular hill Raleigh made easily the best performance, but this hill was apparently so severe that it was cut out of the trial. If this had been counted Raleigh would have won the team prize. On another hill the rider skidded off the road and while the back wheel stopped the engine continued running. The Raleigh rider was penalised one mark, though others who pushed their machines up the hill were apparently not penalised. Miss Cottle, a lady rider, went through the whole trial, winning a gold medal—a wonderful testimony to the reliability of the Raleigh.

Bosch

Bosch Magnetos



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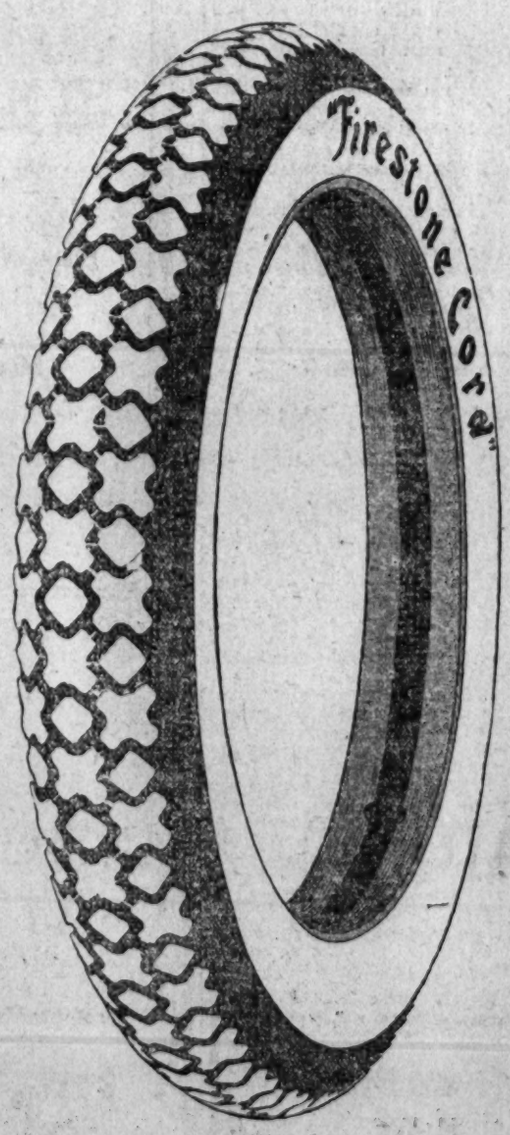

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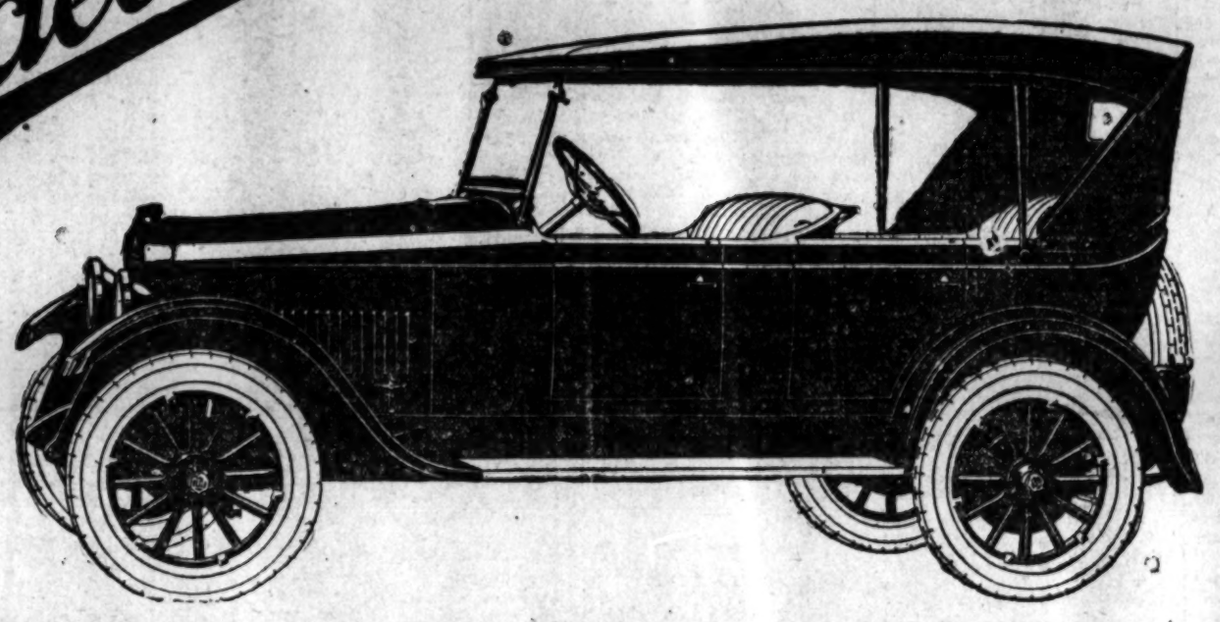

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Many Advantages In The Disc Wheel

Wire wheels fill a definite place in the industry and the question is how far will the disc wheel replace the wood. By reason of its low cost, it can successfully complete with the wood wheel. The art of making wood wheels is so established that no great reduction in cost of manufacturing can be expected. On the other hand, the trend of prices, if anything, would be upward for the wood wheel and downward for the disc type. The painting of disc wheels is also much simpler and less expensive than of wood wheels.

A very interesting question has presented itself on the disc wheel proposition, that is, will a four-wheel or five-wheel set come into general use. The four-wheel equipment has been standard with the wood wheel industry for manufacturing reasons. The advent of the wire wheel practically introduced the five-wheel set, which led to the demountable hub type with its fifth wheel, and brought out the development of the single nut and quick change detachable feature. The disc wheel is favored in its construction and can be made either way. The first sets were made demountable at the hub to invite comparison with the wire wheel. The five-wheel equipment of that type met with some objections from manufacturers, on account of special carriers being required. A disc was, therefore, designed to take wood wheel rim and hub, making the least change in factory production. However, the quick change features of this wheel equipment are in demand and on the increase.

One of the early objections was the trouble experienced in inflation of the tire. At first it was the practice to use a standard air valve, which passed to the rear of the disc, making it necessary to get behind the wheel to inflate it, which was awkward and unsatisfactory. Rather than go to the trouble of inflating the tire, it was customary to allow them to become quite soft, to the detriment of the tire. Due to the many difficulties encountered, a demand for tire inflation from the face of the disc was the natural result and the angle valve was introduced. The chief objection to this valve was the question of service, all sorts of angle valves were placed on the market. A number of manufacturers have sought to overcome this objection by designing their wheels to use the standard straight valve now used on wood wheels and good results are being accomplished along these lines.

A load impact in the disc wheel, at any one point causes the deflection of the disc at that point. The more the disc is deflected, the more load is transferred by the rim around the wheel and thereby absorbed. It is, therefore, possible to design a disc wheel with greater lateral resiliency than in any other type. It is possible to get extreme lateral resiliency with the resistance to deflection building up rapidly, as deflection is caused by impact, and this is particularly noticeable in turning corners. It thus affords material relief to tires, the strain being absorbed more in the disc itself and rim, with a substantial reduction in skidding.

It has been found that a well designed disc wheel weighs slightly less than a wood wheel in the 32x4 size, and in the larger sizes, the saving increases rapidly in favor of the steel wheel. In the 30x3½ size, there is still a slight saving in weight in favor of the wood wheel.

A great deal is yet to be done in the design of disc wheels to bring them to common usage. The essential features of this type of wheel requiring careful study from a technical standpoint are: Strength, resiliency, fatigue, weight, noise, and appearance. The first four are interdependent.

Resiliency is secured by first getting proper strength at the hub portion and weakening the disc outwardly until this strength. The important point is the redea of Britain entering another war no attention need be paid. is proportional at each point. The stiffer the disc, the quicker the transmission of the blow throughout the car, causing excess shock to the mechanism. On the other hand, the greater the movement of a disc of the same strength, the less the fatigue at the hub, because with the greater movement, the more uniform is the transmission of the load through the rim to the disc. The greater the distortion at the rim, the less the localising of the stress at any point of the hub.

Fatigue of a wheel is usually manifested at the hub, generally caused by poor design of the disc. If proper resiliency at the rim is secured, and the strength of the wheel is built in proper proportion toward the hub, there will be practically no movement at the clamping flange.

Noise in a wheel comes from two sources: first, reflected noise and vibration from chassis parts; second, amplification of these noises by design of disc through a bell action. Broadly speaking, tapered discs accentuate noises, being sensitive to vibration of low periods. Reverse curves and crimps tend to break up motion of the disc and not only increases rigidity but restricts amplification of vibration. A properly designed disc wheel should be dead so far as noises are concerned.

No wheel on the market lends itself more to color schemes than does the disc. The fact that a car has disc wheels on it is one of the outstanding features and it will always merit careful attention from the standpoint of color value as regards decorative effects.

More Sleeve Valve Engines Than In '22

There is a noticeable and widespread interest in the sleeve valve engine since the automobile shows. The fact that it has long passed the novelty stage and proven its durability in the rigorous Fifth Avenue bus service, has greatly strengthened its position in the estimate of the motorist. Silent in operation, seemingly devoid of many troubles and banishing valve-grinding, there is logical reason for the apparent interest in the sleeve-valve engine. Practically all motor-car owners consider the terms sleeve-valve and Knight engine synonymous; they do not know of the existence of other successful engines whose functioning is controlled by sleeves rather than by poppet valves. One such engine is likely to attain considerable prominence in the United States during the year 1923; it is the Burt single-sleeve valve engine used for some years in the British Argyll and the French Piccard-Pictet cars.

This engine is extremely simple, being devoid of all poppet-valves, springs, tappets and cams. A single cylindrical castiron sleeve valve fits within the cylinder bore, running through its entire length and projecting below the base for connection to the valve operating cranks. The piston slides in normal fashion within this single sleeve valve. The sleeve valve has a combined vertical and oscillatory or part rotational motion imparted positively by a rotating crankpin orifting into its base and driven in turn through gearing from a fore-and-aft shaft mounted in a position similar to the customary camshaft. Exhaust and inlet ports are cut in the upper end of the cylindrical sleeve valve and, at the proper point in the stroke, these are brought into communication with their respective ports in the cylinder wall by the combined vertical and rotational motion of the sleeve. It is the combination of both rotary and vertical motion of the sleeve-valve which enables a single sleeve in the Burt design to perform both exhaust and inlet functions. The sleeves in a Knight engine move vertically, but since they do not turn in the course of their travel, separate sleeves are needed to control the exhaust and the inlet opening and closing.

In addition to its simplicity and noiseless operation, the Burt engine has other important advantages. It will be noted that the combustion chamber is compact and clean, without pockets or projections; its entire surface is easily machined. The spark-plug is placed in the center of the chamber ensuring an equal travel of the flame to all points with a greater probability of complete combustion. Cooling water is circulated in ample and uniform quantity over all heated parts of the cylinder assisting materially in keeping the sleeves cool. The motion of the sleeve is positive and there is no sudden reversal of its direction of travel to produce excessive wear in the operating part.

Fiat Wins Race In Sicily; Many Keen Competitors

The Fourteenth Targa Florio race, held over a distance of 270 miles over a wild mountainous course in the Island of Sicily, was rendered more difficult than usual this year, by reason of weather conditions. It is recognised that this race is one of the most gruelling both for cars and drivers, for more than six thousand distinct turns have to be negotiated and there are not more than twenty miles of level road.

Competition was keen among the Italian makes represented by Fiat, Alfa-Romeo, Diatto and Nazzaro the three French makes Peugeot, Bugatti and Chenard-Walker, and the Austrian Steyr. Andre Boillot, the winner in 1919 started favorite, but was forced out after covering about half the distance. This put Italian drivers in the lead and after and exciting struggle Sivocci driving a six cylinder Alfa-Romeo of 4500 cc., on the Targa at an average speed of practically 37 miles an hour. Second man home was Ascari in a 3-litre Alfa-Romeo.

In this race the competitors are divided into classes according to piston displacement, and in the 1500 cc. class the amateur driver De Seta finished first on a 501 Fiat, beating the winner in the 2000 cc. class by a big margin. The following are the results of the race.

1500 CC. CLASS

1. De Seta on Fiat	8:51:54
2. Lemit on Bugatti	9: 6:38

2000 CC. CLASS

Modo on Diatto	9:27:00

3000 CC. CLASS

1. Ascari on Alfa-Romeo	7:29:52
2. Minola on Steyr	7:32:40
3. Masetti on Alfa-Romeo	7:35:04
4. Bodosdich on Chenard Walker	9:01:00

4500 CC. CLASS

1. Sivocci on Alfa-Romeo	7:18:0
2. Becchi on Nazzaro	8:15:00

National Body Of Auto Drives Issues Warning

New York, June 25.—Aware that the summer season brings the peak of automobile travel and increased highway hazards, the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce has issued a warning to twelve million motorists:

The cautions total seven:

1. Would you willingly injure a child?
2. Drive reasonably.
3. Put your city on the Safety Roll.
4. Remember you are at times a pedestrian.
5. "After you" is courtesy on the road, as well as in the doorway.
6. Keep the brakes in perfect condition.
7. Haste makes havoc.

A small percentage of the motoring public causes the thousands of motor accidents and fatalities which occur every season. It is the aim of the automobile world in 1923 to stimulate this havoc-making minority to eligibility in the Sane Drivers' Club.

Motor Company Has Big Profits

The profits of the H. H. Franklin Manufacturing Company, builders of the Franklin car, for the first quarter of this year were more than sufficient to cover the preferred dividend for the entire year. This is the announcement of H. H. Franklin, president of the organisation building the famous air-cooled car.

"At the present rate of production our output for the first six months will exceed 7,000 cars and the outlook for the balance of the peor is good. The profits for the first three months are more than sufficient to cover the preferred dividend for the entire year." President Franklin stated in his letter.

The consolidated balance sheet of the company and its subsidaries shows the enterprise to be in excellent condition. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities is 2.5 to 1. A reserve of $3,459,508.84 has been established against depreciation of fixed assets, doubtful accounts, inventory adjustments and suntry purposes."

Seasons Rule Belgian Sales

Imports of motor cars into Belgium are heaviest in January, February, April, May and July, Leigh Hunt, secretary of the American Trade Commission in Brussels, reports. Fifty-three and a half of all the years imports occur in those months, 23.7 percent occur in June, September and December, and 22.8 percent in March, August, October and November.

Climate conditions are the chief influences on sales. The touring season is at its height in April, May, June, July and August, when the weather is good and rain is scarce. Little touring is done during the spring rains of March or the autumn rains of September and October. Sales in January and June and July are stimulated somewhat by annual interest payments on Belgion securities.

Many Chauffeurs In Paris Own Taxis

Paris, May 20.—Tourists who have wrangled over tips with Paris chauffeurs will not be surprised to learn that the latest statistics show that despite the high price of gasoline 40 per cent of the taxicabs in Paris are owned by their drivers.

This is the result of a movement started last year whereby a chauffeur was allowed to consider the taxi he drove as his personal property after he had made a payment of 500 francs, the companies even accepting accident risks but charging a substantial interest. As the tips average about 100 francs a day, a chauffeur can with ordinary luck be his own boss inside of six months.

Corporations In U. S. Own Sars

Some 600,000 cars in the U. S., saw Firestone tire men, are owned by corporations. Most of these vehicles are for the use of city salesmen, superintendents and inspectors. This is nearly as many automobiles as there are in the whole of Great Britain for all purposes.

PRICE LOWEST
QUALITY HIGHEST

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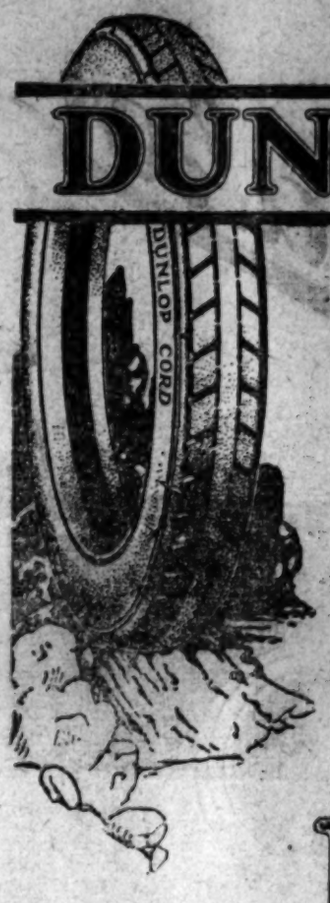

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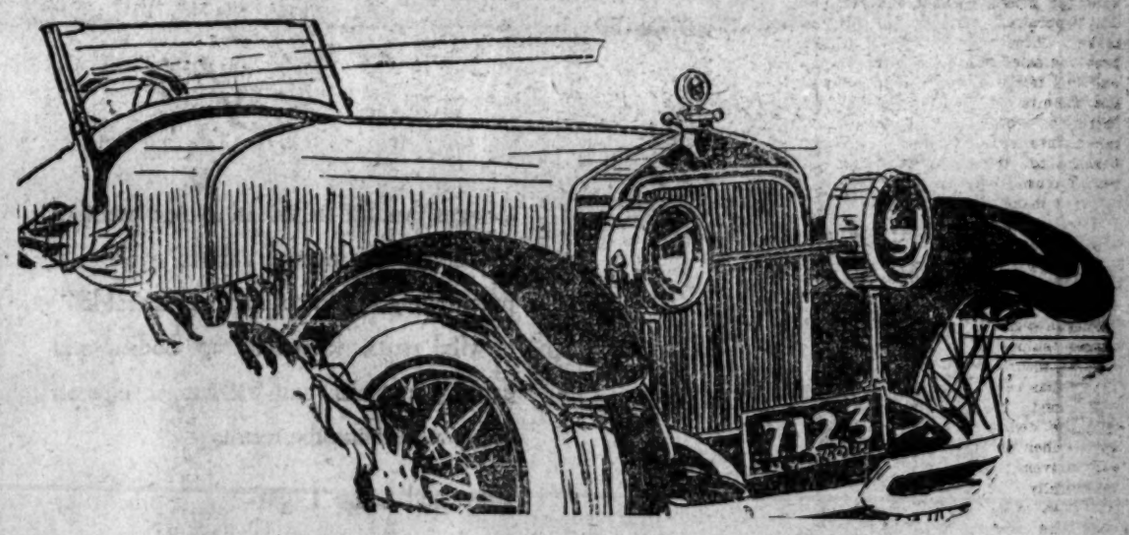

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(TOURING CARS)			(ROADSTERS)		
Studebaker	(special six)	model 1922	Studebaker	(special six)	sport model
Studebakes	(big six) run	6300 Miles	Studebaker	(light six)	sport model
Hupmobild	5 Passenger	(model 1922)	Hupmobile	usual Roadster	(model 1921)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(model 1922)	Dodge	Roadster	(owner driven 3500 Miles)
Buick 6	5 ,,	(run 1700 M.)	Chevrolet	,,	(big model)
Dodge	5 ,,	(model 1921)	Buick 6	,,	(model 1921)
Buick 4	5 ,,	(used 5 months)	Fiat	,,	(model 1922)
Essex	5 ,,	(run 3200 M.)	Majola	,,	(just imported)
Willys-Knight	5 ,,	(slight used)	Calcott	,,	(owner driven)
Hudson	5 ,,	(model 1922)	(LIMOUSINES)		
Cadillac	7 ,,	(model 1921)	Studebaker	(big six)	(done 4300 M.
Marmon	4 ,,	(sport model)	Buick 6	Limousine	(model 1922)
Citroen	5 ,,	(model 1922)	Dodge	,,	(model 1921
Morris-Oxford	5 ,,	(model 1920)	Austin	,,	(model 1920)
Renault	5 ,,	(model 1921)	De Dion 15 H.P.	,,	(model 1921)
Crossley	5 ,,	(model 1921)	Panhard	,,	(just as new)
Daimler	6 ,,	(model 1921)	Hupmobile	,,	(model 1921)
Austin	7 ,,	(model 1921)	Citroen	Sedan	(model 1922)
Fiat 10/12	5 ,,	(model 1922)			

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Depreciation Of Car Is About Half In First Year

It is an accepted fact that more than 70 percent of new cars sold go to previous owners of motor cars, so that for virtually every car a factory produces and the dealer sells, he must accept in trade a used vehicle. He must then sell the used car. Two sales with but a single profit is the general rule, and because of this circumstance the owners of motor cars must suffer losses. Some of them do not, to be sure, but the vast motoring population must, in the end, carry the burden of the used car.

If it were not for the double selling and double buying motor car prices would undoubtedly be reduced to a lower scale. But the average motorist is no salesman and cannot sell the old car himself and so lets the dealer do it. For his part, the legitimate dealer cannot resell the car immediately, but must put it in good mechanical condition first. This costs money—money for repairs, money for storage while the car occupies the floor of his fairly expensive building, money for new articles of equipment, such as a tire or two, parts replacements, or even a coat of paint. All this cost must be added to the price at which he took the car in trade in order to get the supposed selling price. And this explains why the dealer cannot offer much for a used car. If he takes it in at $600 and it costs him $100 to condition it, if he pays a salesman his 5 percent commission and has $20 worth of additional expenses, and then adds a small profit, he cannot come clear at a resale price of less than $825.

In the lowest price class the depreciation accelerates rapidly with the age, because such cars as Pierce-Arrow, Rolls-Royce, Locomobile, and other cars in this class command fairly high prices even after seven or eight years of use. It may cost from $1,500 to $2,000 to overhaul such a car, however, and require a month or more to get it ready for resale.

In trading in the used car the seller naturally wants the highest price he can get, but generally finds that regardless of the supposed excellence of his particular car he must accept an average price. Trade associations in different cities now issue guides to used car prices, so that a dealer may appraise a used car of any make. These prices are based on previous sales in a given territory and are fairly accurate, but are not definite for a given vehicle. Intrinsic worth is not always taken into consideration, owing perhaps to the obscurity of the manufacturer or the small demand for that make.

Some manufacturers do not produce so-called yearly models, and a few who say very little about them. In cases of this kind it is necessary to discover from the serial number when the car was shipped from the factory. By this means the months which the car has been in service will be determined, and by using averages the dealer or buyer figures the number of miles the car has been driven.

Logically, the actual number of driven miles should be taken from the speedometer, and this mileage be used for computation of value. But speedometers are not always true or at least they can be changed to any given readings. Thus it is as reasonable to expect a dealer to accept the mileage of a speedometer reading at its face value as it is to expect that a cashier of a bank will accept a stranger's unsupported statement of his credit standing. It is for this reason that a car's value is reckoned from its age rather than from its intrinsic worth. A brand new vehicle left in storage for five or six years could not be sold for considerably more than a car run all that time.

In this connection I have in mind one make of car that sells for around $1,800 and at the end of the first year depreciates to a market value of $800. I do not doubt that the actual worth of the car to an individual would be more than the latter figure, but it is nevertheless true that this is the price at which the car in good condition may be bought from a dealer.

Taking all cars as a whole the average depreciation the first year will be around 42 percent of list price the second year around 52 percent, the third year about 65. In its sixth year the average car is considered to have outlived its usefulness and its market value is that of junk.

Thus, knowing the average selling price, the dealer figures his buying price. The established value depends on list prices, age, make, condition, and demand. Not all body types, although selling at the same initial price, command the same resale value. Roadsters, for instance, usually sell for less than touring cars because the demand for them is less. Closed models command a higher price in the fall than in the summer. A car that is no longer manufactured naturally has a lower resale value than one with existing parentage. When a price reduction takes place on a new car, used prices drop. Values also drop when a manufacturer changes the lines of his car or makes important chassis changes. Relatively high prices exist for all makes in a territory far removed from the manufacturer. The popular makes with good service records command the highest prices, because there is always a good demand for them.

During the first year of a car's life depreciation is greater than in any other two years taken together. In percentage this depreciation runs between 40 and 60, depending upon make and conditions. Thereafter it drops off more gradually, and it is generally assumed that the life of the car is six years, during which time it will have run 50,000 miles. At the end of six years certain makes of cars have merely junk value. Some makes sell for as little as $25.

Some dealers will not look at a car when it is four or five years car, therefore, he should turn it might cost too much to condition it with respect to the resale rice that they could command. It is evident that if an owner wishes to derive best value from his used car, therefore, he should turn it in before it is fit for the junk pile and even before the dealer begins to make objections.

But—and it is a great big but—it is most unwise for any owner to sell during the first year of ownership. The rapid first-year depreciation above mentioned is excuse enough, but there are other considerations. The owner has paid freight on his new car, and the 5 percent. Federal tax, plus a handling charge, and, usually, additional equipment amounting to $20 to $100. Insurance may be cancelled before it has run its term, but when you cancel you pay a very high rate for the unexpired term. It it better on these grounds to wait another year.

Another important point bearing on resale value is the identity of the chassis owned. If, for example, in 1920 a manufacturer produced a poor model, known to have given considerable trouble, the value of that particular model may drop to a lower level than a 1919 model which did not exhibit the mechanical defects.

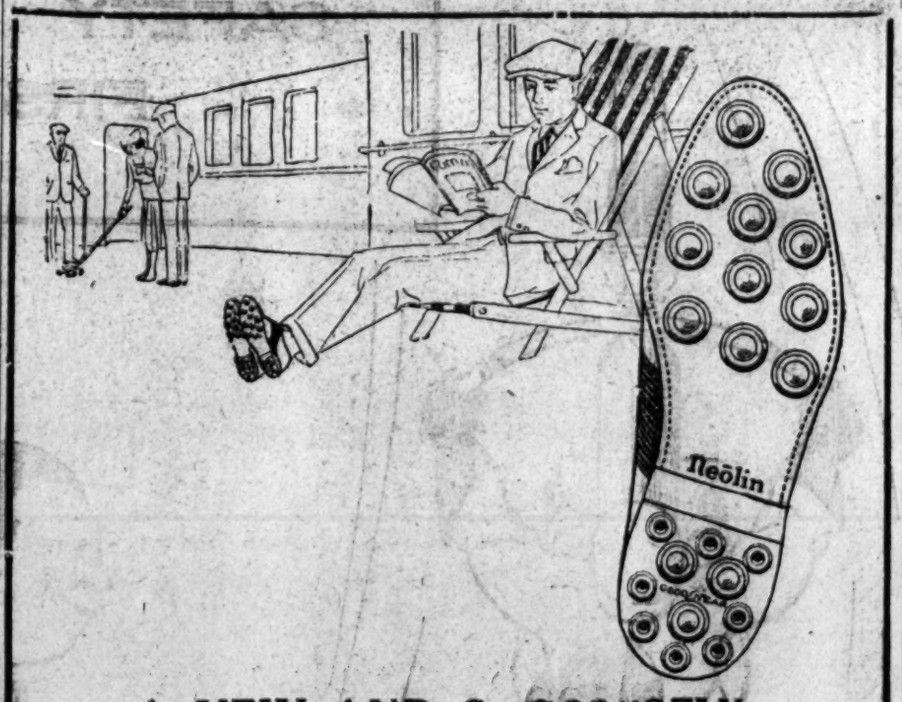
Beauty Is Confederate Maid Of Honor

Miss Marian E. Jones.

MISS Marian E. Jones, of Sedalia, Missouri, considered one of the most beautiful girls in Washington, District of Columbia, where she is private secretary to Dr. Sawyer, physician to President Harding, has been appointed Maid of Honor on Major-General Archibald A. Pearson's Staff, at the United Confederate Veterans' reunion, in Los Angeles.

Incoming Motors Taxed By Ireland

An interesting situation with respect to taxation of motor cars imported into Ireland from England is reported to the Commerce Department by Assistant Trade Commissioner Park, London. Under its constitution the Free State took over all British legislation, making only such alterations as were required to render them suitable to the new state. Among other things it took over the 33 1-3 percent duty levied by England on imported motor cars and motorcycles.



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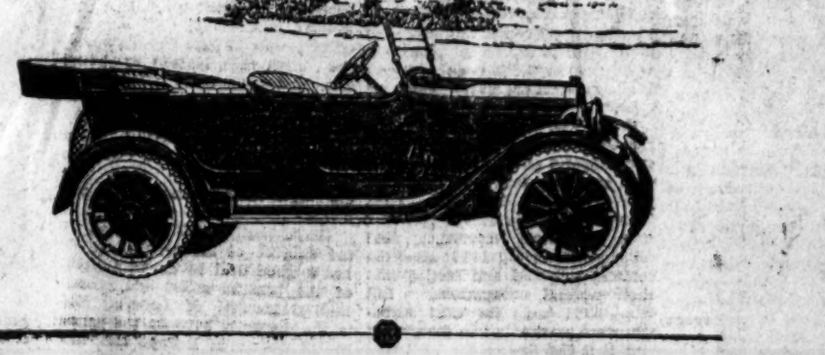

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French Fear Increased By A Lazy Stork

Paris Shows Alarm At Drop In Birth Rate Of Nation, While Population Of Germany Gains

BY MARK SULLIVAN

The low birth rate of the French people—and the contrast of this with the high birth rate of the German people, together with the consciousness of this contrast on the part of French military leaders who look to the future and think of the future in terms of military man power—is one of the deepest causes of what is now happening in Europe. To an even greater extent it is bound to be a determining influence on what is going to happen in the future. It is ever in the minds of the leaders of French public opinion, and it turns up in every conversation that reaches thoughtful depths.

Before dealing with the more fundamental aspects of this subject it will be interesting, first, to cite in the shape of a few detached paragraphs some of the evidences that not only the French military chiefs but leaders of thought, members of the government and publicists are keenly concerned.

FRANCE BIDS FOR CHILDREN

Some months ago the French Academy gave its annual award to the author of the book called "La Natalite," which dealt with France's need for more children. In approving this award a Toulouse paper, "La Depeche," said editorially that the Academy never made better use of its prerogative and expressed the hope that "the recompense of the author will encourage the bourgeois to populate France."

Another phase of the effort to stimulate a higher birth rate is described in the following quotation from the Paris "Figaro:" "M. and Mme. Conacq have increased by 1,000,000 francs their fund, known as the Conacq Fund, for large families. This latest generosity is, like its predecessor, a premium upon French births, but is especially intended for the families of the young. The original fund of 2,250,000 francs aimed at establishing ninety annual awards of 25,000 francs each for large families among the poor whose resources are meager; and the best use has been made of these donations. Each family receiving the award must have at least nine children, either alive or having died for their country, all from the same marriage. The new fund creates one hundred awards of 10,000 francs each, also for large families of the poor, but with a requirement of five children instead of nine, whose parents, however, must be less than thirty years of age. The beneficiaries may, if the number of their offspring later increases by four, draw an additional 25,000 francs from the original fund."

"Still another evidence of the acute concern of French leaders of thought is the formation of "The National Alliance for the Growth of the French Population," which devotes itself to calling public attention to the grave danger to the future of France involved in the low birth rate. This organization, whose offices are at 10 Rue Vivienne, Paris, has offered a prize of 50,000 francs to the writer who shall produce a book best adapted to encourage larger families. Five prizes from 2,000 to 10,000 francs and forty prizes of 1,000 francs each will be given other contestants in the order of merit. The articles thus secured will be distributed by the alliance throughout all France.

FAMILY BLOC IS FORMED

The French parliament has on several occasions voted measures for the encouragment of marriage and of large families, such measures as the remission of taxation and increased pension rates and bonuses for children above a certain number. In the French Chamber of Deputies, corresponding to our Congress, a bloc has been formed consisting of the fathers of large families. They have chosen as their leader General Castelnau, who had seven children, three of whom died on the battlefield. This "large family bloc" has intervened in legislation with measures providing that married men are to pay lower taxes than bachelors and that the father of five children should pay less than the father of two children. Also, legislation has been proposed providing that the fathers or the mothers of large families may travel on all French railways at reduced rates. Another statute considered is to the effect that the eldest sons of a family of five children or more shall serve only one year's military service instead of eighteen months.

Yet another angle of the interest of leaders of public opinion in this subject expresses itself in advocacy of the giving of medals to the mothers of eight children or more.

Finally, "Le Journal" advocates that the present French law which forbids the remarriage of a divorced person for three years and forbids the marriage of a widow for ten months shall be changed so as to facilitate earlier marriages for these classes.

These detached evidences of the acute interest of public men and leaders of French thought in the subject of France's birth rate are taken from various sources. The present writer has not had the opportunity and has not thought it worth while to verify them. The fact that it is the subject of acute interest is sufficiently evident.

Neither has the present writer had the opportunity personally to go deeply into the statistics. It appears to be clearly a fact, however, that the French birth rate for forty years preceding the great war was little more than sufficient to keep the population stationary. This stationary quality of the French birth rate contrasted with the very rapid German birth rate over the same period was, it is perhaps not too much to say, the largest single source of France's weakness relative to Germany during the recent war.

In 1871, when Germany and France fought, they each had, roughly, the same population—about 40,000,000. When they fought again, in 1914, France still had about 40,000,000, while Germany had increased to between 60,000,000 and 70,000,000. It is this fact about the recent war that is ever present in the minds of French military chiefs and the leaders of French opinion; and it is this condition which they wish to change in view of a possible other war in another generation.

WARNING GIVEN FOR FUTURE

But, vivid as is the consciousness of the French leaders that France's low birth rate was the cause of her greatest weakness during the great war, in spite of the wish for a larger birth rate and the steps taken to bring it about, it appears that during the period since the ending of the great war the French birth rate has been actually lower than before. Here again the present writer has not been able to go deeply into the statistics. The common public discussion in Paris, however, is to the effect that if the present downward rate of annual births shown continues the population of France will dwindle to something like 25,000,000 in less than half a century.

Professor Variot, of the Children's Hospital, founder of the free military dispensary and president of the Repopulation Commission, has warned France that if the situation is not improved France will have become a nation of 25,000,000 people in forty years. An analyses of the report of vital statistics for 1921, published by the French Minister of Labor, led a scientific periodical to observe that "it is an unfavorable report from every point of view."

There was one period following the war during which the French were hopeful on this matter. The vital statistics for 1920 showed a marked increase in births. This, however, was due to the fact that many postponed marriages had taken place during 1919, after the soldiers returned and settled into their normal occupations. But when 1921 came the vital statistics were markedly less favorable; and it is the figures for 1921 and 1922 that have caused the recent concern.

In all their concern about their own birth rate the French leaders of thought pay particular attention to comparison with the German birth rate. As to Germany, the same as to France, the present writer has no authoritative figures. From such statistics as are available it is commonly said that the German birth rate is so much greater than the French birth rate that by the year 1942 the German population will outnumber the French population by two to one. In the year 1921 the French birth rate was 20.8 a hundred, while the German birth rate was 26.1 a hundred.

Since 1921 it is believed the disparity has been even more strongly in favor of Germany. "Le Figaro" stated that in 1921 France's population declined 200,000, while Germany's excess of births over deaths was 750,000. That is to say, in twelve months the numerical strength of the two peoples changed by a million to the advantage of Germany. Such a disparity, if kept up over a period of decades, would make Germany overwhelmingly stronger than France in the matter of man power.

CHANGES IN POPULATION

Another publication states the case in the following terms:

"In 1700 there were only three great powers in Europe: France, who numbered 20,000,000 inhabitants; Austria, who had 18,000,000; the British Isles, who numbered 9,000,000. As to Prussia, it had only 2,000,000 inhabitants at that period. Therefore, France had 40 percent of the total population of the great powers of Europe. In 1789 France, still ranked among the great European powers, the only who had the most numerous population, with 26,000,000 inhabitants; Austria only numbered 18,000,000; Great Britain, 12,000,000; Prussia, 5,000,000; Russia herself had only 25,000,000. One hundred years later, in 1889, the situation had been entirely altered, to the disadvantage of France. She had 37,000,000 inhabitants, but Germany had 45,000,000; Austria, 39,000,000; Great Britain, 34,000,000; Italy, 28,000,000; Russia, 84,000,000. France only possessed 13 percent of the total population of Europe. Today she only possesses 10 percent."

Naturally, a good deal of the discussion has concerned itself with causes, and the causes generally named are economic. The fault is placed on lack of housing, lack of sufficiently remunerative employment, the utilisation of women in industry, the growing economic independence of women, which in France, as in all countries, makes them less inclined toward marriage.

It would seem clear that the cause must be assigned to several economic conditions. In the French part of Canada, populated by people of pure French stock, the birth rate, instead of being low, is conspicuously high. Years ago the government of Quebec offered 100 acres of land to every father of a family having twelve or more living children. On the day appointed more than 700 claimants came forward to get the farms.

(Incidentally, a fact related to the subject of his article, which has a good deal to do with some of the present social and economic phenomena of Europe, lies in the disparity between the number of women in Europe and the number of men as decreased by the war. A current estimate says that there are now 25,000,000 more women than men in Europe. Before the war there were 1,038 women to every 1,000 men. The proportion is now 1,111 women to 1,000 men.)

PUBLIC POLICY ANALYSED

More than one aspect of France's public policy toward Europe and toward the rest of the world is ascribed to the consciousness on the part of French military men, statesmen and leaders of thought of the danger involved in the lowness of France's birth rate relative to that of Germany and other countries. One of these charges the present writer emphatically does not believe. This charge is to the effect that a part of the motive of the French government in seeming disposed to go into parts of Germany and stay there is to increase the French population available for military strength by the addition of territories now German. There can hardly be anything in this.

Superficially, on paper, it would be possible to increase France's future military potentiality by the annexation of a given population of Germans. But France's recollection of her own experience with Alsace-Lorraine would be sufficient to deter any statesman with common sense from attempting this kind of experiment. Germany, after the War of 1871, annexed Alsace-Lorraine from France. She tried to make it German, but in this effort Germany never had more than indifferent success and, in point of fact, every sensible statesman in Europe knows that this annexation of Alsace-Lorraine was one of the most unwise steps ever taken by Germany. France is fully conscious of this. One of the leading statesmen of France, now in a responsible position, in discussing the recent French invasion of the Ruhr said specifically, under circumstances which gave the statement the nature of a solemn assurance, that there was no intention of annexation or of remaining in the Ruhr longer than enough to force reparations. One sentence of the assurance contained the essence of common sense: "It would be madness to set up another Alsace-Lorraine."

(But, while the present writer feels he knows enough to justify the assertion that France does not intend to try to increase her own man power by annexing some of Germany's, he feels obliged to say at the same time that there is abundant ground for the belief that the French statesmen and military men would like to, and, as regards some of them, actually intend to try to overcome the effects of Germany's superior man power and superior birth rate by dividing Germany up into several different pieces. At the Paris Conference some of the French statesmen tried to make Germany sign the treaty, not as a single unit, but as several different states, with different signatures for Prussia, Bavaria, Wurttemberg, etc. But this aspect of French policy must await another article.)

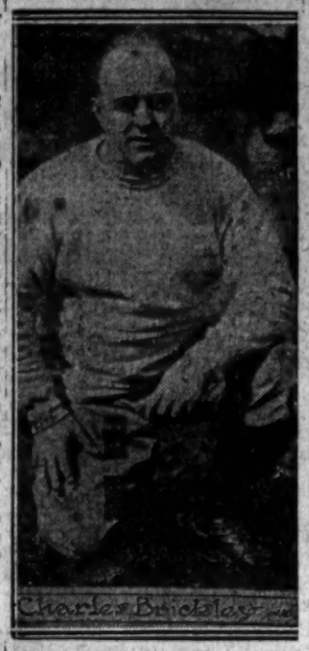
It must be admitted, however, that, as regards another easily apparent phase of French policy the cause of it lies clearly in the apprehension of French statesmen about the military weakness engendered by France's low birth rate. Put in the most brutal way, the statement is made that France hopes to overcome the effects of the low fecundity of her own people by taking advantage of the overflowing fecundity of the blacks of Africa.

SUBEJCT FOR DEEP THOUGHT

One feels like apologising to his readers for the sketchiness of this article, which is rather a presentation of some of the phases than an adequate treatment of so big and pregnant a subject. One would like to go more deeply into the causes, biological, social and economic, which affect the birth rate not only in France but in all countries and races and among all classes. One would like to speculate on whether the present high birth rate of Germany is likely to continue, a thing which the French fear but which the present writer doubts. One would like to say something about the birth rate among the black, yellow and brown races and its possible future effect. For all that, however, there is not space here, nor does the present writer feel, as yet, adequately equipped.

But as to one point there appears to be little doubt. Practically every thoughful person in Europe will tell you, and the evidence seems convincing, that France is following a policy based on fear about her own low birth rate, a policy of overcoming the greater man power of the larger and more fecund white countries of Europe by trying to maintain her present dominance of arms (France has much the largest army in Europe) through arming the blacks of Africa and otherwise following a policy about Africa which would deeply affect America's feeling about France if America were familiar with it. With this phase of French policy the writer hopes to deal more thoroughly in the light of more adequate information which he hopes later to acquire. Perhaps it is not wise to conclude this article thus cryptically without expressing the belief that with time conditions will arise which will cause France to be less under the influence of the primitive portion of fear, and that some unhappy consequences which many statesmen in Europe now fear may be avoided.

Famous Football Star Is Charged With Fraud



CHARLES Brickley, former Harvard football star, is under indictment, in Boston, on charges of illegal stock negotiations. Brickley is charged with the alleged theft of $10,000 from the Commercial Trust Company, arising from the deposit of certain stocks of the Bigelow-Hartford Carpet Company with the bank as security for a loan. He denies the charges.

108 Cities In U. S. Now Use Bus Lines

There are 108 cities in the United States that use bus lines, and at the present time more than 40,000 busses are in operation. Twelve thousand schools make use of them. Fifty-six street railways, together with forty railroads, have them as adjuncts to their main lines.

United States Tyres are GOOD Tyres

United States Royal Cord Tyres add to the economy and comfort of motoring.

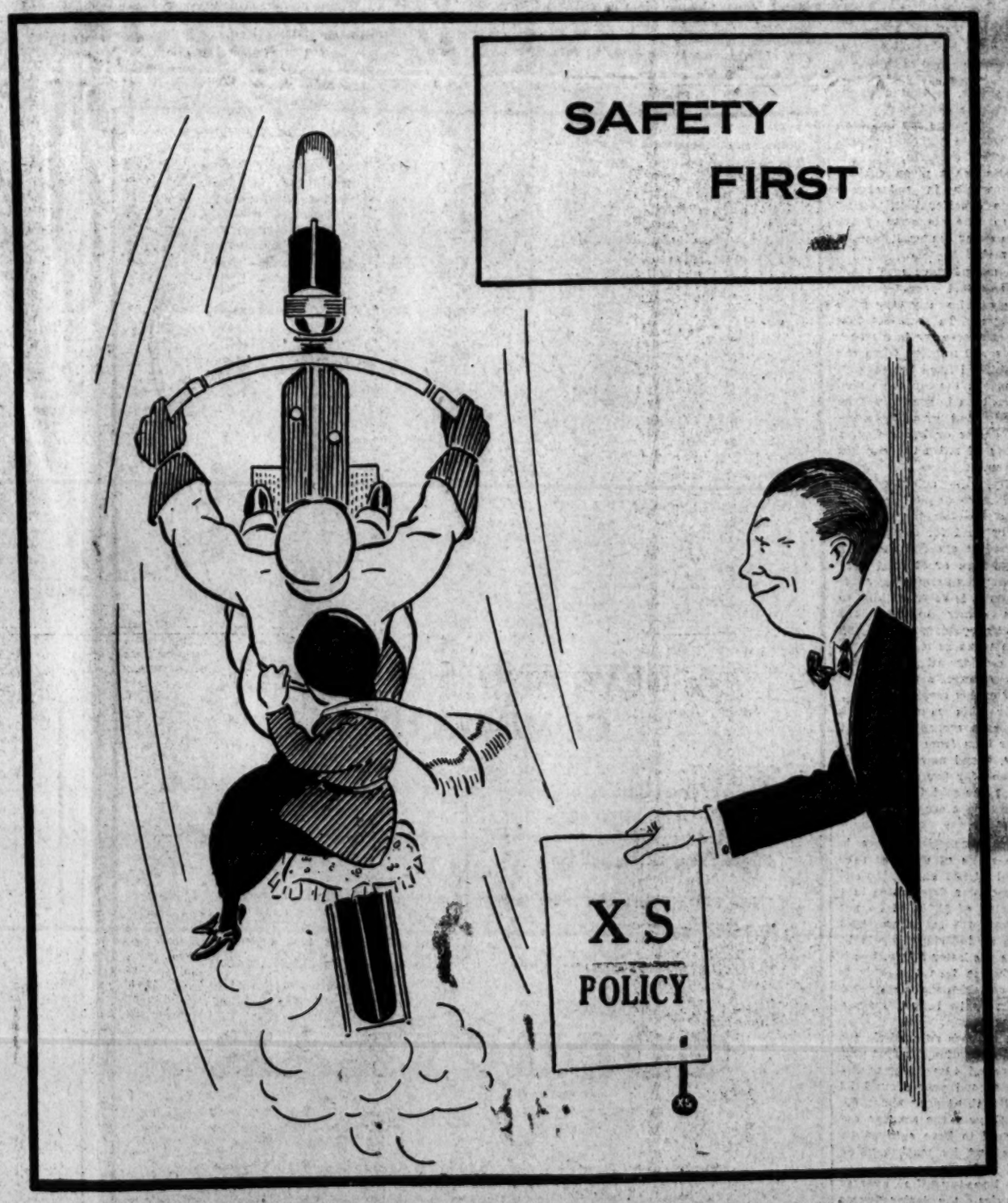
Royal Cord Tyres

Over the country roads, where your tyres are banged and bumped incessantly—where the tread receives its hardest wear, and the sidewalls are flexed with every jolt—Royal Cords will make you forget all about tyre troubles.

United States Rubber Export Co. Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road
Distributors
Shanghai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ltd.
36 Bubbling Well Road.

United States Tyres are GOOD Tyres



NEXT TO A HYPOCRITE A LAZY MAN IS THE MOST UNSATISFACTORY SPECIMEN OF HIS SEX

China Press Sports

BUT THE WOMAN WITH A HISTORY IS NEVER ANXIOUS TO DISPOSE OF A COPY OF IT

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY JULY 1, 1923

WHITE VICTOR OVER BOYLE IN MAIN SET-TO AT STADIUM

Loser Stages Great Comeback At Stadium

PRELIMS GOOD

Young Toledo Shows Well In Short Bout

Charlie White got the decision last night in the ten round bout that he fought at the Stadium with Nick Boyle, but let it be recorded that it was by a very narrow margin, for after White to all intents and purposes had won the battle, Boyle staged an extraordinary come-back. Incidentally giving a demonstration of what is 'old stuff' to athletes, the virtue of 'second wind.' Had the fight gone a little farther Boyle probably would have had the shade.

Bad weather perhaps kept the crowds away, but every item of the bill that was offered last night held the interest of those who were there. The several preliminaries kept interest on edge by reason of earnest effort, even though unskilled in some instances, and throughout the program was of a calibre acceptable anywhere that fight fans gather.

Rounds one and two of the main event went to Boyle, then the third was a draw, while numbers four, five and six went to White. White maintained a shade throughout the seventh but two powerful smashes to White's jaw gave Boyle the eighth, while the ninth looked quite even, but White's strong come-back in the 10th gave him the decision. The blows which characterised Boyle's attack that went straight to White's chin, slipped in the later stages and neither man had any power to the final attempts. Boyle lost the fight by not going for his opponent's wind in the middle of the bout, but instead of following the seconds and punishing those vital regions he was content with hammering on the back of the head which injured White not at all and sapped his own strength.

Before the bout began Toledo challenged the winner. This boy Toledo is a rising star in the pugilistic firmament, losing a close affair in a former set-to with Boyle some time ago and events of last night prove that the differences between these two show an exceedingly small margin. Young Jose and Cesario went to a four round draw, but Domingo got the call in his go with Kid Felix.

Robert Favacho had no difficulty in winning from Billy Edwards, who went on at the last moment for Jimmie Fowler. Abe Ezra lost a six round go with Battling Kyko, dropping out in the second round with a bad stomach.

Minister Condones Cussing By Golfers

Aberdeen, Scotland, (by mail). (Associated Press).—No condemnation attaches to a man who when playing golf misses his putt or slices his drive and finds relief in an expletive or "explosive adjective," in the opinion of the Rev. Thomas Anderson, a United Free Church minister. The clergyman, however, does condemn a man who constantly is interlarding his conversation with bad language.

The use of bad language, according to the Rev. Mr. Anderson, can be divided into three classes: Direct profanity, filthy language and expletives or "colored adjectives."

STANDING OF TEAMS
JUNE 20

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	G.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	57	37	20	.649
Pittsburgh	52	30	22	.576
Cincinnati	56	32	24	.571
Chicago	59	32	27	.542
St. Louis	57	30	27	.526
Brooklyn	55	28	27	.509
Boston	57	19	38	.333
Philadelphia	55	16	39	.290

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	G.	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	57	36	21	.631
Philadelphia	55	30	25	.545
Cleveland	57	31	26	.543
St. Louis	55	27	28	.490
Detroit	57	27	30	.473
Chicago	52	23	29	.442
Washington	55	24	31	.436
Boston	50	21	29	.420

SPORT AND STAGE
BY DOMINO

THE DINNER PARTY

(Rain put an end to our week-end sport, and the weather during July and August makes play acting somewhat trying, if not impossible, but one thing is with us the whole year round and that is "The Dinner Party.")

The man who wins the pinnacle of power
Enjoys his triumphs for one fleeting hour;
One loving fortnight ends most married bliss;
In one electric moment dies a kiss;
The statesman's intellect, the lawyer's fame,
For one short year provides us with a name;
For one brief minute Nature's pictures please;
Lakes, rivers, mountains, plains and verdant trees
Transferred to canvas once more give delight
Lull the tired eye, and charm the critic's sight;
All pleasures flee, all arts die out, but mine—
Though kingdoms fall, O gods! but let me dine.
Away with every sage's platitude!
Man should enjoy above all else—his food;
Opinion this for wiser men—but mine
Is man not dines to live but lives to dine.

* * *

THE LATE COMER

The company in mournful silence wait,
Impatient, for some wretched guest that's late.
Take poison, thieve, be mad, or live a sinner;
But, luckless wight, be never late for dinner!
Who trembles not beneath a hostess' gaze,
That cold, sad smile of tolerant amaze?
In truth 'twould take a kiss to compensate
That fierce old maid, who seldom dines so late;
While the stout host, with hunger's pang grown blue,
Thinks of the soup grown cold and curses you.

* * *

TAKE YOUR PLACES

At last the long expected hour arrives,
And other men take other husbands' wives;
The bachelor his arm proceeds to give
To the fair maid, who fain must eat to live;
While the poor youth deprived of his mate,
Slinks down the stairs, and wildly seeks his plate.
With circumspection lords and ladies pair
Some dull old dotard with some blushing fair,
Till round the table all in order seem,
Where social rank and dullness reign supreme.

* * *

ANCIENT AND MODERN DINNERS

No ponderous haunches now weigh down the board;
No venison pasties savoury scent afford;
No mighty boar's head forms the center dish;
No monstrous turbot, king of river fish;
No tempting viands various steams exhale;
No well-filled flagons foam with generous ale.
The time is past when fish, and fowl, and meat
All ranged before us, gave a choice to eat;
Anticipation now moves appetite,
And what we eat is hidden from our sight;
Not knowing what to choose we eat of all
Till surfeit come, and strong 'igestions pall.

* * *

THE TABLE

See the white damask all in order spread;
Each folded napkin hides a roll of bread;
While knives and folks for every kind of dish—
For flesh, for fowl, for pudding or for fish—
In bright array of burnished silver lie,
A perfect army of sharp cutlery;
While three cut glasses ready to the hand
Of each glad guest, in shining order stand—
Sherry with soup, and fragrant hock with fish,
While sparkling champagne savours every dish.

* * *

THE GRACE

It was a custom, long since obsolete,
To ask a blessing on the coming meat;
The priest, or else the squire in his place,
With head bent low, would speak the humble grace;
Such simple ways are now quite out of date,
And all we ask for is—a well filled plate.

* * *

THE CHAMPAGNE

But now the hum of conversation flows;
Buoyed by champagne the maiden bolder grows,
While the shy youth throws nervousness away,
Discoursing on the beauty of the day;
Incited by the fumes of bright champagne.
The old man tells his youthful tales again;
While the cold matron, yelling to its wiles,
Grows warm and brightens into genial smiles.
O potent liquor; ever be it mine
To quaff thee, best of generous Southern wine,
To hear the POP that tells that thou art near,
To see the long-necked bottles close appear,
To view the sparkling liquor gurgling roll,
And flash and glitter in the thin-stemmed bowl,
In one long luscious draught the nectar pour
Adown my throat, and loudly call for more!

* * *

CIGARS AND COFFEE

And now, alas! the long dessert is o'er,
The hostess bends her head, and through the door
All the fair sex, with rustling garments press,

(Continued on Page 2)

County Championship Positions

County	Played	Won	1st Inns Lost	Won	Lost	Poss. Points	Points Obtained	Percentage
Notts	13	10	1	2	0	65	54	83.07
Yorkshire	14	10	1	3	0	70	56	80.00
Sussex	11	8	2	0	1	55	40	72.72
Lancashire	11	6	0	4	1	55	38	69.09
Surrey	14	8	2	2	2	70	44	62.85
Kent	12	6	4	0	2	60	30	50.00
Hampshire	9	4	3	1	1	45	22	48.88
Middlesex	11	4	3	3	1	55	26	47.27
Derbyshire	10	2	2	4	2	50	18	36.00
Leicestershire	11	3	6	1	1	55	17	30.90
Gloucestershire	13	3	7	2	1	65	19	29.23
Somerset	11	3	5	0	3	55	15	27.27
Warwickshire	12	3	6	0	3	60	15	25.00
Worcestershire	12	2	7	0	3	60	10	16.66
Glamorgan	13	1	9	2	1	65	9	13.84
Essex	11	1	7	0	3	55	5	9.09
Northamptonshire	10	0	9	1	0	50	2	4.00

Here Are Details Of Criqui's Amazing Win Over Kilbane

Shanghai boxing fans, particularly French boxing fans, will be interested in a detailed account of the Criqui-Kilbane battle at the Polo Grounds, New York, in which the brilliant little Frenchman won the world's feather-weight title. Following is the Associated Press report of the fight:

A lithe-limbed, panther-like warrior of France, bearing the scars of the fight of fights, bored and punched his way to dramatic victory and a world championship here today.

Eugene Criqui, former poilu, who came back to the ring after his jaw had stopped a German bullet at Verdun seven years ago, rose to the greatest heights of his pugilistic career when he knocked out Johnny Kilbane, veteran American holder of the world's feather weight crown, in the sixth round of an international battle, before a crowd estimated at 25,000, in the Polo Grounds.

It was a battle between veterans of two continents, but in the end Criqui's greater stamina and punching ability carried him to triumph. Kilbane, who had held the world title for eleven years, had a shade the better of the defensive fighting, but at critical moments he was unable to stem the tide of Criqui's cyclonic attack.

The finish came with sensational suddenness in the sixth round, and when Kilbane's generalship appeared to have baffled the former poilu's fiery onslaught. Time after time he had weathered a storm of rights and lefts to the head and body, but Criqui was not to be denied. Starting from his corner in the sixth round with determination in his features, he feinted, then whipped in a terrific left to the body that staggered the champion.

CRIQUI CROSSES A RIGHT

Kilbane drew away, expecting another left, but Criqui shot in a right cross to the jaw and sent the American back on his heels and toppling to the canvas. At the count of six Kilbane tried to rise and succeeded in getting to one knee, but, groggy and weak, he fell back as Referee Jack Appell tolled off the count of ten.

It was only the second time in his long ring career that Kilbane has been counted out. In 1917, when at the height of his career as featherweight king, he went out of his class to meet Benny Leonard, light-weight champion, and was knocked out in the third round.

Dramatic ringside scenes followed Criqui's sudden triumph. The challenger, himself almost stunned by the quickness of his victory, was quickly seized by his jubilant seconds. Freeing himself for a moment, however, he rushed to the fallen titleholder's corner and kissed Kilbane on each cheek.

Then, as the crowd enthusiastically acclaimed the new champion Criqui was carried from the ring by his manager, Robert Eudeline and several poilu comrades in uniform, who had escorted him to the ring before the bout to the strains of the "Marseillaise."

The principals in the most picturesque international boxing event since the Jack Dempsey-Georges Carpentier battle two years ago, Kilbane and Criqui, were a marked contrast. The champion, gray haired and 34, was all smiles as he climbed through the ropes and went through the preliminary ceremonies. Criqui, however, apparently in finely drawn condition, was silent and unmoved.

FRENCHMAN IS AGGRESSOR

From the first tap of the gong Criqui's rugged aggressiveness gave hint of what was to come Kilbane fought off the Frenchman's rushes coolly and cautiously in the first two rounds, preferring to spar at long range. He clinched repeatedly as Criqui tore in and blocked most of the challenger's rushes.

From a comparatively slow pace Criqui plunged into a faster clip in the third round and worried the champion with a series of jabs and hooks to the head and body. Often the challenger missed his swings, but his defense left the champion few openings.

Kilbane, who was apparently fighting well within himself, took the aggressive for a short time in the fourth. He stung the Frenchman with several shots to the jaw, but the chin that had stopped a bullet proved a durable target and the challenger bored in unchecked.

Criqui brought blood from Kilbane's nose in the fifth and jolted the champion with hooks to the jaw. Plainly worried, Kilbane fought back gamely, but found an impregnable defense.

The sixth was over almost before it started. Criqui's fiery attack this time was not to be denied. This two-punch assault sent the title holder down after one minute and fifty-four seconds of the round had elapsed.

VICTORY IS CLEAN CUT

Criqui's victory was clean cut and decisive, but experts tonight were agreed that Kilbane has shown far from the form that won the feather-weight crown for him in 1913 in a twenty-round battle with Abe Attell at Los Angeles. Defensively, Kilbane retained much of his old-time skill, but his stamina and punching power were not the same. His footwork from the start showed that his legs did not have the strength to carry him through a gruelling championship contest. They failed him when he tried to rise after that stunning punch on the jaw.

Criqui, whose victory gives him the place in France's pugilistic hall of fame formerly held by Carpentier, has one of the most picturesque careers in ring history. Now 29 years old he started boxing nearly fifteen years ago in his schoolboy days. He did not attain much prominence, however, and when the war came he was among the first to go to the front. The bullet that tore away part of his jaw at Verdun nearly cost him his life, but he recovered after a remarkable operation in which the bone of a sheep was grafted in place of the shattered bone.

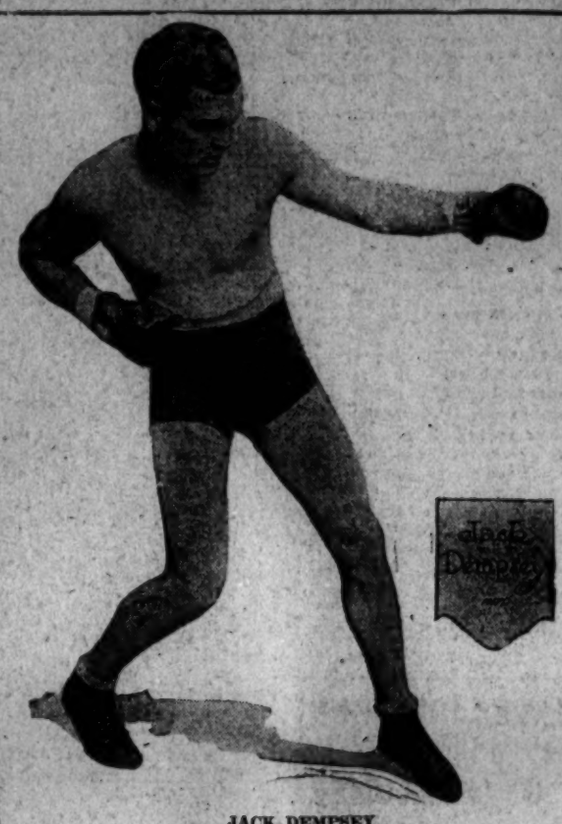
Undaunted, he again turned to the prize ring, and after several

(Continued on Page 2)

New Featherweight Champion And Victim

EUGENE Criqui, (left) featherweight champion of the world, and Johnny Kilbane, whom he defeated on June 2. Johnny Dundee has posted $10,000 to bind a match with the winner.

Ready For Big Battle



JACK DEMPSEY

No Hitch In The Plans For The Championship Dempsey-Gibbons Fight

New York, June 29.—Despite rumors that difficulties have arisen in connection with the Dempsey-Gibbons championship battle on July 4, it is definitely announced that the fight will take place as arranged. Both men are in the home stretch of their training operations, and both have expressed themselves as ready to get into the ring tomorrow, if necessary.

Who is Tommy Gibbons, the man who is to fight Champion Jack Dempsey for the heavyweight championship of the world on July 4, at Selby, Montana?

Tommy hails from St. Paul, Minnesota, and just about the time most anxious fathers are "seeing out" their sons to ascertain their life-work desires, a young man of St. Paul—"hardly more than a kid," his friends said—gripped the lower rung of the ladder of pugilistic fame.

It was his selection for a life profession, and how well he has mastered it will be demonstrated July 4 when he seeks to wrest the heavyweight boxing crown from Jack Dempsey at Shelby, Montana.

For the young man who decided on fisticuffs on life work was Tommy Gibbons of St. Paul, only a youth of 16 years when he answered the lure of the game. Many boxers have gained their start in the ring through their prowess as rough-and-tumble mixers, with science developed later as a necessary requisite to greater success.

Not so with Tommy Gibbons. It was purely a business proposition with him, and he selected his career for the same reason that many other young men have entered less violent professions. It was the attraction of more money than he could make any other way.

MIKE'S PERSUASION

Tommy's path had been beaten by his brother, Mike Gibbons, five years his senior, whose boxing skill later gained for him the sobriquet of "The Phantom." It was the verbal persuasion of Mike, coupled with his success at fighting, that decided Tommy.

"I had left school and had gone to work for the Great Northern railway here," he said in recounting his start. "Of course, I was only making a little money; no more than any kid of that age is likely to make.

"One day Mike came to me with a proposition that I enter the ring. He said he could pay me more than the railroad company could, and as I had watched with some envy the money Mike was making, I decided to take him up.

"Mike was a great teacher, and from that time until very recent years, when Mike's eyes have been bothering him, he gave me thorough instruction. It is to this, of course, that I owe much of whatever boxing ability I possess."

It was the luster cast over him by his brother's success that took Tommy into his first fights—informal quiet affairs at a little "athletic club" the young men maintained out in the Gibbons' neighborhood.

"The fellows expected me to be a fighter just because Mike was," Tommy said, "and so they generally matched me with the big fellows. I didn't have much to gain, for they all expected me to win my fights, but I had a lot to lose—at least, it seemed a lot then—and so I naturally fought 'over my head' as a rule."

FATHER'S PROTESTS

The father of Mike and Tommy had a keen aversion to fighting. It was over his strong protests that Mike entered the game, but when the senior Gibbons saw the remuneration that might result from a single engagement, his opposition gradually vanished and had disappeared by the time Tommy was ready for the professional ring.

However, the senior Gibbons never saw either one of his sons in the ring. He died on the night that Tommy fought Billy Misko in New York last October, a fight Tommy entered with knowledge of his father's serious illness. The bout terminated when Gibbons fouled Mike.

Tommy was the youngest member of the family, and, he declares, "naturally somewhat a favorite." He tells with a smile of the day he and Mike "framed" a bout with their father as the only spectator. This mixup ended when Tommy "knocked out" Mike. He was glad to see the younger one get the best of it, the senior Gibbons said, after he saw Mike was not seriously hurt.

Villa To Fight Genaro September 1

New York, June 19.—Tom O'Rourke announced today that Pancho Villa, newly crowned fly-weight champion of the world by virtue of his victory over Jimmy Wilde of England, has signed a contract for a match with Frankie Genaro to take place at the Polo Grounds. The date will probably be September 1.

Genaro is holder of the American championship which he took from Villa via the decision route about three months ago after Villa had annexed the title from Johnny Buff by knocking the latter out (technically) in the 11th round. Genaro and Villa have met three times in all, the Italian-American winning twice with one fight a draw.

Jimmy Wilde is confined to his bed, recovering from his battle of last night. His physicians say there is no danger. His left eye is closed, his right eye nearly closed, besides a gash on his cheek and a cut four inches long, the last testifying to the force with which Wilde hit the canvas from Pancho's knockout blow.

Revised figures place the paid attendance at 23,000. Receipts attendance at 23,000. Receipts Villa's share is about $12,000.

14,000 WATCH AS JOHNSTON HANGS DEFEAT ON RICHARDS

British Royalty Sees Americans In Great Battle

RESULTS SURPRISE

Billy Had Not Been In Good Form, But Came Back

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—The All-England Club was a brilliant scene today. The King and Queen and Princess Mary and many distinguished personages were amongst the 14,000 spectators.

The chief attraction was the fifth-round battle between the American giants, Mr. William M. Johnston and Mr. Vincent Richards. Mr. Johnston, who had not been playing with his usual brilliance, surprisingly won, 6-4, 4-6, 7-5. The match was fought at a terrific pace. Mr. Richards was more brilliant in net-play, but Mr. Johnston hit harder and more accurately, kept Mr. Richards on the baseline and gave him no chance of volleying.

The subsequent fourth round matches were tame in comparison. Mr. Gordon Lowe defeated Mr. Lycett, 6-1, 6-4, 3-6, 6-3. Colonel Berger beat Mr. Godfree, 6-4, 7-5, 6-1, thus eliminating the last British Davis Cup player. Mr. Hunter beat Dr. Fysee, 6-4, 6-3, 7-5. Mr. Greig and Count de Gomar registered victories.

Miss Ryan and Miss McKane entered the fourth round. The former, partnered by Miss Langley, had an easy victory in the second round of the doubles.

Cricket Results

(Reuter's Service)

London, June 29.—At the Oval Oxford University beat Surrey by three wickets. Ducat made 134 in Surrey's 2nd innings. Jardine made 95 in the Varsity's 2nd innings.

At Taunton Middlesex beat Somerset by 8 wickets. For Somerset, McBryan made 108 and Johnson 106 in the 1st innings. Hearne took 6 wickets for 85 and 6 for 97.

At Bristol Gloucestershire beat Glamorgan by ten wickets. Dipper made 252 not out in Gloucester's first innings, the highest score of the season. Parker (Gloucester) took 6 wickets for 28 and 8 for 51.

At Manchester Lancashire beat the West Indies by five wickets. The Lancastrian, Makepeace, made 111 in the 1st innings. Small made 94 and 68 for the West Indies.

At Lord's the Army beat the Royal Navy by 313 runs. Captain Jameson made 85 and 55 for the Army and Captain Williams made 97 in the Army's second innings.

3rd Round Results In Hong Doubles

Barrett and Quayle (S. M. Police) W. O., Shibayama and Iwaki (M. B. K.) scr.

Remedios and Ribeiro (Jardine Eng. Corpn.) to play. Silva and Oliviera (Yangtsze Insce.) to play.

Gulick and Fawcett (Exchange Brokers) beat Read and Brooke (Architects) 6-3, 5-7, 6-2.

Wade and Collaco (Probst, Hanbury) beat Henriques and Welli (Equitable Eastern Bank) 6-1, 6-0.

Humphreys and Leslie (A. P. Co.) beat Laitao and Hawes (Standard Oil) 7-5, 6-4.

Drummond and Touesaint (Insurance) beat Roach and Knight (S. M. C. Electricity) 6-3, 8-6.

Roberts and Roberts (St. John's) beat Okada and Ban (M. B. K.) 3-6, 6-4, 9-7.

Hatherley and Ollerdessen (Stock Exchange) W. O. Gandal and Bogle (Robert Dollar) scr.

Roger Is Winner Of Cycle Grand Prix On Harley-Davidson

(Reuter's Service)

Brescia, June 29.—Roger, riding on a Harley-Davidson, won the Motor-cycle Grand Prix here today. The course was 340 kilometers and the time was 2 hrs. 33 mins. 28 4-5 secs.

Sport And Stage

(Continued from Page 1)

To drink their coffee and dilate on dress.
Oh, cursed custom that should thus divide,
But for one hour a fair one from my side!
Though the cigars and ever circling bowl
May soothe my mind and gild my weary soul,
No wine so luscious as the glance that flies
Half soft, half amorous, from a maiden's eyes.

* * *

A LITTLE MUSIC

Now all ye gods and goddess ... tend
The art of music ever to defend
When the fair maiden meekly strives to play,
And conscious youth trills out a roundelay!
However skillful and however well taught,
The art of music never can be bought;
Those glorious strains from genius' source must roll
To stir the pulses and to thrill the soul.
Loud whispers with the jingling music blend,
And fulsome praises greet the longed-for end,—
"'Tis wond'rous pretty, and, what's even more,
I never heard of such a song before;
"'Twas sung so well, in such sweet tones, I fain
Would never care to hear it sung again."

* * *

GOODNIGHT

Now anxious eyes towards the clock are cast,
And time creeps on, the mid night hour is past;
The weary guests in vain the patience wait
For the glad sign to end the doleful state;
More wretched far, their ever-smiling host
(For he who entertains oft suffers most)
At last the long-expected hour arrives,
And the gay host leads off the weary wives,
With shawls the maids enwrap their many charms,
Assisted by the help of manly arms.
The darkened hall gives many a chance for love
The whispered word or buttoning of a glove.
Now the last carriage quickly rolls away,
And the last lingering guest has had his say;
The host and hostess hie away to bed,
Their duty done, and every guest well fed.
So ends the scene that social laws ordain,
Society for ever must maintain.

Baer Says "Bugs"

STANDINGS OF THE LEAGUES

Everybody Doing Better Than Could Be Suspected

New York: Giants holding Old Home Week in first place. If Bentley doesn't get into shape by August, Jake Ruppert will pitch Willard against Firpo.

Pittsburgh: Pirates are less than two hundred points below Giants. They have a good organized outfield, an incorporated infield and a highly strung pitching staff. If it weren't for the Giants, there is no doubt that they would win the pennant. But like the little brown hen said to the bankrupt farmer, "There is a tough egg in the incubator."

Chicago: The White Sox started out like a house on fire. But there was no insurance.

Newark: We don't belong here, but we are just as close to the National League as Boston.

Brooklyn: Only a five-cent fare from a good club.

Cincinnati: Fair and warmer.

Boston: The Phillies are in our last place. We don't know whether to play better or get out an injunction.

Philadelphia—Words and music by John Howard Payne. Dance by Phils.

Cleveland—No pennant. Rain.

St. Louis—Manager and club are doing well.

Boston—The Red Sox are in the Whip seat. They have nothing be good if it wasn't so bad.

Philadelphia—The Athletics are in second place and enjoying the strange surroundings. If somebody doesn't hit the grape fruit with a sledge hammer, Connie Mack will soon be in shape to sell another winning team.

Chicago—Cubs are halfway between first and last. That would be good if it wasn't so bad.

St. Louis—Cards are gummed.

SAUER HIGH GUN IN FIRST STAGE OF 'ALL-COMERS'

The first stage of the Shanghai "All-Comers" Rifle Championship took place at the Rifle Range yesterday at 2 p.m. when 42 competitors participated out of 43 entries. The weather conditions were excellent, good light and steady wind. The competition was shot under the same conditions as the Kings Prize at Bisley except that any military rifle was permitted. The first stage, ranges 200, 500, 600 yds., one sighter and seven scoring shots at each distance is open to all. Second stage, ranges 200, 600 yds., one sighter and ten scoring shots at each distance, only 24 best scores in the first stage are qualified. Third and final stages, ranges 900, 1,000 yds., one sighter and fifteen scoring shots at each distance, only 12 best scores in the second stage are qualified. The second and final stages will take place this morning commencing at seven o'clock sharp.

Following are the results of the first stage.

Names	Ranges 200	500	600	Total
W. P. Kaufer	34	35	33	102†
V. Sharman	34	33	33	100
J. R. Main	33	35	32	100
H. A. Ito	34	31	34	99
F. E. Hodges	34	32	33	99
W. O. Lancaster	34	34	31	99
A. H. Swan	31	34	30	95*
G. Lynch	32	32	32	96
S. A. Ransom	30	34	31	95*
A. M. Collaco	32	31	31	94
T. S. Parry	31	29	34	94
A. F. Gomes	33	31	30	94
Z. S. Hoo	35	31	28	94
G. H. G. Caulton	33	30	30	93*
G. M. Neal	33	29	31	93*
E. W. Burgess	35	31	27	93*
K. D. Chen	33	27	32	92
R. Joseph	30	32	30	92
A. L. Mottu	33	33	26	92
Y. C. Waung	31	30	29	90
H. G. Mende	28	23	29	90
C. E. M. Thomson	32	29	29	90*
W. J. Terrill	30	32	27	89
R. W. Burton	34	28	27	89

*Sporting Rifle used.
†Winner of Special prize.

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A French Remedy for all Irregularities
MARTIN & Co., LEOMINSTER, Eng.

Refracting and Manufacturing
Dr. John Goddard
Optician
Twin Lenses
Invisible Bifocals
Sun Glasses in Various Shades
W. T. Findley, M.D.
30 Nanking Road Tel. 1930

Dwight F. Davis

DWIGHT F. Davis, donor of the famous cup that is emblematic of the tennis championship of the world, has been chosen to act as official at the finals to be played in America. The match between teams from Australia and France will be the semi-final round, the winner to play Spain in the finals. The victorious team of this match will be the official challenger of the American team that won the world's championship cup last year. Mr. Davis will referee all those matches.

YACHT CLUB TO HAVE FIVE BIG RACES IN JULY

Program For Month Announced; Includes Fine Events

The Shanghai Yacht Club racing program for July is announced as follows:

Sunday, July 1.—1st Challenge Cup Race.—Start Police Hulk Line, 8 a.m.; 1st signal, 7.55 a.m. Down river, as you please, rounding Lismore Buoy to port, back to a finish at the Woosung Customs Hulk. Return Race:—Start from Woosung Customs Hulk at 2 p.m.; 1st signal, 1.55 p.m., and sail back to a finish at the Customs River Police Hulk, Pootung. Aggregate times to count. Distance, 31 miles. Flood makes at Woosung about 10.30 a.m.

Saturday, July 7.—4th Ordinary Race.—start Police Hulk Line, 2 p.m.; 1st Signal, 1.55 p.m. Down river, rounding No. 6 Buoy in Astrea Channel to port, and return to a finish at starting line. Distance 16 miles. Flood makes at Woosung about 3.50 p.m.

Saturday, July 14.—5th Ordinary Race.—Start Police Hulk Line, 2 p.m.; 1st signal, 1.55 p.m. Up river, rounding a markboat anchored off Pagoda Creek to port, and return to a finish at starting line. Distance 12 miles. Ebb begins at Shanghai about 2.30 p.m.

Saturday, July 21.—6th Ordinary Race.—Start Police Hulk Line, 1.30 p.m.; 1st signal, 1.25 p.m. Down river, rounding the Tungkow Buoy to port, and return to a finish at the starting line. Distance, 12 miles. Flood makes at Kajao about 3 p.m.

Sunday, July 29.—2nd Challenge Cup Race.—Start Police Hulk Line, 10 a.m.; 1st signal, 9.55 a.m. Up river, as you please, to first measured mile post in Seven Mile Reach; leading boat to take the times. Return Race:—Start at 3.30 p.m.; 1st signal at 3.25 p.m., and sail back to a finish at Customs River Police Hulk, Pootung. Aggregate times to count. Handicaps, rating. Distance, 26 miles. Flood makes at Shanghai about 10 a.m. Ebb begins at Shanghai about 3 p.m.

Harbour races will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday evening, commencing at 5.30 p.m., as usual.

Bearer Of Criqui's Will Out Kilbane

(Continued from Page 1)

years of battling won his way to the European featherweight championship, knocking out his two foremost rivals, Arthur Wyns, Belgian title holder, and Billy Matthews, English claimant.

Criqui has an especially likable personality. The scar on his reconstructed jaw lends a grim but nevertheless softening appearance to his face. His quiet, gentlemanly manner has won him many friends since his arrival in the United States.

The crowd was a big disappointment to promoters, barely a third of the big National League baseball park being filled. The upper grandstand and lesser priced seats under cover, as well as the ringside section on the field, were sparsely occupied.

THE BEAUTY EXPERTS.

WHAT THE BEST OF THEM HAVE TO SAY ON VARIOUS SUBJECTS. HOME RECIPES.

THE MAGNETISM OF BEAUTIFUL HAIR

Beautiful hair adds immensely to the personal magnetism of both men and women. Actresses and smart women are ever on the lookout for any harmless thing that will increase the natural beauty of their hair. The latest method is to use pure stallax as a shampoo on account of the peculiarly glossy, fluffy, and wavy effect, which it leaves. As stallax has never been used much for this purpose it comes to the chemist only in 1/4 lb. sealed original packages, enough for twenty-five or thirty shampoos. A teaspoonful of the fragrant stallax granules, dissolved in a cup of hot water, is more than sufficient for each shampoo. It is very beneficial and stimulating to the hair, apart from its beautifying effect.

TO HAVE SMOOTH, WHITE SKIN, FREE FROM BLEMISH

Does your skin chap or roughen easily, or become unduly red or blotchy? Let me tell you a quick and easy way to ever come the trouble and keep your complexion beautifully white, smooth, and soft. Just get some ordinary mercolised wax at the chemist's and use a little before retiring, as you would use cold cream. The wax through some peculiar action, flecks off the rough, discoloured, or blemished skin. The worn-out cuticle comes off just like dandruff on a diseased scalp, only in almost invisible particles. Mercolised wax simply hastens Nature's work, which is the rational and proper way to attain a perfect complexion so much sought after, but very seldom seen. The process is perfectly simple and quite harmless.

PERMANENTLY REMOVING SUPERFLUOUS HAIR

How to permanently, not merely temporarily, remove a downy growth of disfiguring superfluous hair, is what many women wish to know. It is a pity that it is not more generally known that pure powdered pheminol, obtainable from the chemist's may be used for this purpose. It is applied directly to the objectionable hair. The recommended treatment not only instantly removes the hair, leaving no trace, but is designed also to kill the roots completely.

A Steel Tennis Racquet

Here is the world's finest tennis racquet. It has a steel frame and steel strings, is unaffected by damp or wet weather, lasts longer and is the cheapest racquet you can buy.

DAYTON Steel Racquet

The tubular steel frame cannot warp, crack or break. It will never require a press.

The strings of smooth tubular steel wire cannot be cut or broken in hard play and will never break in dampness. The racquet can even be played in the rain.

The Dayton Steel Racquet is built in the standard weights, has the standard wooden grip and is accurately balanced. It gets and feels just like the finest wooden racquet. It is easier to control because its steel frame offers much less resistance to the air than does a wooden frame.

It will last longer and cost less in the end than any other racquet made.

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The China Union Co. Ltd
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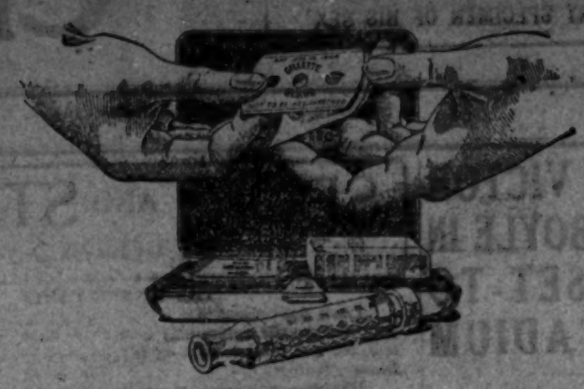

25,000,000 men shave each morn in pleasant comfort

MADE IN U.S.A. Gillette KNOWN THE WORLD OVER

TWENTY-FIVE million men now shave the Gillette way. In every corner of the globe, men are enjoying a new kind of shaving comfort.

Until you try the New Improved Gillette yourself, you'll not think such clean, *cool*, smooth shaves possible.

Simply place a genuine Gillette blade in your razor; lather thoroughly; shave.

No stropping; no honing. No pulling; no chafing. Just a cool, refreshing sense of "cleanness." Just the delight of the perfect shave.

You will find the New Improved Gillette at a nearby store or bazaar. Each razor is packed with 12 double-edged Gillette blades (24 keen shaving edges).

Buy yours today.

Gillette Brownie Safety Razor

For the man who wants Gillette quality and workmanship in a lower priced razor than the New Improved Gillette, there is the Gillette BROWNIE, illustrated above. A sturdy, serviceable razor in a compact little case. Sold with 3 double-edged Gillette blades (6 shaving edges), at a price within reach of all.

The leading features are:
1. *Fulcrum Shoulder*
2. *Overhanging Cap*
3. *Adjustable Short Fleaure*
4. *Channeled Guard*
5. *Micrometric Precision*

The New Improved Gillette Safety Razor uses the well-known Standard Gillette Blades and greatly increases their effectiveness.

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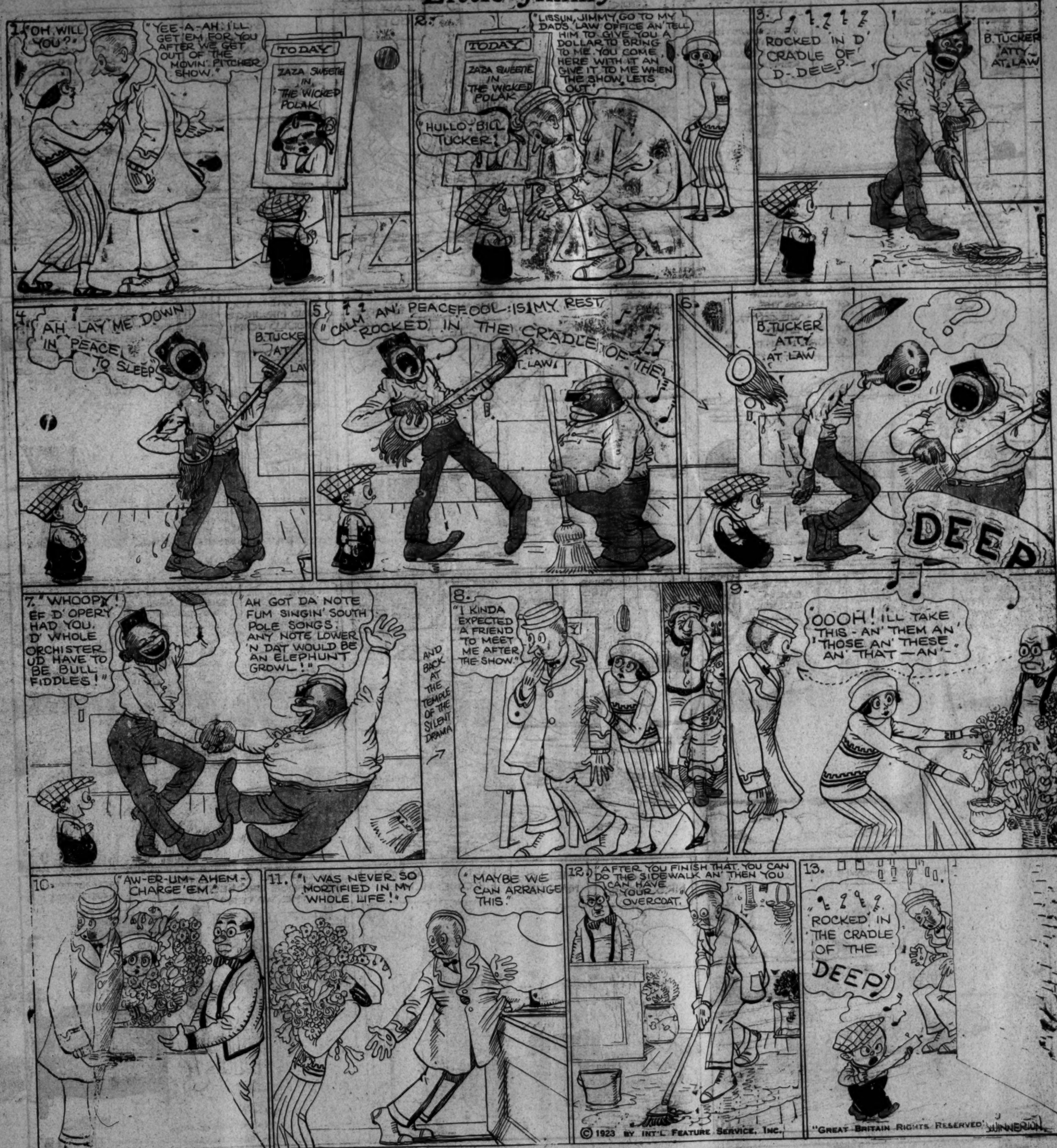
Little Jimmy


1. "OH, WILL YOU?"
"YEE-A-AH. I'LL GET 'EM FOR YOU AFTER WE GET OUT OF THE MOVIN' PITCHER SHOW."
TODAY
ZAZA SWEETIE IN THE WICKED POLAK
2.
"LISSUN, JIMMY, GO TO MY DADS LAW OFFICE AN' TELL HIM TO GIVE YOU A DOLLAR TO BRING TO ME. YOU COME HERE WITH IT AN GIVE IT TO ME WHEN THE SHOW LETS OUT."
TODAY
ZAZA SWEETIE IN THE WICKED POLAK
"HULLO, BILL TUCKER!"
3.
"ROCKED IN D' CRADLE OF D-DEEP—"
B. TUCKER ATTY AT LAW
4.
"AH LAY ME DOWN IN PEACE TO SLEEP"
B. TUCKE AT LAW
5.
"CALM AN' PEACEFOOL IS MY REST
"ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE
T. LAW
6.
B. TUCKER ATTY AT LAW
DEEP
7. "WHOOPY! EF D' OPERY HAD YOU, D' WHOLE ORCHISTER UD HAVE TO BE BULL FIDDLES!"
"AH GOT DA NOTE FUM SINGIN' SOUTH POLE SONGS. ANY NOTE LOWER 'N DAT WOULD BE AN ELEPHUNT GROWL!"
AND BACK AT THE TEMPLE OF THE SILENT DRAMA
8.
"I KINDA EXPECTED A FRIEND TO MEET ME AFTER THE SHOW."
9.
OOOH! I'LL TAKE THIS - AN' THEM AN' THOSE AN' THESE AN' THAT — AN'—
10.
"AW-ER-UM-AHEM-CHARGE 'EM."
11.
"I WAS NEVER SO MORTIFIED IN MY WHOLE LIFE!"
"MAYBE WE CAN ARRANGE THIS."
12.
"AFTER YOU FINISH THAT YOU CAN DO THE SIDEWALK AN' THEN YOU CAN HAVE YOUR OVERCOAT."
13.
"ROCKED IN THE CRADLE OF THE DEEP"
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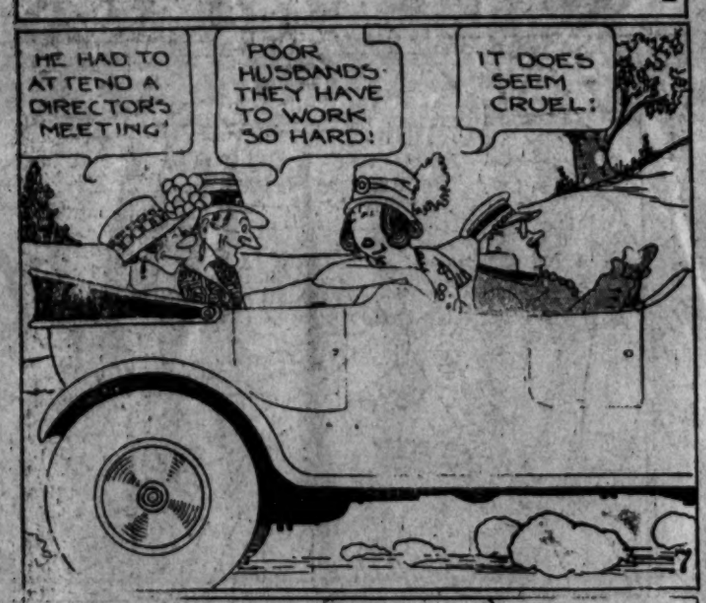
See BARNEY GOOGLE and SPARK PLUG, Every Day In THE CHINA PRESS

Bringing Up Father

I TOLD MAGGIE I HAD TO GO TO A BANK DIRECTORS MEETIN' TODAY.
I TOLD MY WIFE I HAD A BUSINESS ENGAGEMENT BUT IVE FORGOTTEN WHAT IT WAS - I WISH I COULD REMEMBER.
ASTHMA
1

WE WISH YOU AND MR. JIGGS WOULD JOIN US.
IT'S SUCH A DELIGHTFUL DAY FOR A RIDE!
MR. JIGGS HAD TO GO TO THE BANK BUT I'LL BE DELIGHTED TO JOIN YOU!
6



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